DOCUMENT RESUME

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ABSTRACT

A prototype Habitability Data Base was developed for the United States Army Corps of Engineers. From a review of selected Army documents, standards in the form of goals or architectural criteria were identified as significant to man-environment relations (MER). A search of appropriate information systems was conducted to retrieve a minimum of 500 relevant articles. Copies of the articles were obtained, abstracted and provided with MER statements. The terms of a generic MER matrix were then induced, representing both Army MER standards and MER statements from the literature. Code numbers were assigned to each MER statement, and the articles were prepared for computer processing, using the SMART information retrieval system and a keyword indexing approach. Per-document cost figures were computed for the input into the data base and recommendations made for a prototype information system, based on 100 documents, which would test the feasibility of a larger Habitability Data Base in both content and system operation. The bulk of this report consists of printout of sample abstract, code and citation formats. (Author/SL)

ED 096939

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A HABITABILITY DATA BASE

for
The Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Champaign, Illinois 61820

by
The Library Research Center,
University of Illinois,
Champaign, Illinois 61820

August 9, 1974

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IR 001 097

STAFF

Research Associates

Alice Ray, Principal Investigator

Linda Lucas

Research Assistants

Kathy Costello

Barbara Worosz

Undergraduate Assistants

John Bargh

Alan Charney

Cathy Kaplinsky

Secretarial Assistants

LaVerne Caroline

Kathi Woomer

LIBRARY RESEARCH CENTER
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
220 Armory Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820

To: Tom Davis, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Champaign, Illinois 61820

From: Alice Ray, Library Research Center, 220 Armory Building, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61820

Date: August 1, 1974

Re: Contract #CERL-SPA-135: Item #1: "Review the following Army documents:

AR 350-1
TRADOC Reg. 350-100-1
TRADOC Reg. 351-3
MOS Technical Training of Equipment Maintenance Clerk
AR 415-15
AR 415-20
AR 415-28
DOD 4270.1-M
TM 5-800-1
TM 5-843-1
TM 5-803-6
Guide for Space Planning and Layout
The Army's Master Program for the Modern Volunteer Army

a. Identify each standard (goal or architectural criterion) significant to man-environment relations (MER)
b. Induce the terms of a generic MER matrix to represent all standards
c. Assign code numbers to each standard
d. Prepare each coded standard with bibliographic references for computer processing"

Item #2: "Prepare content information for pilot and prototype studies on the subject of MER information about service schools.

a. Conduct a search of appropriate information system indexes for relevant articles (a minimum of 500)
b. Obtain copies of each relevant article (retain copies of articles containing hard data research)
c. Prepare MER statements (goal, architectural criterion or data) for each article
d. Induce the terms of a generic MER matrix to represent both Army MER standards (see 1b. above) and MER statements from the literature
e. Assign code numbers to each MER statement
f. Prepare each abstract, coded MER statement and bibliographic references for computer processing"

APPENDICES

Appendix	
I	Environmental Research Groups Contacted
II	Indexes and Abstracting Services
III	Irrelevance Categories
IV	Document Abstracts
V	Man-Environment Relationship Matrix
VI	Sample Coding Form
VII	Man-Environment Relationship Statements Extracted
VIII	Bibliographic Citations

I. Literature search

A. Objective: to search the literature relevant to the field of man-environment relations and obtain a minimum of 500 documents to screen for relevance to the Habitability Data Base.

B. Procedure: Four approaches were taken to the literature search process. First, CERL had previously obtained computer searches from NTIS (National Technical Information Service) and ERIC (Educational Research Information Center). The output from these searches was checked for relevance. The NTIS search produced no relevant items; approximately one-third of the ERIC citations warranted further investigation. Second, a number of environmental research groups with available publication lists (See Appendix I) were contacted, and documents were ordered through these sources. Third, a volume of retrospective abstracts entitled Environmental Abstracts, published by School Environments Research Project, Architectural Research Laboratory, University of Michigan, was reviewed and produced many relevant citations. Fourth, the primary method employed in the literature search was a check of relevant published indexes and abstracts by an experienced reference librarian for the period 1971 to the present. Appendix II contains a list of these research tools, an indication of those found to be most useful, and a list of

the subject headings searched in each source. A total of 679 citations had titles and/or abstracts which indicated sufficient potential relevance that copies of the full documents were obtained.

C. Conclusions: It is recommended that future literature searches be done by a person, like the searcher for this project, with the following qualifications: (1) experience with literature searching in any subject field and (2) strong familiarity with the purpose for which the citations are being acquired. While research groups may be a continued source of documents, the computer searches of NTIS and ERIC should not be repeated. The citations produced could have been located with greater precision through the human search of abstracts and indexes. This argument does not apply, however, to all computerized information systems, especially those which may yet be developed in the field of human requirements in architecture. A good additional source to check are the relevant bibliographies published by the Council of Planning Librarians. A number of these will be supplied to CERL.

II. Document copying

A. Objective: to obtain full copies of the documents which, as indicated by the literature search, should be evaluated for inclusion in the Habitability Data Base.

B. Procedure: Copies of a small number of reprints were sent by the environmental research agencies contacted. For the most part, however, documents were located by their citations in the main library and many departmental libraries of the University of Illinois and photocopied. In some cases it was possible to have the copies made by the library staff and charged to an account; otherwise, a project staff member was equipped with change, a voucher to be signed by a library employee, and did the xeroxing himself. Copies of Army documents were, of course, supplied by CERL.

C. Conclusions: A total of 3,846 xerox copies were made for the project at an average cost of $.058 per copy. Upperclass university students are well suited to this job, and familiarity with the libraries is a very desirable qualification.

III. Document management

A. Objective: to uniquely identify each document and to determine its relevance for the Habitability Data Base.

B. Procedure: When a document copy was received, it was given a unique four-digit document number. This number was written on the copy, and the document number and author's name were listed in a master notebook of documents acquired. The document number would later serve to identify all aspects of its content prepared for computer processing.

The determination of relevance for the data base was done by the principal investigator. Two essential criteria were used: (1) discussion of subject matter on man-environment relationships and (2) inclusion of specific man-environment relationship statements as either goals, criteria, or data. Documents which were relevant to the subject area but did not contain specific MER statements were not included. A more extensive discussion of relevance criteria can be found in Letter Report #2, March 15, 1974.

Irrelevant documents were coded according to the reason for their irrelevance in order that they would be retrievable should requirements for inclusion in the Habitability Data Base change in the future. A list of irrelevance catagories used appears in Appendix III.

C. Conclusions: Determination of relevance should not be a singular procedure during document processing; re-evaluation of relevance should occur at all later stages of processing, especially during the extraction and coding of man-environment relationship statements.

The staff member most familiar with the desired subject matter and purpose of the Habitability Data Base should be assigned to make relevance decisions. In addition, expertise in the evaluation of research design and data analysis is necessary in order to eliminate reports of faulty research.

Although the explicit topic of the prototype study is academic facilities, papers of general relevance to man-environment relations should also be included.

IV. Document abstracts

A. Objective: to provide an abstract for each relevant document in the data base.

B. Procedure: Approximately one-fourth of the relevant documents had author abstracts. For the remaining articles two staff members began to compose abstracts, attempting to summarize the important content of the document relevant to the proposed Habitability Data Base. For articles in this subject area, an average of forty-five minutes was required to prepare an abstract. Appendix IV contains both author and supplied abstracts as prepared for computer processing.

After the abstracts presented here were completed, CERL personnel decided that an abstract or summary of a document did not provide the degree of specificity necessary for the proposed information system.

C. Conclusions: Persons preparing abstracts should have: (1) an adequate knowledge of the subject matter and (2) the ability to identify and outline the important points in written material. The second requirement seems to be more important than extensive subject knowledge.

As the format of the Habitability Data Base is evolving, it appears that abstracts will not be necessary. However, should the plan to extract man-environment relationship

statements from each document be abandoned, a well-prepared abstract would be an effective and less expensive alternative.

V. Man-environment relationship statements and coding procedure

A. Objective: to develop a procedure for selecting man-environment relationship statements from document text and to code each statement to a generic matrix.

B. Procedure: After abstracts had been rejected as input to the Habitability Data Base, CERL proposed that three types of statements be extracted from documents (goals, criteria, data) and coded to a generic matrix developed by Tom Davis (See Appendix V). Goal statements are basically objectives-sentences with the words ought, should, must, etc. Criteria statements explain how specified objectives can be accomplished, the methods by which goals are achieved. Data statements are reports of research results.

A great deal of time was spent in formulating exactly what comprised each type of statement through practice with sample documents. Generally, it was possible to find goal and criteria statements intact in the text. On the other hand, it was necessary in the case of research reports to write summaries of the research rather than extract single data statements.

After statements were identified, each was coded to the man-environment relationship matrix, which in its form at that time included coding of (1) functional areas, (2) training facilities, (3) type of environment, (4) activity level,

(5) type of subject, and (6) type of statement. On the average, two hours per document was required for the extraction and coding of statements.

Goals, criteria, and data statements with their corresponding codes were transferred to IBM coding forms for keypunching. An example of this coding procedure is given in Appendix VI. A listing of statements and codes extracted from documents appears in Appendix VII. The document number, which is indicated on the far right of the statement sheet (cols. 77-80), can be coordinated with the document number in the first four columns of the bibliographic citations in Appendix VIII in order to obtain the sources of the statement.

C. Conclusions: The extraction of man-environment relationship statements is a very subjective process. The procedure requires (1) extensive subject knowledge, (2) research expertise, and (3) the ability to recognize discrete statements of importance. Out of all the procedures involved in the development of the proposed information retrieval system, the selection of data should necessarily be done by an expert. Architectural and research knowledge are not sufficient; the staff to do this must have a rare combination of logical skills. It is suggested that the definite assignment of staff to this task not be done before an extensive trial period to determine whether the work will

be of sufficient quality to enter the Habitability Data Base.

The generic code is under revision by CERL. One general bit of advice in this effort: before a category is accepted in the code, determine on a sample of documents whether the category is relevant to the data base. Certain categories may be highly desirable, but if information which might fall within the categories does not occur in the documents under consideration, the usefulness of these categories will be nil. If coding decisions are forced to be made on categories which are not relevant, only confusion will result.

One specific change which has been discussed is the addition of the assumptions and research settings which underlie each statement. This information would be desirable and should be supplied in a convenient format.

APPENDIX I

Environmental Research Groups Contacted

AIIE Transactions
American Institute of Industrial Engineers
25 Technology Park/Atlanta
Norcross, Georgia 30071

Center for Building Technology
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20234

Center for Integrative Studies
School of Advanced Technology
State University of New York at Binghamton
Binghamton, New York 13901

Environmental Research Foundation
2700 West 6th
Topeka, Kansas

Environmental Studies Institute
Carnegie-Mellon University
Schenley Park
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Dr. John F. Halldane
Environmental Systems Consultant
7221 Righters Mill Road
Derwood, Maryland 20855

INSPEC
Institution of Electrical Engineers
Savoy Place
London, WC2R OBL
England

Kingston Polytechnic
Architectural Psychology Research Unit
Knights Park
Kingston upon Thames Surrey KT1 2QJ
England

Small Homes Council
Building Research Council
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois 61801

APPENDIX II

Indexing and Abstracting Services

(Note: All forms of the subject headings listed were searched, including subheadings and cross references.)

* These services provided most citations.

* 1. Applied Science and Technology Index

Dates searched: 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, March 1973, June 1973, Sept. 1973, Dec. 1973, Jan. 1974, Feb. 1974, March 1974, June 1974.

Headings: Acoustics, Architecture, Building, Color, Environment, House, Human Engineering, Lighting, Noise, Office, Psychological Research, School, Temperature, Ventilation, Vibration.

* 2. Art Index

Dates searched: Nov. 1969-Oct. 1970; Nov. 1970-Oct. 1971; Nov. 1971-Oct. 1972; Jan. 1973; Apr. 1973; July 1973; Oct. 1973; Jan. 1974.

Headings: Acoustics, Architecture, Building, Color, Electric Lamps, Environmental Design, House, Human Engineering, Lighting, Man, Noise, Office, Schools, Space (Architecture).

3. British Technology Index

Dates searched: 1972-through "Noise".

Headings: Air Conditioning, Architecture, Building, Colour, Educational Buildings, Environment, Hearing, Noise, Offices, Schools.

* 4. Engineering Index

Dates searched: 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, Jan. 1974, Feb. 1974, March 1974, Apr. 1974, May 1974.

Headings: Air Conditioning, Architecture, Bioengineering, Building, Electric Lighting, Engineering-Social Aspects, Environmental Engineering, Housing, Human Engineering, Illuminating Engineering, Noise, Office Buildings, School Buildings, Systems Engineering-Social Aspects, Temperature, Ventilation, Vibrations.

5. Government Reports Announcements Index

Dates searched: Dec. 25, 1973; Jan. 11, 1974; Jan. 25, 1974; Feb. 8, 1974; Feb. 22, 1974.

Headings: Acoustics, Buildings, Environment, Heat, Houses, Human, Man, Physiological, Psychological, Schools, Temperature, Vibration.

6. Monthly Catalog

Dates searched: 1971, 1972, 1973, Jan. 1974, Feb. 1974, March 1974, Apr. 1974.

Headings: Architecture, Bioengineering, Building, Color, Electric Lamps, Environment, House, Human Engineering, Lights and Lighting, Man, Noise, Offices, Psychology, School, Ventilation, Vibration.

7. Public Affairs Information Service

Dates searched: 1971, 1972, Jan. 6-March 17, 1972 (v. 59, no.2); Apr. 7-June 16, 1973 (v. 59, no. 3); Oct. 6, 1973.

Headings: Architecture, Building, Environment, Heating and Ventilation, Housing, Human, Man, Noise, Office Buildings, Psychology, School Buildings.

* 8. Reader's Guide

Dates searched: March 1968-Feb. 1969; March 1969-Feb. 1970; March 1970-Feb. 1971; March 1971-Feb. 1972; March 1972-Feb. 1973; May 10, 1973; Aug. 1973; Nov. 1973; Feb. 10, 1974; Feb. 25, 1974; May 10, 1974; June 10, 1974.

Headings: Acoustics, Architecture, Building, Color, Design, Environment, Housing, Lighting, Man, Offices, Schools, Space.

APPENDIX III

Irrelevance categories

Type of Article

00 Relevant
01 Art of design
02 Methodological issues
03 Review article
04 Book review
05 Research process

MER

10 No man-environment relationship statements
11 Environment-environment statements (e.g.,construction methods)
12 Man-man statements (e.g.,sociological, psychological)

Experimental Design

20 Poor experimental design
21 Faulty methods
22 No data to support conclusions

Topic

30 Irrelevant topic
31 Urban planning
32 Curriculum-discipline relationships, associations, etc.
33 Pure ecology
34 Design for the handicapped

APPENDIX IV

Document Abstracts

This appendix presents abstracts and the corresponding citations for a sample of documents in the man-environment relationship data base. Abstracts can be coordinated with the MER statements from the same document by the document number in the first three columns of the last six digit field.

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STOKOLS,DANIEL STOK73 102011
THE RELATION BETWEEN MICRO AND MACRO CROWDING PHENOMENA: STOK73 102012
SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DESIGN STOK73 102022
MAN-ENVIRONMENT SYSTEMS 3,3(1973) 139-149 STOK73 102013
THE CONTINUITIES REFLECTED IN RECENT THEORETICAL STOK73 102015
ANALYSES OF DENSITY AND CROWDING ARE SUMMARIZED. TWO COMMONSTOK73 102025
ELEMENTS, EVIDENT IN THESE APPROACHES, ARE (1) AN EMPHASIS STOK73 102035
UPON THE IMPORTANCE OF NON-SPATIAL FACTORS IN MEDIATING THE STOK73 102045
EXPERIENCE OF CROWDING, AND (2) THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF STOK73 102055
CROWDING AS A SYNDROME OF STRESS WHICH IS EXPERIENCED BY THESTOK73 102065
INDIVIDUAL OVER A VARIABLE PERIOD OF TIME. MOST ANALYSES STOK73 102075
HAVE PROCEEDED AT A MICROCOSMIC (PSYCHOLOGICAL) LEVEL STOK73 102085
WHEREAS DISCUSSIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN PROBLEMS ARE STOK73 102095
TYPICALLY CONDUCTED AT A MACRO-COSMIC (SOCIOLOGICAL) LEVEL. STOK73 102105
THE DISSIMILARITIES BETWEEN MICRO AND MACRO PHENOMENA ARE STOK73 102115
DISCUSSED, AND THE RELEVANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES STOK73 102125
ON CROWDING, FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DESIGN, IS STOK73 102135
ASSESSED. STOK73 102145

HAWKES,R. J. HAWK71 103011
COLOUR SYSTEMS AND COLOUR SCALING HAWK71 103012
ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY 2,1(1971) 16-22 HAWK71 103013
COLOUR SYSTEMS ARE REQUIRED FOR COMMUNICATION, FOR HAWK71 103015
CO-ORDINATING COLOURS OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTS, FOR DESCRIBING HAWK71 103025
THE OPERATIONS OF COLOUR PERCEPTION AND FOR SELECTING HAWK71 103035
HARMONIOUS COLOUR COMBINATIONS. THE REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH HAWK71 103045
END ARE DIFFERENT, AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT NO AVAILABLE HAWK71 103055
SYSTEM FULFILS ALL ENDS. A CRITICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE HAWK71 103065
NUMSELL SYSTEM REVEALS THAT IT DOES NOT SCALE COLOURS IN HAWK71 103075
ACCORDANCE WITH THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE SUBJECTIVELY HAWK71 103085
JUDGED. THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE NUMSELL SYSTEM AND HAWK71 103095
SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTION IS NOT ONE OF DEGREE ONLY, BUT HAWK71 103105
CONCERNS THE BASIC QUESTION OF THE NUMBER OF WAYS IN WHICH HAWK71 103115
COLOURS ARE SEEN TO VARY. IN THIS STUDY, COLOURS WERE HAWK71 103125
JUDGED AS VARYING IN HUE AND 'DEPTH OF COLOUR' AND NOT IN HAWK71 103135
THE THREE NUMSELL CO-ORDINATES OF HUE, VALUE AND CHROMA. HAWK71 103145

PATTERSON,MILES L. PATT71 105011
MULLENS,SHERRY PATT71 105021
ROMANO,JEANNE PATT71 105031
COMPENSATORY REACTIONS TO SPATIAL INTRUSION PATT71 105012
SOCIOMETRY 34,1 (1971) 114-121 PATT71 105013
REACTION TO THE "IMMEDIACY" OF AN INTRUDER WAS EXAMINED PATT71 105015
IN THE SETTING OF A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. INDIVIDUALS SEATED PATT71 105025
ALONE AT A STUDY TABLE WERE SELECTED AS TARGETS FOR PATT71 105035
INTRUSION BY ONE OF THE TWO FEMALE EXPERIMENTERS WHO PATT71 105045
ALTERNATES BETWEEN THE ROLES OF INTRUDER AND RATER. PATT71 105055
APPROACHES TO THE SUBJECT, IN TERMS OF DECREASING IMMEDIACY,PATT71 105065
INVOLVED THE FOLLOWING SEATED POSITIONS: (I) ADJACENT TO PATT71 105075
THE SUBJECT, (II) ACROSS FROM THE SUBJECT, (III) TWO SEATS PATT71 105085
ADJACENT TO THE SUBJECT, AND (IV) THREE SEATS ADJACENT TO PATT71 105095
THE SUBJECT. HYPOTHESIZED COMPENSATORY REACTIONS TO PATT71 105105
INCREASED IMMEDIACY WERE FOUND IN LEANING AND BLOCKING PATT71 105115
RESPONSES, WHILE DIFFERENCES OPPOSITE THOSE PREDICTED WERE PATT71 105125
FOUND IN FREQUENCY OF CROSS GLANCING. ALTHOUGH FEW SUBJECTSPATT71 105135
LEFT DURING THE TEN MINUTE PERIOD OF INTRUSION, THERE WAS PATT71 105145
EVIDENCE SHOWING THAT, AMONG THOSE WHO HAD THE SHORTEST PATT71 105155
LATENCIES WERE IN THE CONDITION OF GREATEST IMMEDIACY. PATT71 105165

MARSHALL,NANCY J. MARS72 107011
PRIVACY AND ENVIRONMENT MARS72 107012
HUMAN ECOLOGY 1,2(1972) 93-110 MARS72 107013

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ORIENTATIONS TOWARD PRIVACY WERE IDENTIFIED AND	MAR872	107015
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ORIENTATION ASSESSED BY MEANS OF	MAR872	107025
THE NEWLY DEVELOPED PRIVACY PREFERENCE SCALE. PRINCIPAL	MAR872	107035
COMPONENTS ANALYSIS OF THE PPS REVEALED SIX MAJOR FACTORS	MAR872	107045
FROM WHICH SUBSCALES WERE CONSTRUCTED, THEIR CONTENT	MAR872	107055
CENTERING ON ORIENTATIONS TOWARD NONINVOLVEMENT WITH	MAR872	107065
NEIGHBORS, SECLUSION OF THE HOME, SOLITUDE, PRIVACY WITH	MAR872	107075
INTIMATES, ANONYMITY, AND RESERVE. IN A SUBURBAN ADULT	MAR872	107085
SAMPLE (N=101), THESE ORIENTATIONS TOWARD PRIVACY WERE	MAR872	107095
RELATED BY MEANS OF CORRELATION, MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF	MAR872	107105
VARIANCE, AND CANONICAL CORRELATION TO DENSITY OF PAST AND	MAR872	107115
PRESENT ENVIRONMENTS AND TO FEATURES OF THE PHYSICAL	MAR872	107125
ENVIRONMENT AFFECTING POTENTIAL PRIVACY.	MAR872	107135
RAPOPORT,AMOS	RAP071	108011
SOME OBSERVATIONS REGARDING MAN-ENVIRONMENT STUDIES	RAP071	108012
ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH AND TEACHING 2,1(1971) 4-15	RAP071	108013
THIS PAPER REVIEWS RECENT FINDINGS IN MAN-ENVIRONMENT	RAP071	108015
STUDIES WITH TWO QUESTIONS IN MIND: TO WHAT EXTENT DO	RAP071	108025
FINDINGS TEND TO CONFIRM DESIGNERS' INTUITIONS; AND TO WHAT	RAP071	108035
EXTENT CAN IT BE SAID THAT MAN-ENVIRONMENT STUDIES ARE STILL	RAP071	108045
AT A PRE-PARADIGMATIC STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT? THE CONCLUSIONS	RAP071	108055
ARE THAT FINDINGS DO NOT, ON THE WHOLE, CONFIRM THE	RAP071	108065
TRADITIONAL ASSUMPTIONS AND INTUITIONS OF DESIGNERS AND THAT	RAP071	108075
THE PREVALENCE OF MUTUALLY CONTRADICTORY FINDINGS, WITHIN	RAP071	108085
WHICH EVIDENCE CAN BE FOUND TO SUPPORT ALMOST ANY POSITION,	RAP071	108095
SHOWS CLEARLY THAT THE SUBJECT IS STILL AT A	RAP071	108105
PRE-PARADIGMATIC STAGE.	RAP071	108115
HILL,ADRIAN R.	HILL69	109011
VISIBILITY AND PRIVACY	HILL69	109012
ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE,STRATHCLYDE (1969) 39-43	HILL69	109013
AN EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUE IS DESCRIBED FOR THE	HILL69	109015
SIMULTANEOUS INVESTIGATION OF THE OPPOSING ASPECTS OF	HILL69	109025
VISION-OUT (VISIBILITY) AND VISION-IN (PRIVACY) WHICH ALLOW	HILL69	109035
FOR SUBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT	HILL69	109045
PEOPLE'S VISUAL PRIVACY NEEDS VARY SYSTEMATICALLY BOTH WITH	HILL69	109055
VIEWING CONDITIONS AND WITH INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY FACTORS.	HILL69	109065
WOOLS,ROGER M.	WOOL69	110011
THE ASSESSMENT OF ROOM FRIENDLINESS	WOOL69	110012
ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE,STRATHCLYDE (1969) 48-55	WOOL69	110013
THE ARCHITECT IS LIKENED TO A CUCKOO WHO DOES NOT COME	WOOL69	110015
BACK TO ROOST-HE DOESN'T REVISIT HIS BUILDINGS AFTER	WOOL69	110025
THEY'RE BUILT. THE NEED FOR IMPROVED TECHNIQUES FOR	WOOL69	110035
BUILDING APPRAISAL IS DISCUSSED AND THE PROCESS OF PRODUCING	WOOL69	110045
A SET OF SCALES FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IS	WOOL69	110055
DESCRIBED. IN THE FIRST EXPERIMENT TWO REAL ROOMS WERE	WOOL69	110065
ASSESSED BY SCOTTISH HOUSEWIVES. THE RESULTS ARE	WOOL69	110075
INTERPRETED TO SHOW THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE	WOOL69	110085
SCALES. FURTHER EXPERIMENTS PRESENTED SLIDES OF ROOMS IN	WOOL69	110095
WHICH VARIOUS PHYSICAL ASPECTS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY VARIED.	WOOL69	110105
THE EFFECTS OF THESE PHYSICAL FACTORS ON THE SCALE RATINGS	WOOL69	110115
ARE SHOWN TO BE CONSISTENT OVER DIFFERENT GROUPS AND THE	WOOL69	110125
POSSIBILITY OF HIERARCHIES OF INFLUENCES IS SUGGESTED.	WOOL69	110135
GRIFFITHS,IAN D.	GRIF69	111011
THERMAL COMFORT; A BEHAVIOURAL APPROACH	GRIF69	111012
ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE,STRATHCLYDE (1969) 30-35	GRIF69	111013
SUBJECTIVE STUDIES OF THERMAL COMFORT ARE DISCUSSED AND	GRIF69	111015
EVALUATED AND SOME WORK ON THE RELATION BETWEEN THERMAL	GRIF69	111025
CONDITIONS AND PERFORMANCE OF PSYCHOMOTION TASKS IS	GRIF69	111035
DESCRIBED. A THEORETICAL SUGGESTION LINKING THESE TWO	GRIF69	111045
APPROACHES BY USE OF ONE CONCEPT OF AROUSAL IS MADE, AND AN	GRIF69	111055
EXPERIMENT IS DESCRIBED IN WHICH THE PERFORMANCE OF A TASK	GRIF69	111065
DESIGNED ACCORDING TO THE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE THEORETICAL	GRIF69	111075

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APPROACH IS SHOWN TO VARY WITH TEMPERATURE IN A WAY VERY	GRIF69	111085
SIMILAR TO COMFORT VOTES. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE	GRIF69	111095
INTER-RELATION OF COMFORT AND EFFICIENCY ARE DISCUSSED AND A	GRIF69	111105
PLEA FOR CAREFUL INTERPRETATION OF EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS BY	GRIF69	111115
DESIGNERS IS MADE. THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK WAS CARRIED OUT	GRIF69	111125
JOINTLY WITH DR.P. R. BOYCE	GRIF69	111135
RECTOR,J. THOMAS	RECT70	112011
NOISE AND VIBRATION	RECT70	112012
ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS (1970) 33-35	RECT70	112013
NOISE AND VIBRATION SOURCES IN MULTI-STORY BUILDINGS ARE	RECT70	112015
INCREASING IN BOTH MAGNITUDE AND NUMBER, AND WHILE OCCUPANTS	RECT70	112025
ARE BECOMING MORE SENSITIVE TO BOTH, BUILDINGS CONTINUE TO	RECT70	112035
BE BUILT WITH LESS ABILITY TO CONTROL THEIR TRANSMISSION.	RECT70	112045
THE REASONS FOR THIS ARE AS MODERN AS THE BUILDINGS	RECT70	112055
THEMSELVES: LIGHTER WEIGHT BUILDING MATERIALS.	RECT70	112065
ALTMAN,IRWIN	ALTM71	113011
TAYLOR,DALMAS A.	ALTM71	113021
WHEELER,LADD	ALTM71	113031
ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF GROUP BEHAVIOR IN SOCIAL ISOLATION	ALTM71	113012
JOURNAL OF APPLIED SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY 1,1(1971) 76-100	ALTM71	113013
THE PRESENT STUDY EXAMINED HOW SOCIALLY ISOLATED GROUPS	ALTM71	113015
WERE AFFECTED BY AND USED THEIR PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	ALTM71	113025
DURING AN 8-DAY PERIOD. PAIRS OF MEN WERE ISOLATED UNDER	ALTM71	113035
DIFFERENT CONDITIONS OF PRIVACY, OUTSIDE STIMULATION, AND	ALTM71	113045
EXPECTED TIME IN ISOLATION. MEASURES WERE TAKEN OF	ALTM71	113055
ENVIRONMENTALLY ORIENTED BEHAVIORS SUCH AS SOCIAL	ALTM71	113065
ACTIVITIES; TERRITORIALITY FOR BEDS, CHAIRS, AND AREAS OF	ALTM71	113075
THE ROOM, USE OF BEDS, AND PERFORMANCE ON TEAM AND	ALTM71	113085
INDIVIDUAL TASKS. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT UNSUCCESSFUL	ALTM71	113095
GROUPS EXHIBITED A PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR REFLECTING THEIR	ALTM71	113105
MISESTIMATE OF THE DEMANDS OF THE SITUATION. THE FACT THAT	ALTM71	113115
MANY DIFFERENT LEVELS OF BEHAVIOR FIT TOGETHER, OVER TIME,	ALTM71	113125
SUGGESTED THE IMPORTANCE OF AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO	ALTM71	113135
INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR WHICH EXAMINES MANY LEVELS OF	ALTM71	113145
FUNCTIONING OVER TIME AS A SYSTEM, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS	ALTM71	113155
ON THE MUTUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT.	ALTM71	113165
SCOTT,JAMES	SCOT71	114011
TESTING A HOUSING DESIGN REFERENCE: A PILOT STUDY	SCOT71	114012
ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH QUARTERLY (1971) 0-0	SCOT71	114013
HOUSING DESIGN OFTEN LACKS THE SUPPORT OF SOCIAL THEORY	SCOT71	114015
ON WHAT MAKES UP A GOOD PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, WHAT KIND OF	SCOT71	114025
ENVIRONMENT IS CONDUCIVE TO HAPPY FAMILY LIVING, AND WHY.	SCOT71	114035
JAMES SCOTT, A PRACTISING ARCHITECT, HAS RECENTLY CARRIED	SCOT71	114045
OUT A PILOT STUDY ON HOUSING IN LONDON IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN	SCOT71	114055
WHAT QUALITIES CAN BE ITEMIZED AND WHAT THE RELEVANT	SCOT71	114065
CRITERIA SHOULD BE IN ASSESSING THE SUCCESS, OR OTHERWISE,	SCOT71	114075
OF A HOUSING AREA. THIS ARTICLE SUMMARIZES HIS APPROACH AND	SCOT71	114085
HIS FINDINGS.	SCOT71	114095
BATCHELOR,JAMES P.	BATC72	115011
GOETHALS,GEORGE R.	BATC72	115021
SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN FREELY FORMED GROUPS	BATC72	115012
SOCIOMETRY 35,2(1972) 270-279	BATC72	115013
IN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SPATIAL ECOLOGY OF GROUPS, IT	BATC72	115015
WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE FUNCTION OF A GROUP WOULD AFFECT	BATC72	115025
SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE MEMBERS. GROUPS OF EIGHT	BATC72	115035
SUBJECTS MADE INDIVIDUAL DECISIONS OR CONDUCTED A DISCUSSION	BATC72	115045
AND CAME TO A COLLECTIVE DECISION. MEMBERS OF THE GROUPS	BATC72	115055
WERE ABLE TO PLACE THEIR CHAIRS ANYWHERE WITHIN A LARGE	BATC72	115065
EMPTY ROOM. THE RESULTS SHOWED SMALLER INTERPERSONAL	BATC72	115075
DISTANCES AND GREATER VISUAL CONTACT IN THE GROUPS MAKING	BATC72	115085
COLLECTIVE DECISIONS. THE SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE HIGHLY	BATC72	115095
STANDARDIZED IN THE COLLECTIVE DECISION CONDITION. ALTHOUGH	BATC72	115105

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THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE VARIANCE IN THE SIZE OF INDIVIDUAL	BATC72	115115
DECISION GROUPS, THERE WAS SURPRISINGLY LITTLE VARIANCE IN	BATC72	115125
THE DISTANCES BETWEEN SUBJECTS IN THE SAME GROUP. THE	BATC72	115135
RESULTS STRONGLY SUGGEST THE EXISTENCE OF NORMS FOR SPATIAL	BATC72	115145
ARRANGEMENTS.	BATC72	115155
BROADBENT, D. E.	BROA72	116011
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ANNOYANCE BY NOISE	BROA72	116012
SOUND 6 (1972) 56-61	BROA72	116013
THIS PAPER DISCUSSED CORRELATIONS FOUND IN A NUMBER OF	BROA72	116015
INVESTIGATIONS OF NOISE ANNOYANCE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE	BROA72	116025
TO THE QUESTION WHETHER THOSE WHO ARE MOST ANNOYED SHOW	BROA72	116035
NEUROTIC TENDENCIES. IN THE PAST, THIS LAST ASSOCIATION HAS	BROA72	116045
BEEN SUGGESTED BECAUSE NEUROTIC INDIVIDUALS GIVE MORE	BROA72	116055
AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS WHEN ASKED UNDER QUIET CONDITIONS HOW	BROA72	116065
MUCH THEY ARE ANNOYED BY A VARIETY OF CIRCUMSTANCES,	BROA72	116075
INCLUDING NOISE.	BROA72	116085
SUCH A QUESTIONNAIRE OF ANNOYANCES WAS THEREFORE	BROA72	116095
CORRELATED WITH	BROA72	116105
(1) THE AVERAGE RATING OF A NUMBER OF REAL AIRCRAFT,	BROA72	116115
(2) THE INCREASE IN RATED ANNOYANCES AS A FUNCTION OF	BROA72	116125
PHYSICAL INTENSITY FOR A VARIETY OF SOUNDS,	BROA72	116135
(3) VARIOUS OTHER MEASURES OF PERSONALITY.	BROA72	116145
WHILE IT WAS CONFIRMED THAT A QUESTIONNAIRE OF THIS KIND	BROA72	116155
TENDS TO BE ANSWERED MORE AFFIRMATIVELY BY PEOPLE WITH	BROA72	116165
NEUROTIC TENDENCIES, IT DID NOT PREDICT SATISFACTORILY THE	BROA72	116175
AMOUNT OF ANNOYANCE PRODUCED BY REAL AIRCRAFT OR OTHER	BROA72	116185
SOUNDS. THUS IT MAY INDEED BE THAT PEOPLE WHO COMPLAIN WHEN	BROA72	116195
NOISE LEVELS ARE RELATIVELY LOW HAVE NEUROTIC TENDENCIES:	BROA72	116205
BUT IT DOES NOT FOLLOW THAT THE COMPLAINTS MET AT HIGH	BROA72	116215
LEVELS OF NOISE EXPOSURE COME PREDOMINANTLY FROM THIS KIND	BROA72	116225
OF PERSON.	BROA72	116235
FOX, J. G.	FOX 72	117011
EMBREY, E. D.	FOX 72	117021
MUSIC-AN AID TO PRODUCTIVITY	FOX 72	117012
APPLIED ERGONOMICS 3,4(1972) 202-205	FOX 72	117013
A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS HAS INVESTIGATED THE RELATIONSHIP	FOX 72	117019
BETWEEN THE PLAYING OF BACKGROUND MUSIC DURING THE	FOX 72	117025
PERFORMANCE OF REPETITIVE WORK AND EFFICIENCY IN PERFORMING	FOX 72	117035
SUCH A TASK. THE RESULTS GIVE STRONG SUPPORT TO THE	FOX 72	117045
CONTENTION THAT ECONOMIC BENEFITS CAN ACCRUE FROM THE USE OF	FOX 72	117055
MUSIC IN INDUSTRY. THE STUDIES SHOW THAT MUSIC IS EFFECTIVE	FOX 72	117065
IN RAISING EFFICIENCY IN THIS TYPE OF WORK EVEN WHEN IN	FOX 72	117075
COMPETITION WITH THE UNFAVOURABLE CONDITIONS PRODUCED BY	FOX 72	117085
MACHINE NOISE.	FOX 72	117095
PAYNE,IFAN	PAYN69	118011
PUPILLARY RESPONSES TO ARCHITECTURAL STIMULI	PAYN69	118012
ARCHITECTURAL PSYCHOLOGY CONFERENCE,STRATHCLYDE (1969) 35-39	PAYN69	118013
THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING PUPIL SIZE AS AN INDEX OF	PAYN69	118015
EMOTIONAL REACTION TO THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IS DISCUSSED.	PAYN69	118025
A SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED IN WHICH COLOUR SLIDES	PAYN69	118035
WERE PRESENTED TO SUBJECTS AND PUPILLARY RESPONSES FILMED BY	PAYN69	118045
A SLOW SPEED FILM CAMERA. THE CHANGES IN SIZE OF THE PUPILS	PAYN69	118055
WAS MEASURED RELATIVE TO THE RESPONSE TO A BLANK GREY SLIDE	PAYN69	118065
PRESENTED INITIALLY. THE FIRST EXPERIMENT FOUND THAT	PAYN69	118075
ARCHITECTS HAD GREATER PUPIL RESPONSES THAN NON-ARCHITECTS.	PAYN69	118085
ANOTHER EXPERIMENT FOUND THAT ARCHITECTS HAD LARGER PUPIL	PAYN69	118095
RESPONSE TO COMPLEX SLIDES THAN NON-ARCHITECTS. VERBAL	PAYN69	118105
REACTIONS TO SLIDES WERE ALSO COLLECTED AND THE ANALYSIS OF	PAYN69	118115
THESE COMPARED WITH OTHER WORK.	PAYN69	118125
WARD,JOAN S.	WARD70	119011
ERGONOMICS IN THE HOME	WARD70	119012
APPLIED ERGONOMICS 1,4(1970) 223-227	WARD70	119013

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THE HOUSE AND HOUSEWORK ARE AS APPROPRIATE AN AREA OF ERGONOMICS STUDY AS IS THE FACTORY FLOOR, BUT MUCH LESS CONCERTED EFFORT HAS BEEN PUT INTO STUDYING THE PROBLEMS OF THE HOUSEWIFE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT INVESTIGATIONS TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFORT (PARTICULARLY THAT OF MUSCLE ACTIVITY BY TECHNIQUES SUCH AS ELECTROMYOGRAPHY), THE OPTIMUM DIMENSIONAL ACCORD BETWEEN EQUIPMENT AND USER, AND THE PROVISION OF SATISFACTORY ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT THE HOUSEWIFE PERFORMS HER TASKS WITH THE MINIMUM OF UNNECESSARY EFFORT AND MAXIMUM SATISFACTION. WARD70 119015 WARD70 119025 WARD70 119035 WARD70 119045 WARD70 119055 WARD70 119065 WARD70 119075 WARD70 119085 WARD70 119095 WARD70 119105 WARD70 119115

BROOKES,MALCOLM J. BR0070 120011
CHANGES IN EMPLOYEE ATTITUDES AND WORK PRACTICES IN AN OFFICE LANDSCAPE BR0070 120012 BR0070 120022
EDRA II (1970) 14-1-1-9 BR0070 120013
A FIELD STUDY WAS MADE OF THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF 120 EMPLOYEES TOWARDS WORK PRACTICES AND THEIR OFFICE ENVIRONMENT. THE SUBJECTS' RESPONSES WERE RECORDED ON A SEMANTIC SCALING INSTRUMENT IMMEDIATELY BEFORE, AND NINE MONTHS AFTER, A CHANGE IN THEIR SURROUNDINGS FROM A CONVENTIONAL MIXTURE OF OPEN PLAN, SEMI-PRIVATE, AND PRIVATE OFFICES, TO A LANDSCAPED DESIGN. STATISTICAL ANALYSES OF SCORES SHOWED THAT WHILE THE SUBJECTS RATED THE LANDSCAPED DESIGN SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER IN AESTHETIC VALUE, IT WAS PERCEIVED AS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS UTILITARIAN AND EFFICIENT A PLACE IN WHICH TO WORK. AN INCREASE IN NOISE LEVEL AND NUMBER OF VISUAL DISTRACTIONS, AND A LOSS OF PRIVACY WERE CHEIF CAUSES OF COMPLAINT ABOUT THE LANDSCAPED OFFICES. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE SHOWING AN INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY CONCOMITANT WITH INSTALLATION OF AN OFFICE LANDSCAPE. BR0070 120015 BR0070 120025 BR0070 120035 BR0070 120045 BR0070 120055 BR0070 120065 BR0070 120075 BR0070 120085 BR0070 120095 BR0070 120105 BR0070 120115 BR0070 120125 BR0070 120135 BR0070 120145 BR0070 120155

JOINER,DUNCAN JOIN71 121011
SOCIAL RITUAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SPACE JOIN71 121012
ART 1(1971) 11-22 JOIN71 121013
THIS PAPER REPORTS THE FINDINGS OF AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE USE AND LAYOUT OF SMALL OFFICE SPACES IN VARIOUS TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PEOPLE ARE USED TO SUSTAIN AND REINFORCE SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS, AND THAT SPACES AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS ARE USED TO SUPPLEMENT OTHER METHODS OF PERSON-TO-PERSON COMMUNICATION, SUCH AS SPEECH AND GESTICULATION. ZONE DEFINITION AND TERRITORIALITY, ACHIEVED THROUGH PERSONAL DISTANCE, ORIENTATION AND SYMBOLIC DECORATION, ARE SEEN TO BE CENTRAL TO THIS COMMUNICATIVE ASPECT OF SPACE ORGANIZATION. JOIN71 121015 JOIN71 121025 JOIN71 121035 JOIN71 121045 JOIN71 121055 JOIN71 121065 JOIN71 121075 JOIN71 121085 JOIN71 121095 JOIN71 121105 JOIN71 121115

WOOLS,ROGER WOOL70 122011
CANTER,DAVID WOOL70 122021
THE EFFECT OF THE MEANING OF BUILDINGS ON BEHAVIOUR WOOL70 122012
APPLIED ERGONOMICS 1,3(1970) 144-150 WOOL70 122013
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THREE SEMANTIC SCALES TO APPRAISE THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IS DESCRIBED. THE SCALES WERE GENERATED FROM THE REACTIONS OF SUBJECTS TO DRAWINGS BUT IT IS SHOWN THAT THE SCALES ARE VALID IN REAL SITUATIONS. USING THESE SCALES THE AUTHORS DEMONSTRATE HOW FEATURES OF BUILDINGS CAN BE ASSESSED, AND THE IMPORTANCE WHICH TWO GROUPS OF SUBJECTS ASSIGN TO THESE VARIABLES CAN BE REVEALED. WOOL70 122015 WOOL70 122025 WOOL70 122035 WOOL70 122045 WOOL70 122055 WOOL70 122065 WOOL70 122075 WOOL70 122085
FROM A FURTHER STUDY, INTO THE BEHAVIOURAL EFFECTS OF TWO DIFFERENT ROOMS, A HYPOTHESIS IS SUGGESTED ABOUT THE APPROPRIATENESS OF PHYSICAL SETTING FOR AN ACTIVITY. WOOL70 122095 WOOL70 122105 WOOL70 122115

FISHMAN,DIANE FISH72 123011
WALLIT,RUTH FISH72 123021
SEATING AND AREA PREFERENCES IN A COLLEGE RESEVE ROOM FISH72 123012

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COLLEGE AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES 33,4(1972) 284-297	FISH72	123013
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE	FISH72	123019
ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF A ROOM AND THE PATTERNS OF	FISH72	123025
SEATING PREFERENCES EXHIBITED BY LIBRARY USERS. IT WAS	FISH72	123035
FOUND THAT READERS TENDED TO LOCATE THEMSELVES IN ORDER TO	FISH72	123045
AVOID OTHERS. ALSO THAT THE SEAT SELECTED BY THE FIRST	FISH72	123055
PERSON AFFECTED THE CHOICES OF THOSE WHO ENTERED LATER.	FISH72	123065
SHAFER,ELWOOD J.,JR.	SHAF69	124011
HAMILTON,JOHN F.,JR.	SHAF69	124021
SCHMIDT,ELIZABETH A.	SHAF69	124031
NATURAL LANDSCAPE PREFERENCES: A PREDICTIVE MODEL	SHAF69	124012
JOURNAL OF LEISURE RESEARCH 1(WINTER 1969) 1-19	SHAF69	124013
THE ARTICLE REPORTS AN EXPERIMENT CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY	SHAF69	124015
WHAT QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES IN A NATURAL LANDSCAPE ARE	SHAF69	124025
SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR THAT	SHAF69	124035
LANDSCAPE.	SHAF69	124045
THE EXPERIMENT USED BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS OF	SHAF69	124055
LANDSCAPES DIVIDED INTO ZONES OF VEGETATION, NONVEGETATION,	SHAF69	124065
WATER, AND SKY AND ALSO DIVIDED INTO QUARTER-INCH SQUARES BY	SHAF69	124075
THE USE OF A PLASTIC GRID OVERLAY. A TOTAL OF 46 VARIABLES	SHAF69	124085
WERE ESTABLISHED TO TEST OBJECTIVES. THE PICTURES WERE	SHAF69	124095
SHOWN TO RANDOMLY SELECTED PERSONS ACCORDING TO A RESEARCH	SHAF69	124105
PLAN.	SHAF69	124115
THE MODEL WAS FIELD TESTED. THERE WAS A 33 PERCENT	SHAF69	124125
VARIATION IN PREFERENCE SCORES NOT EXPLAINED BY THE MODEL	SHAF69	124135
AND A STANDARD DEVIATION OF 30.58. THIS MAY HAVE OCCURED	SHAF69	124145
BECAUSE THE POPULATION WAS NOT STRATIFIED.	SHAF69	124155
RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE FOLLOWING ITEMS IN A LANDSCAPE	SHAF69	124165
HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT ON AESTHETIC APPEAL: (1) PERIMETER	SHAF69	124175
OF IMMEDIATE VEGETATION; (2) PERIMETER OF INTERMEDIATE	SHAF69	124185
NONVEGETATION; (3) PERIMETER OF DISTANT VEGETATION	SHAF69	124195
MULTIPLIED BY AREA OF WATER; (4) AREA OF INTERMEDIATE	SHAF69	124205
VEGETATION MULTIPLIED BY AREA OF DISTANT NONVEGETATION, AND	SHAF69	124215
(5) AREA OF INTERMEDIATE VEGETATION MULTIPLIED BY AREA OF	SHAF69	124225
WATER.	SHAF69	124235
THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON AESTHETIC	SHAF69	124245
APPEAL: (1) PERIMETER OF IMMEDIATE VEGETATION SQUARED;	SHAF69	124255
(2) AREA OF WATER SQUARED; (3) PERIMETER OF IMMEDIATE	SHAF69	124265
VEGETATION MULTIPLIED BY PERIMETER OF DISTANT VEGETATION;	SHAF69	124275
(4) PERIMETER OF IMMEDIATE VEGETATION MULTIPLIED BY AREA OF	SHAF69	124285
INTERMEDIATE VEGETATION; AND (5) PERIMETER OF INTERMEDIATE	SHAF69	124295
VEGETATION MULTIPLIED BY AREA OF DISTANT NONVEGETATION.	SHAF69	124305
THE LAST SECTION OF THE PAPER ADVISES PLANNERS ON HOW TO	SHAF69	124315
USE THE DATA ANALYSIS MODEL IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO EVALUATE	SHAF69	124325
AND COMPARE THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF DIFFERENT LANDSCAPES.	SHAF69	124335
FARR,LEE E.	FARR70	125011
HOW LOUD IS LOUD? NOISE,ACOUSTICS AND HEALTH	FARR70	125012
ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING NEWS (FEB 1970) 2	FARR70	125013
INTENSITY IS A PRIMARY FACTOR IN CONSIDERING SOUND AND	FARR70	125019
HEALTH; PITCH PLAYS AN IMPORTANT SECONDARY ROLE. THREE	FARR70	125025
FAIRLY PRECISE BANDS IN A RANGE OF SOUND INTENSITIES FROM 1	FARR70	125035
TO 150 DECIBELS CAN BE DISTINGUISHED.	FARR70	125045
EXPOSURE TO SOUNDS IN THE BAND RANGING FROM 90 DBS,	FARR70	125055
DOWNWARD WILL GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE ENVIRONMENT HAS	FARR70	125065
BEEN MUTED. THERE IS A PROBABILITY OF ALTERED PSYCHIC	FARR70	125075
RESPONSE. MANY PEOPLE SUBJECTED TO ABSOLUTE ABSENCE OF	FARR70	125085
SOUND WOULD, IN A VERY SHORT TIME, DEVELOP HALLUCINATIONS	FARR70	125095
AND PSYCHOSES.	FARR70	125105
IN THE RANGE OF 30-60 DBS, NORMAL ACTIVITIES ARE CARRIED	FARR70	125115
OUT. WE LIVE EASILY IN THIS RANGE WHEN THE SOUNDS ARE OF	FARR70	125125
NATURAL ORIGIN, FREQUENCY, AND INTENSITY. IN THE NORMAL	FARR70	125135
RANGE OF SOUND INTENSITIES, THE INDIVIDUAL CHOOSES AN	FARR70	125145
INTERPRETATION FOR ANY SOUND HE HEARS.	FARR70	125155
THE MAJOR QUALITIES OF NOISE ARE UNEXPECTEDNESS,	FARR70	125165

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INTERFERENCE, INAPPROPRIATENESS, INTERMITTENCY, AND	FARR70	125175
REVERBERATION. SOUND MUST JAR THE MOOD TO BECOME NOISE.	FARR70	125185
WHEN AN ARCHITECT IS CONCERNED WITH SOUND WHICH, WHEN	FARR70	125195
CLASSIFIED AS NOISE, MAY ERODE THE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING OF A	FARR70	125205
PERSON, HE IS CONCERNED WITH HARMONICS, TONE PITCH, RHYTHM,	FARR70	125215
AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SOUND IS GENERATED AND	FARR70	125225
PERCEIVED. IN THE FUTURE, THE ARCHITECT MUST GIVE EVEN MORE	FARR70	125235
THOUGHT TO ACCOUSTICAL QUALITIES OF THE INTERIOR OF	FARR70	125245
STRUCTURES.	FARR70	125255
AYNSLEY,RICHARD M.	AYNS70	126011
PERCEPTUAL EFFECTS OF RETICULATED DETAILING	AYNS70	126012
ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE REVIEW (JUNE 1970) 65-69	AYNS70	126013
THIS PAPER IS BASED ON AN EXPERIMENT AIMED AT DETERMINING	AYNS70	126015
HOW A RECTILINEAR SPACE IS PERCEIVED WHEN THE INTERSECTIONS	AYNS70	126025
OF BOUNDARY PLANS ARE RETICULATED. EVALUATIONS WERE MADE	AYNS70	126035
BY SUBJECTS MAKING DIRECT COMPARISONS OF SUCH SPACES WITH	AYNS70	126045
SIMILAR SPACES WITH NORMAL BOUNDARY JUNCTIONS. EXPERIENCE	AYNS70	126055
AND MOTIVATION WERE CONSIDERED IN THE SELECTION AND GROUPING	AYNS70	126065
OF SUBJECTS. EACH GROUP REFLECTED VARYING EXPOSURE TO	AYNS70	126075
FORMAL ARCHITECTURAL OR ARTISTIC TRAINING TO DETERMINE IF	AYNS70	126085
ARCHITECTS SEE THE ENVIRONMENT AS THE GENERAL PUBLIC DOES.	AYNS70	126095
THE FIRST GROUP OF SUBJECTS INCLUDED MALE GRADUATES OR	AYNS70	126105
FINAL TERM STUDENTS IN ARCHITECTURE; THE SECOND, RANDOM MALE	AYNS70	126115
AND FEMALE SUBJECTS WITHOUT ARTISTIC TRAINING; THE THIRD,	AYNS70	126125
FRESHMAN MALE STUDENTS OF ARCHITECTURE. SMALL SCALE SPACES	AYNS70	126135
WERE CONSTRUCTED OF WHITE CARDBOARD. SUBJECTS WERE ASKED TO	AYNS70	126145
INDICATE WHICH OF THE GRADUATED SPACES DISPLAYED AT THE	AYNS70	126155
RIGHT HAND VIEWING APERTURE MOST CLOSELY MATCHED THE TEST	AYNS70	126165
SPACE. GENERALLY THE BEST MATCH WAS MADE BY THE FRESHMAN	AYNS70	126175
ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT. THE POOREST MATCH WAS MADE BY THE	AYNS70	126185
EXPERIENCE ARCHITECT. THE LAYMAN FELL IN BETWEEN. THIS	AYNS70	126195
COULD BE INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT THE EXPERIENCED ARCHITECT	AYNS70	126205
SEES HIS SPATIAL WORLD ON A MORE SUBJECTIVE BASIS WHEREAS	AYNS70	126215
THE FRESHMAN MAKES A MORE OBJECTIVE JUDGEMENT. THE LAYMEN,	AYNS70	126225
WITH MORE VARIED BACKGROUND, TRAINING, AND AGE FALL BETWEEN	AYNS70	126235
THE TWO.	AYNS70	126245
THE STUDY INDICATES THAT RETICULATED DETAILS AT BOUNDARY	AYNS70	126255
PLANE JUNCTIONS IN RECTILINEAR SPACES DO HAVE AN EFFECT ON	AYNS70	126265
THE PERCEPTION OF THESE SPACES. GENERALLY DIMENSION NORMAL	AYNS70	126275
TO THE PLANES THAT APPEAR TO BE FLOATING.	AYNS70	126285
REYNOLDS, INGRID	REYN69	127011
NICHOLSON,CHARLES	REYN69	127021
LIVING OFF THE GROUND	REYN69	127012
ARCHITECT'S JOURNAL 150,34(1969) 459-470	REYN69	127013
RESULTS OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF	REYN69	127015
HOUSINGS' SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH STATION THROUGHOUT ENGLAND	REYN69	127025
IS REPORTED. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE THE	REYN69	127035
EXTENT OF SATISFACTION OR DISSATISFACTION FELT TOWARD LIVING	REYN69	127045
OFF THE GROUND. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 1334 HOUSEWIVES AND	REYN69	127055
369 HUSBANDS INTERVIEWED IN SIX LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING	REYN69	127065
ESTATES. FIVE TYPES OF DWELLINGS WERE STUDIED-HOUSES,	REYN69	127075
POINT BLOCKS, INTERNAL CORRIDOR SLAB BLOCKS, BALCONY ACCESS	REYN69	127085
BLOCKS AND DECK ACCESS BLOCKS.	REYN69	127095
THE SURVEY SHOWS THAT HOUSEWIVES' ATTITUDE TO THE	REYN69	127105
APPEARANCE OF HOUSING COUNTED MOST. NEXT IMPORTANT FOR	REYN69	127115
THOSE LIVING OFF THE GROUND WAS WHETHER OR NOT THEY WERE	REYN69	127125
HAPPY DOING SO. HOUSEWIVES IN HOUSES OR DWELLINGS ON THE	REYN69	127135
GROUND LIKED THEIR DWELLING OR ESTATE NO BETTER THAN THOSE	REYN69	127145
LIVING OFF THE GROUND AND PLAY PROBLEMS, NERVOUSNESS, AND	REYN69	127155
LONELINESS APPEARED AS SERIOUS FOR THOSE ON THE GROUND AS	REYN69	127165
OFF, BUT YOUNG CHILDREN PLAY OUTDOORS MORE WHEN LIVING ON	REYN69	127175
THE GROUND. FINDINGS, SUPPORT THE VIEW THAT LIVING OFF THE	REYN69	127185
GROUND IS LEAST SATISFACTORY FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN,	REYN69	127195
PARTICULARLY UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD. THEY SUGGEST THAT MANY	REYN69	127205

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HOUSEHOLDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITHOUT CHILDREN OR THE	REYN69	127215
ELDERLY WHO FEEL HAPPY LIVING OFF THE GROUND MAY CHOOSE TO	REYN69	127225
DO SO IF THIS GIVES THEM A CENTRAL LOCATION, OFFERING A	REYN69	127235
CHOICE OF BLOCK TYPE IS IMPORTANT.	REYN69	127245
THE MAJOR FACTOR INFLUENCING A HOUSEWIFE'S ATTITUDE TO	REYN69	127255
LIVING OFF THE GROUND WAS WHETHER SHE HAD CHILDREN,	REYN69	127265
PARTICULARLY YOUNG CHILDREN. BLOCK TYPE AND HEIGHT AT	REYN69	127275
WHICH HOUSEWIVES LIVED WERE LESS IMPORTANT.	REYN69	127285
NERVOUSNESS, LONELINESS AND DESIRE TO BE MORE SEPARATED	REYN69	127295
FROM OTHERS WERE RELATED TO FEELINGS ABOUT LIVING OFF THE	REYN69	127305
GROUND. THIS SUGGESTS THAT PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS MAY	REYN69	127315
INFLUENCE ATTITUDES.	REYN69	127325
RESIDENTS VALUED SPACIOUS ESTATES AND DISLIKED TOO MUCH	REYN69	127335
ENCLOSURE. THUS, WHILE IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO HAVE AS MANY	REYN69	127345
DWELLINGS AS POSSIBLE ON THE GROUND, AT HIGHER DENSITIES	REYN69	127355
THIS SHOULD NOT BE CARRIED TO THE POINT WHERE THE	REYN69	127365
ENVIRONMENT DETERIORATES AS THE SITE IS TOO INTENSIVELY	REYN69	127375
DEVELOPED. AT HIGHER DENSITIES THE USE OF SOME HIGH BLOCKS	REYN69	127385
FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN MAY WELL BE THE MOST	REYN69	127395
SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.	REYN69	127405
BEX,F. H. A.	BEX 71	128011
DESK HEIGHTS	BEX 71	128012
APPLIED ERGONOMICS 2,3(1971) 138-140	BEX 71	128013
THE AUTHOR CONDUCTED A STUDY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE	BEX 71	128015
BRITISH STANDARD OF 28 1/2 INCHES AS A FIXED DESK HEIGHT IS	BEX 71	128025
BEST. SUBJECTS WERE 194 PATIENTS VISITING A COMPANY	BEX 71	128035
MEDICAL CENTER. THEY WERE MEASURED SITTING BAREFOOT IN THE	BEX 71	128045
"GOOD POSTURE" POSITION ON A HARD CHAIR. MEASURES TAKEN	BEX 71	128055
WERE POPLITEAL HEIGHT, LAP HEIGHT, ELBOW HEIGHT, AND HEIGHT	BEX 71	128065
OF LUMBAR CAVITY.	BEX 71	128075
THE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN STATURE AND ELBOW HEIGHT OR	BEX 71	128085
POPLITEAL HEIGHT SHOW THAT THE SEVERAL DIVERSE	BEX 71	128095
CHARACTERISTICS AFFECTING THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE TO SOME	BEX 71	128105
EXTENT SELF CANCELLING. NEVERTHELESS, THE RANGE OF THESE	BEX 71	128115
MEASUREMENTS ARE SUCH AS TO SUGGEST THAT PRESENT DESIGN	BEX 71	128125
PRACTICE IS FAULTY. THE CASE FOR WRITING SURFACES TO BE	BEX 71	128135
ADJUSTABLE IN HEIGHT MAY BE STRONG. THE OPTIMUM FIXED	BEX 71	128145
HEIGHT APPEARS LIKELY TO BE 27 INCHES RATHER THAN 28 INCHES.	BEX 71	128155
MESHKA,STANLEY	MESH72	129011
NELSON,YONA	MESH72	129021
INTERPERSONAL SPEAKING DISTANCE AS A FUNCTION OF AGE, SEX,	MESH72	129012
AND RELATIONSHIP	MESH72	129022
SOCIOMETRY 35,4(1972) 491-498	MESH72	129013
PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN OF INTERACTING DYADS IN NATURAL	MESH72	129015
OUTDOOR SETTINGS IN LONDON, ENGLAND. NOSE-TO-NOSE DISTANCE	MESH72	129025
WAS CALCULATED BY COMPARISON WITH A KNOWN MEASUREMENT	MESH72	129035
STANDARD IN THE PHOTOGRAPH. AN INTERACTION EFFECT	MESH72	129045
BETWEEN SEX AND RELATIONSHIP WAS OBSERVED IN THAT SPEAKING	MESH72	129055
DISTANCE VARIED ACCORDING TO RELATIONSHIP EXCEPT IN	MESH72	129065
MALE/MALE DYADS. STRANGER DYADS INVOLVING FEMALES STOOD	MESH72	129075
SIGNIFICANTLY FARTHER APART THAN MALE STRANGERS. A	MESH72	129085
CURVILINEAR RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND TO EXIST BETWEEN	MESH72	129095
DISTANCE AND MEAN AGE OF THE DYAD, WITH YOUNGER AND OLDER	MESH72	129105
DYADS STANDING CLOSER TOGETHER. SOME OF THE PREVIOUS	MESH72	129115
FINDINGS AND HYPOTHESE CONCERNING INTERPERSONAL DISTANCE	MESH72	129125
WERE CONFIRMED BY OTHERS APPEAR TO REQUIRE EXTENSION AND	MESH72	129135
MODIFICATION.	MESH72	129145
CHEYNE,JAMES A.	CHEY72	130011
EFRAN,MICHAEL G.	CHEY72	130021
THE EFFECT OF SPATIAL AND INTERPERSONAL VARIABLES ON THE	CHEY72	130012
INVASION OF GROUP CONTROLLED TERRITORIES	CHEY72	130022
SOCIOMETRY 35,4(1972) 491-498	CHEY72	130013
A NEGLECTED BUT IMPORTANT ASPECT OF HUMAN TERRITORIAL	CHEY72	130015

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BEHAVIOR IS THE APPROPRIATION OF SPACE BY TWO OR MORE	CHEY72	130025
INDIVIDUALS. IN A PREVIOUS STUDY IT WAS FOUND THAT SINGLE	CHEY72	130035
INDIVIDUALS ARE EXTREMELY RELUCTANT TO INTRUDE UPON SUCH	CHEY72	130045
GROUP-SHARED SPACE ALTHOUGH THE DEGREE TO WHICH THIS WAS	CHEY72	130055
TRUE DEPENDED UPON THE SPATIAL PARAMETERS OF THE	CHEY72	130065
SITUATION. IN THE PRESENT REPORT STUDIES INVESTIGATING A	CHEY72	130075
NUMBER OF VARIABLES INFLUENCING SUCH INTRUSIONS ARE	CHEY72	130085
DESCRIBED. VARIABLES FOUND TO INFLUENCE RELIABLY THE	CHEY72	130095
FREQUENCY OF INTRUSION WERE SEX COMPOSITION OF GROUPS,	CHEY72	130105
ACTIVITY OF GROUPS, AND SPATIAL PARAMETERS. IN AGREEMENT	CHEY72	130115
WITH THE EARLIER STUDY INTRUSION WAS REDUCED ONLY WHEN	CHEY72	130125
DISTANCES MAINTAINED BY GROUPS WERE NOT BEYOND HALL'S (1966)	CHEY72	130135
SPECIFICATIONS FOR "PERSONAL DISTANCE." THE IMPLICATION	CHEY72	130145
OF THE REACTIONS TO SUCH ENFORCED INTRUSIONS AS OCCUR	CHEY72	130155
FREQUENTLY IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS IS DISCUSSED.	CHEY72	130165
BAXTER,JAMES C.	BAXT70	131011
INTERPERSONAL SPACING IN NATURAL SETTINGS	BAXT70	131012
SOCIOMETRY 33,4(1970) 444-456	BAXT70	131013
OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE OF THE INTERPERSONAL SPACING OF	BAXT70	131015
859 SUBJECT PAIRS IN SEVERAL NATURAL SETTINGS AT VARIOUS	BAXT70	131025
TIMES OVER A TWO-MONTH PERIOD. SUBJECTS WERE CLASSIFIED	BAXT70	131035
ACCORDING TO ANGLO-, BLACK-, OR MEXICAN-AMERICAN ETHNIC	BAXT70	131045
GROUP; ADULT, ADOLESCENT, OR CHILD AGE LEVEL; MALE-MALE,	BAXT70	131055
FEMALE-FEMALE, OR MALE-FEMALE SEX COMBINATION; AND INDOOR	BAXT70	131065
OR OUTDOOR OBSERVATION SETTING. RATINGS OF INTERPERSONAL	BAXT70	131075
DISTANCE WERE MADE FROM AN UNOBTRUSIVE LOCATION IN EACH	BAXT70	131085
SETTING. RESULTS CONFIRMED EXPECTATIONS OF ETHNIC, AGE,	BAXT70	131095
AND SEX GROUP PATTERNS IN SPACING AND ALSO REVEALED AN	BAXT70	131105
INTERESTING LOCATION DIFFERENCE. IMPLICATIONS OF THE	BAXT70	131115
FINDINGS IN AREAS OF INTERPERSONAL DYNAMICS AND	BAXT70	131125
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN ARE DISCUSSED.	BAXT70	131135
EASTMAN,CHARLES M.	EAST71	132011
HARPER, JOEL	EAST71	132021
A STUDY OF PROXEMIC BEHAVIOR: TOWARD A PREDICTIVE MODEL	EAST71	132012
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THE PAPER REPORTS A STUDY ON PROXEMIC BEHAVIOR IN A	EAST71	132015
RESERVE BOOK SECTION OF A UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. PURPOSE OF	EAST71	132025
THE STUDY WAS TO EXTEND PROXEMIC RESEARCH TO ALLOW USEFUL	EAST71	132035
PREDICTIONS FOR DESIGN USE.	EAST71	132045
THE EXPERIMENTER RECORDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR	EAST71	132055
EACH OF 151 SUBJECTS: (1) WHICH SEATS WERE ALREADY TAKEN;	EAST71	132065
(2) TIME INDIVIDUAL ENTERED; (3) SEAT IN WHICH HE SAT;	EAST71	132075
(4) TIME HE LEFT; (5) HIS CHARACTERISTICS; AND (6) WHETHER	EAST71	132085
HE TALKED TO ANYONE.	EAST71	132095
IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED AND CONFIRMED THAT LOCATIONS WITHIN	EAST71	132105
SIX FEET OF ANOTHER PERSON WOULD BE AVOIDED AND THAT USERS	EAST71	132115
PREFERRED SITTING AT A TABLE ALONE. THERE WAS INSIGNIFICANT	EAST71	132125
AVOIDANCE OF BACK-TO-BACK SEATING WHICH LED TO THE	EAST71	132135
CONCLUSION THAT THE PERSONAL SPACE INFLUENCE IS THE	EAST71	132145
INCIDENTAL RESULT OF THE DESIRE FOR A SEPARATE TABLE.	EAST71	132155
THERE WAS A SMALL PREFERENCE FOR TWO-PLACE TABLES OVER	EAST71	132165
LARGER ONES BUT NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE FOR SEATS NEXT TO	EAST71	132175
BOOKSHELVES OR THE CORRIDOR.	EAST71	132185
THE HYPOTHESIS THAT USERS WOULD SIT FACING THE ENTRANCE	EAST71	132195
WAS NOT SUPPORTED. NO PREFERENCE COULD BE DISTINGUISHED FOR	EAST71	132205
SITTING ONE TABLE AWAY AND FACING ANOTHER PERSON.	EAST71	132215
SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR A MONTE CARLO-STYLE	EAST71	132225
DISCRETE FLOW SIMULATION MODEL TO ALLOW DETERMINATION OF THE	EAST71	132235
OPTIMAL MIX OF TYPES OF SEAT AND ARRANGEMENT TO BEST FIT THE	EAST71	132245
MIX OF USER PREFERENCES. THE AUTHORS FEEL THAT THIS MODEL	EAST71	132255
FAILS BECAUSE IT USES THE ASSUMPTION THAT USERS ARE DRAWN	EAST71	132265
FROM A HOMOGENEOUS POPULATION. A TECHNIQUE FOR PLANNING	EAST71	132275
PUBLIC SPACES,DEVISED BY UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE'S CENTER	EAST71	132285
FOR LAND USE AND BUILT FORM STUDIES PROVIDING USER	EAST71	132295

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INFORMATION FOR PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS IS DESCRIBED.	EAST71	132305
TWO OBJECTIVES ARE OPEN IN BEHAVIORAL PLANNING: (1) TO	EAST71	132315
ENCOURAGE EXISTING PROPENSITIES OF USERS BY PROVIDING	EAST71	132325
SUPPORT FOR THE ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES WHILE DISCOURAGING	EAST71	132335
OTHERS THROUGH SUPPORT OR NONSUPPORT OF VARIOUS ACTIVITIES,	EAST71	132345
MEHRABIAN,ALBERT	MEHR71	133011
DIAMOND,SHIRLEY G.	MEHR71	133021
SEATING ARRANGEMENT AND CONVERSATION	MEHR71	133012
SOCIOMETRY 34,1(1971) 281-289	MEHR71	133013
THIS STUDY EXAMINED SEATING PREFERENCES AS A FUNCTION	MEHR71	133015
OF SEX, AFFILIATIVE TENDENCY AND SENSITIVITY TO REJECTION,	MEHR71	133025
AND THE EFFECT OF SEATING CHOICE ON CONVERSATION. THE	MEHR71	133035
FINDINGS INDICATED THAT IN FOUR-PERSON GROUPS FEMALES AND	MEHR71	133045
MORE AFFILIATIVE SUBJECTS HAD A GREATER PREFERENCE FOR	MEHR71	133055
CLOSER POSITIONS. HOWEVER, THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT	MEHR71	133065
RELATIONS BETWEEN SEX OR THE PERSONALITY MEASURES AND	MEHR71	133075
PREFERENCES OF ORIENTATION, OR PARTICULAR COMBINATIONS OF	MEHR71	133085
DISTANCE AND ORIENTATION. THERE WAS MORE CONVERSATION	MEHR71	133095
BETWEEN PERSONS IN MORE IMMEDIATE POSITIONS, I.E., THOSE	MEHR71	133105
SEATED CLOSER AND/OR MORE DIRECTLY ORIENTED TO ONE ANOTHER,	MEHR71	133115
BUT, THE FINDING RELATING DISTANCE TO CONVERSATION APPLIED	MEHR71	133125
ONLY TO THOSE WHO WERE SENSITIVE TO REJECTION. THE PRESENT	MEHR71	133135
FINDINGS SUPPLEMENT EARLIER RESULTS AND SUGGEST A TWO-SIDED	MEHR71	133145
RELATION BETWEEN IMMEDIACY AND LIKING: PEOPLE WHO LIKE EACH	MEHR71	133155
OTHER SELECT MORE IMMEDIATE POSITIONS RELATIVE TO ONE	MEHR71	133165
ANOTHER, AND IMMEDIATE POSITIONING OF STRANGERS LEADS THEM	MEHR71	133175
TO COMMUNICATE LIKING TO EACH OTHER.	MEHR71	133185
UNSIGNED	UNS 72	134011
AMERICANIZING THE OPEN SCHOOL	UNS 72	134012
NATION'S SCHOOLS 90,3(1972) 45-48	UNS 72	134013
FACILITIES FOR OPEN EDUCATION ARE PICTURED AND	UNS 72	134015
DESCRIBED. THEY ARE FOUND IN ULTRAMODERN FACILITIES, IN OLD	UNS 72	134025
BUILDINGS AND IN SPACE NOT ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR SCHOOLS	UNS 72	134035
AND PROVIDE A RICH LEARNING ENVIRONMENT WITH MANY MATERIALS	UNS 72	134045
AS WELL AS FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND MOVEMENT. SCHOOLS	UNS 72	134055
DESCRIBED ARE H. O. WHEELER SCHOOL, BURLINGTON, VERMONT;	UNS 72	134065
ST. PIUS SCHOOL, CHICAGO; CENTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, BEDFORD,	UNS 72	134075
MASSACHUSETTS; AND ACORN SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY.	UNS 72	134085
OBBS,STEPHEN M.	OBB72	135011
ATTIC TEMPLES AND BEAUTY NOOKS: THE SCHOOLROOM DECORATION	OBB72	135012
MOVEMENT	OBB72	135022
INTELLECT 101,2343(1972) 43-45	OBB72	135013
THE ARTICLE TRACES THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOLROOM	OBB72	135015
DECORATION OVER THE PAST ONE HUNDRED FIFTY YEARS. PROGRESS	OBB72	135025
HAS BEEN SLOW.	OBB72	135035
RELATING VISUAL NEEDS TO MODERN CONCEPTS OF EDUCATION	OBB72	135045
HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	OBB72	135055
PLANNING. SPECIAL TASK GROUPS, SUCH AS THE SCHOOL PLANNING	OBB72	135065
LABORATORY AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY, ARE EMPLOYING BOLD	OBB72	135075
ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS AND NEW CONCEPTS OF SPACE USE,	OBB72	135085
LIGHTING, AND INTERIOR FURNISHING TO CREATE HOSPITABLE AND	OBB72	135095
VISUALLY STIMULATING ENVIRONMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.	OBB72	135105
WE STILL KNOW LITTLE ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN	OBB72	135115
EXPOSURE TO ART AND VISUAL LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM.	OBB72	135125
THROUGH THE USE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (SUCH AS	OBB72	135135
HIGH QUALITY COLOR REPRODUCTIONS), COMBINED WITH UP-TO-DATE	OBB72	135145
EDUCATIONAL THEORY (SUCH AS KNOWLEDGE OF CHILDREN'S	OBB72	135155
AESTHETIC DEVELOPMENT), MORE EXTENSIVE AND SOPHISTICATED	OBB72	135165
IDEAS FOR CLASSROOM DECORATION MAY EMERGE.	OBB72	135175
BECKER,FRANKLIN D.	BECK71	136011
MAYO,CLARA	BECK71	136021
DELINEATING PERSONAL DISTANCE AND TERRITORIALITY	BECK71	136012

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THIS PAPER ATTEMPTS EXPERIMENTALLY TO DELINEATE TWO	BECK71	138015
CONCEPTS USED IN PREVIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF HUMAN SPATIAL	BECK71	138025
BEHAVIOR-THE CONCEPTS OF TERRITORIALITY AND PERSONAL SPACE	BECK71	138035
OR DISTANCE. CONCEPT OF TERRITORIALITY REFERS GENERALLY TO	BECK71	138045
A COMPLEX HIGHER-ORDER BEHAVIORAL SYSTEM WHICH ENTAILS THE	BECK71	138055
ACQUISITION, DEMARCATION, AND DEFENSE OF A SPATIAL AREA.	BECK71	138065
IT CONNOTES A GEOGRAPHIC OR TOPOGRAPHIC REFERENCE TO	BECK71	138075
BOUNDARIES DELIMITED BY ONE OR SEVERAL SENSE MODALITIES.	BECK71	138085
PERSONAL SPACE OR DISTANCE, UNLIKE TERRITORY, HAS NO	BECK71	138095
SPECIFIC TOPOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE. THE CONCEPTS ARE SIMILAR	BECK71	138105
IN THEIR REFERENCE TO THE STRUCTURING OF DYNAMIC RELATIONS	BECK71	138115
WITHIN A SPACE-TIME LOCUS. BEHAVIOR IN PERSONAL SPACE IS	BECK71	138125
GUIDED BY INTERACTION BETWEEN INDIVIDUALS NOT INVOLVING A	BECK71	138135
FIXED SPATIAL AREA BUT DYNAMIC DISTANCE-MAINTAINING SYSTEM	BECK71	138145
WHICH IS PART OF THE INDIVIDUALS' GENERAL INTERACTION	BECK71	138155
PATTERN. SUCH BEHAVIOR IS CULTURALLY DETERMINED AND NOT	BECK71	138165
INSTINCTUAL.	BECK71	138175
THE PRESENT STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO TEST WHETHER WHAT IS	BECK71	138185
DESCRIBED AS TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOR (SOMMER AND BECKER, 1969)	BECK71	138195
IS MORE AKIN TO PERSONAL DISTANCE. CONCEPT OF	BECK71	138205
TERRITORIALITY ENTAILS BOTH DEMARCATION AND DEFENSE. THIS	BECK71	138215
FIELD EXPERIMENT TESTED, IN A CAFETERIA SETTING, THE	BECK71	138225
WILLINGNESS OF AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS LEFT A MARKER TO DEFEND	BECK71	138235
THE MARKED SPACE AGAINST ENCROACHMENT BY A STRANGER.	BECK71	138245
THE FOLLOWING PREDICTIONS WERE MADE: IN A CAFETERIA	BECK71	138255
SETTING, INDIVIDUALS MOVE TO ANOTHER SEAT BOTH WHEN THEIR	BECK71	138265
MARKED SPACE IS INVADED AND WHEN THEIR COMFORTABLE SOCIAL	BECK71	138275
DISTANCE IS BREACHED BUT NOT WHEN THAT DISTANCE IS	BECK71	138285
MAINTAINED, AND, THERE IS NO CONSISTENT PREFERRED POSITION	BECK71	138295
TO WHICH SUBJECTS WHO DO NOT DEFEND MOVE.	BECK71	138305
SUBJECTS WERE 24 MALE AND 22 FEMALE STUDENTS. AT LUNCH	BECK71	138315
TIME TWO MALE RESEARCH ASSISTANTS CONDUCTED THE EXPERIMENT	BECK71	138325
PLACING ONE IN INVADE CONDITION, AND ADJACENT CONDITION, OR	BECK71	138335
AN ACROSS CONDITION, (AS DEFINED IN THE STUDY). THE OTHER	BECK71	138345
SERVED AS OBSERVER.	BECK71	138355
IN THE INVADE CONDITION, ALL 15 SS MOVED RATHER THAN	BECK71	138365
DEFEND THEIR MARKED SPACE AS DID 14 OF THE 18 SS IN THE	BECK71	138375
ADJACENT CONDITION (X^2=0,36, DF=1, P=N.S.). IN THE ACROSS	BECK71	138385
CONDITION, ONLY 1 OF THE 15 SS MOVED. HYPOTHESIS I WAS	BECK71	138395
CONFIRMED (X^2=35.8, DF=2, P<.001). DATA WERE IN THE	BECK71	138405
DIRECTION OF SUPPORTING HYPOTHESIS II (X^2=2.9,DF=2,P=N.S.)	BECK71	138415
BUT SINCE THREE CELLS HAD AN EXPECTED FREQUENCY OF LESS THAN	BECK71	138425
5, THE CHI-SQUARE MAY NOT BE RELIABLE.	BECK71	138435
IN A CAFETERIA SITUATION, MARKERS SERVE TO RESERVE AN	BECK71	138445
AREA WHICH SATISFIES NEED FOR COMFORTABLE DISTANCE.	BECK71	138455
THE STUDY SUGGESTS THAT THE TERM "TERRITORIALITY"	BECK71	138465
SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THOSE SITUATIONS WHERE BOTH	BECK71	138475
CRITERIA-DEMARCATION AND DEFENSE-ARE PRESENT.	BECK71	138485
MILLIAN,ANNE F.	MILL72	142011
AN OPEN GYM	MILL72	142012
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43,5(1972) 40	MILL72	142023
DRISCOLL SCHOOL, BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS, COMBINES A	MILL72	142015
PHILOSOPHY (JOY IN ACTIVITY); A METHODOLOGY (MOVEMENT	MILL72	142025
EXPLORATION); AND AN ORGANIZATION (OPEN GYM DIVERSIFICATION)	MILL72	142035
SO THAT ALL CHILDREN FIND CHALLENGES IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION.	MILL72	142045
THE GYM IS DIVIDED BY MATS INTO THREE AREAS:	MILL72	142055
(1) APPARATUS EXPLORATION; (2) FAVORITE GAMES;	MILL72	142065
(3) PERPETUAL-MOTOR PLAY. A SPECIAL TRACK OF MATS IS USED	MILL72	142075
FOR GROUP ACTIVITIES AT THE START OF EACH SESSION.	MILL72	142085
SOME KIND OF SEQUENTIAL SELECTION OF ACTIVITIES AND/OR	MILL72	142095
EQUIPMENT LEADS TO BETTER LESSONS.	MILL72	142105
BARRETT,MARTIN	BARR72	143011

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SPACE PROBLEMS IN INDIVIDUALIZED FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING	BARR72	143012
FOREIGN LANGUAGE ANNUALS 5,4(1972) 480-481	BARR72	143013
SPACE HAS BEEN CONSIDERED A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE LACK OF	BARR72	143015
INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.	BARR72	143025
INDIVIDUALIZED INSTRUCTION IS A MATTER OF ATTITUDE OF THE	BARR72	143035
TEACHER. AVAILABLE SPACE PROPERLY USED BECOMES A POTENTIAL	BARR72	143045
ENVIRONMENT WHERE A SPECIFIC TYPE OF LEARNING OCCURS.	BARR72	143055
ENVIRONMENTS SHOULD PROVIDE FOR: (1) QUIET STUDENT	BARR72	143065
ACTIVITIES; (2) SMALL GROUP ACTIVITIES; (3) TEACHER-	BARR72	143075
CONTROLLED GROUP LEARNING SITUATIONS; (4) RESOURCE	BARR72	143085
MATERIALS; (5) AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES FOR GROUPS;	BARR72	143095
(6) AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS; (7) HIGH LEVEL	BARR72	143105
NOISE GROUP ACTIVITIES; (8) TEACHER-STUDENT CONFERENCES;	BARR72	143115
(9) STORAGE OF MATERIALS; (10) TEACHER-STAFF PREPARATION.	BARR72	143125
LEGGET,ROBERT F.	LEGG72	144011
HUMAN REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS	LEGG72	144012
BUILD INTERNATIONAL 5,4(1972) 234-238	LEGG72	144013
ANTHROPOMETRIC ASPECTS OF BUILDING DESIGN INCLUDE	LEGG72	144015
PROBLEMS OF VISION, WITHIN A BUILDING AND LOOKING OUT FROM	LEGG72	144025
THE BUILDING; PROVISION FOR NOISE CONTROL AND LIMITATIONS ON	LEGG72	144035
SOUND TRANSMISSION; AND SENSITIVITY OF THE HUMAN BODY TO	LEGG72	144045
VIBRATION. COMFORT FACTORS INCLUDE SENSITIVITY TO THERMAL	LEGG72	144055
CHANGES, AIR MOVEMENT, AND TO RADIATIVE EFFECTS; QUALITY OF	LEGG72	144065
AIR, ELECTOSTATIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC PHENOMENA, AND	LEGG72	144075
HYGIENIC ASPECTS. SOCIAL ASPECTS INCLUDE EFFECTIVE	LEGG72	144085
PROVISION FOR INTENDED USE AND SAFETY OF BUILDINGS (WITH	LEGG72	144095
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FIRE).	LEGG72	144105
REACTION OF THE HUMAN BODY TO SENSATIONS ENCOUNTERED	LEGG72	144115
WITHIN BUILDINGS MUST BE MEASURED UNDER STRICT CONTROL	LEGG72	144125
UNENCUMBERED BY VARIABLES OF BUILDING DESIGN AND OPERATION.	LEGG72	144135
STUDY OF THOSE VARIABLES SHOULD BE LEFT TO THE BUILDING	LEGG72	144145
RESEARCH WORKER.	LEGG72	144155
THE PROBLEM OF MEETING HUMAN REQUIREMENTS IN BUILDINGS IS	LEGG72	144165
COMPLEX. HUMAN JUDGEMENTS AND ARCHITECTURAL FASHIONS HAVE	LEGG72	144175
GREAT INFLUENCE. NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF CANADA (NATIONAL	LEGG72	144185
RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA) SPECIFIES ACCEPTABLE MINIMUMS	LEGG72	144195
FOR MORE IMPORTANT HUMAN REQUIREMENTS OF BUILDINGS.	LEGG72	144205
GERMAN GRADING CURVE FOR SOUND TRANSMISSION REQUIREMENTS	LEGG72	144215
IS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS THE BEST AVAILABLE, ALTHOUGH THE	LEGG72	144225
SUBJECT IS STILL UNDER ACTIVE STUDY.	LEGG72	144235
THE DANGER OF FIRE EXISTS EVEN IF A BUILDING IS	LEGG72	144245
"FIREPROOF" BECAUSE OF FURNISHINGS, INTERIOR DECORATION,	LEGG72	144255
ETC. IN NEARLY EVERY CASE, LOSS OF LIFE DUE TO FIRES IS	LEGG72	144265
PARTIALLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO HUMAN FAILURE DESPITE SAFETY	LEGG72	144275
PRECAUTIONS OF THE BUILDING. TO PREVENT PANIC,	LEGG72	144285
COMMUNICATION WITH ALL OCCUPANTS IS ESSENTIAL. THIS	LEGG72	144295
REQUIRES LOUDSPEAKERS ON EVERY FLOOR, ACTIVATED FROM A	LEGG72	144305
CENTRAL LOCATION AND AVAILABLE FOR USE ONLY BY AUTHORIZED	LEGG72	144315
PERSONNEL. THERE MUST BE A REVERSAL OF THE BELIEF THAT THE	LEGG72	144325
FIRST THING TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE IS TO GET EVERYONE OUT OF	LEGG72	144335
THE BUILDING AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. REACTIONS OF	LEGG72	144345
INDIVIDUALS PROVIDE THE DETERMINING FACTOR.	LEGG72	144355
TAYLOR,ANNE P.	TAYL72	145011
PETERSON,JOHN R.	TAYL72	145021
A CONCERT APPROACH TO PROBLEM SOLVING	TAYL72	145012
AIA JOURNAL 57, 5(1972) 45-47	TAYL72	145013
A CROSS-DISCIPLINARY PROJECT WAS EXECUTED AT ARIZONA	TAYL72	145015
STATE UNIVERSITY AMONG THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, THE ART AND	TAYL72	145025
ARITECTURE DEPARTMENTS, THE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS,	TAYL72	145035
AND THE BUREAU OF TESTING. A CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT WAS	TAYL72	145045
DESIGNED TO REINFORCE A PREDETERMINED CURRICULUM FOR FOUR	TAYL72	145055
AND FIVE YEAR OLDS STUDYING SENSORY EXPERIENCES WITH DESIGN,	TAYL72	145065
ELEMENTS OF LINE, COLOR, FORM, SPACE, AND TEXTURE WERE	TAYL72	145075
PRESENTED AS 19 SEPARATE CONCEPTS. TWENTY CHILDREN WERE	TAYL72	145085

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INVOLVED FOR 16 WEEKS IN THE PROTOTYPE ENVIRONMENT, TAYL72 145095
TWENTY-TWO OTHER CHILDREN WERE IN A CONTROL GROUP IN AN TAYL72 145105
AVERAGE SCLASSROOM. TAYL72 145115
DATA WAS COLLECTED ON VIDEOTAPE USING TWO REMOTE CONTROL TAYL72 145125
CAMERAS. CHILDREN'S PREFERENCES FOR INDIVIDUAL TAYL72 145135
MICROENVIRONMENTS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY COUNTED AND ANALYZED. TAYL72 145145
FINDINGS SHOWED THAT THE EXPERIMENTAL ENVIRONMENT TAYL72 145155
FOSTERED GAINS IN THE CHILD'S ESTHETIC QUALITY OF ART TAYL72 145165
PRODUCTS AND IN CONCEPT FORMATION WITH ELEMENTS OF DESIGN, TAYL72 145175
NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THEIR ABILITY TO MAKE CRITICAL TAYL72 145185
ESTHETIC JUDGMENTS WERE FOUND. TAYL72 145195

PIRN,REIN PIRN72 146011
ACOUSTICAL MISCONCEPTIONS IN OPEN PLANNING PIRN72 146012
PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE 53,8(1972) 74-75 PIRN72 146013
CONSISTENT USE OF MATERIALS HAVING ANECHOIC PROPERTIES ON PIRN72 146015
CEILING, FLOOR AND WALL SURFACES WILL ASSURE A PREDICTABLE PIRN72 146025
SOUND LOSS WITH DISTANCE IN AN OPEN-PLAN. THIS IS COSTLY. PIRN72 146035
A PROPERLY TREATED OPEN-PLAN OFFICE OR SCHOOL HAS LITTLE PIRN72 146045
REVERBRATION. CONTINUOUS SOUNDS OF ACTIVITY ARE THERE. PIRN72 146055
A COMMON ERROR IS THE FAILURE TO SELECT PARTICULAR SOUND PIRN72 146065
ABSORBING MATERIALS THAT WILL SUBSTANTIALLY ELIMINATE THE PIRN72 146075
INTELLIGIBILITY OF HUMAN SPEECH. PIRN72 146085
NOISE AS AN OBSCURER, NOT A DISTRACTOR IS NEEDED IN THE PIRN72 146095
OPEN PLAN. SUCH NOISE COULD BE MECHANICAL, ELECTRONIC, OR PIRN72 146105
THAT OF STEADY ACTIVITY-NEVER SPEECH. PIRN72 146115
A SUMMARY OF DATA OBTAINED FROM SOME RECENTLY COMPLETED PIRN72 146125
OFFICES IS INCLUDED. PIRN72 146135

PROPST,ROBERT PROP72 147011
MAKING OPEN SPACE WORK PROP72 147012
AIA JOURNAL 58,1(1972) 22-26 PROP72 147013
LARGE EXPANSES WITHOUT LANDMARKS, HUMAN SCALE REFERENCE PROP72 147015
POINTS, OR DEFINITIONS OF TERRITORIAL EDGES ARE DIFFICULT TO PROP72 147025
INHABIT. WHERE SPACE LACKS DEFINITION, GROUPS WILL TEND TO PROP72 147035
CLUSTER NEAR THE PERIMETERS AND IN THE CORNERS. PROP72 147045
AN OPEN SPACE SHOULD ALLOW INDIVIDUALS COMFORTABLE PROP72 147055
PERSONAL TERRITORY, WHILE IT ALLOWS ANY SIZED GROUP TO PROP72 147065
ARRANGE ITSELF FOR THE TASK AT HAND AND FEEL SUFFICIENTLY PROP72 147075
SURROUNDED. PROP72 147085
THE PROBLEM OF VISUAL PRIVACY CAN BE SOLVED BY VERTICAL PROP72 147095
SEPARATION AT THE LEVEL WHERE COMMUNICATING ELEMENTS OF THE PROP72 147105
BODY ARE LOCATED: EYES, EARS, FACE, HANDS. SCREENING UNITS PROP72 147115
WHOSE VERTICAL DIMENSIONS COVER AN AREA THE LENGTH OF AN UP PROP72 147125
AND DOWN ARM STRETCH WILL SATISFY VISUAL REQUIREMENTS OF PROP72 147135
PRIVACY. PROP72 147145
AUDITORY PRIVACY REQUIRES ZONES THAT AGREE FUNCTIONALLY PROP72 147155
WITH SUBSPACES. PROP72 147165
AREA ALLOWED FOR BYWAYS, TRAFFIC, SERVICE, AND STORAGE OF PROP72 147175
RESERVE SPACE CAN BE TRADED WITH GENERAL USE AREAS WHEN PROP72 147185
NEEDED. PROP72 147195
RANDOM CHANGE IN NUMBERS OF PEOPLE, SERVICES AND PROP72 147205
ACTIVITIES IS THE DOMINATING REALITY. ADJUSTMENTS OF INCHES PROP72 147215
ARE MORE COMMON THAN JUMPS OF FOUR OR FIVE FEET. PROP72 147225
USERS OF OPEN SPACE AREAS MUST LEARN TO THINK LIKE PROP72 147235
DESIGNERS IN TERMS OF MANIPULATING SUBSPACES. MANAGEMENT OF PROP72 147245
ENVIRONMENT MUST BECOME AN ONGOING PROCESS. PROP72 147255

BIRREN,FABER BIRR72 148011
COLOR AND MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENTS: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LIGHT BIRR72 148012
AIA JOURNAL 58,2(1972) 16-19 BIRR72 148013
IF MAN IS TO BE CONFINED FOR LONG HOURS AWAY FROM THE BIRR72 148015
SUN, HE WILL NEED BALANCED LIGHT THAT EMITS A FULL SPECTRUM BIRR72 148025
INCLUDING SOME ULTRAVIOLET. PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO SODIUM OR BIRR72 148035
MERCURY VAPOR OR CONVENTIONAL FLUORESCENT LIGHT WILL THROW BIRR72 148045
HIS SYSTEM OUT OF KILTER. BIRR72 148055

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

IT IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED THAT LIGHT AND DURATION OF	BIRR72	148065
LIGHT ARE THE CHIEF REGULATING FACTORS IN BIRD MIGRATION AND	BIRR72	148075
SEXUAL CYCLES OF MANY BEASTS INCLUDING MAN. STUDIES	BIRR72	148085
INDICATE THAT RADIANT ENERGY CAN PENETRATE THE MAMMALIAN	BIRR72	148095
BRAIN.	BIRR72	148105
RESEARCH ON HUMANS SHOWS THAT LIGHT DILATES BLOOD	BIRR72	148115
VESSELS, INCREASES CIRCULATION, THUS RIDDING THE BODY OF	BIRR72	148125
TOXINS AND LIGHTENING THE LOAD ON KIDNEYS; HEMOGLOBIN IN	BIRR72	148135
BLOOD IS INCREASED BY LIGHT AND DECREASED BY DARKNESS;	BIRR72	148145
STIMULATES THE ADRENAL GLAND; SYNCHRONIZES BIOLOGIC RHYTHMS;	BIRR72	148155
CHANGES BODY TEMPERATURE; INDUCES SECRETION OF HORMONES INTO	BIRR72	148165
THE BLOOD STREAM.	BIRR72	148175
MAN DOES NOT NEED A GREAT DEAL OF LIGHT TO SEE CLEARLY OR	BIRR72	148185
TO SAFEGUARD WELL-BEING. MOST ARTIFICIAL ENVIRONMENTS	BIRR72	148195
EXPOSE PEOPLE TO UNBALANCED LIGHT SOURCES. ULTRAVIOLET IS	BIRR72	148205
ALMOST COMPLETELY LACKING. SOME ULTRAVIOLET IS NEEDED.	BIRR72	148215
BEYOND BIOLOGICAL LIGHTING, THERE MUST BE PSYCHOLOGICAL	BIRR72	148225
AND PSYCHEDELIC LIGHTING. FOR THE SAKE OF APPEARANCE, WARM	BIRR72	148235
LIGHT SHOULD BE USED AT LOW LEVELS OF ILLUMINATION AND	BIRR72	148245
WHITER LIGHT AT HIGH LEVELS IN THE CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT.	BIRR72	148255
PSYCHEDELIC LIGHTING IS RECENTLY BEING EXPLORED TO GIVE MORE	BIRR72	148265
LIFE AND VITALITY TO THE ENVIRONMENT.	BIRR72	148275
BIRREN,FABER	BIRR72	149011
COLOR AND MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENTS: REACTIONS OF MIND AND	BIRR72	149012
EMOTION	BIRR72	149022
AIA JOURNAL 58,4(1972) 37-40	BIRR72	149013
THREE POPULATION TENDENCIES AFFECT ARCHITECTURE:(1) WIDE	BIRR72	149015
SPREAD MOVE TO THE SUBURBS; (2) TREND BACK INTO THE CITY AND	BIRR72	149025
REESTABLISHMENT OF VAST HOUSING FACILITIES; (3) TREND TOWARD	BIRR72	149035
HIGHRISE APARTMENTS IN THE COUNTRY OR SUBURBS.	BIRR72	149045
MANY PEOPLE LIKE TO BE JAMMED NEAR THEIR FELLOWS. THERE	BIRR72	149055
IS ISOLATION IN CROWDS AND MORE PRIVACY AND SECLUSION IN AN	BIRR72	149065
APARTMENT HOUSE THAN IN A SUBURB.	BIRR72	149075
A HAZARD OF CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS IS SENSORY	BIRR72	149085
DEPRIVATION. PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF COLOR ON THE HUMAN	BIRR72	149095
ORGANISM WILL INDUCE PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS AND VICE VERSA.	BIRR72	149105
EXPOSING THE SUBJECT TO A MONOTONOUS SENSORY ENVIRONMENT CAN	BIRR72	149115
CAUSE DISORGANIZATION OF BRAIN FUNCTION SIMILAR TO THAT	BIRR72	149125
PRODUCED BY DRUGS OR LESIONS.	BIRR72	149135
RESULTS OF NASA TEKTITE PROGRAM FOR "HABITABILITY	BIRR72	149145
ASSESSMENT" ARE DISCUSSED. ALSO DISCUSSED IS A STUDY BY	BIRR72	149155
HEBB AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY ON THE EFFECTS OF A MONOTONOUS	BIRR72	149165
ENVIRONMENT,A STUDY BY M. SCHAFFER, AND ONE BY HERBERT	BIRR72	149175
LEIDERMAN. ALL REVEALED NEED FOR COLOR AND EXPOSURE TO	BIRR72	149185
OTHER SENSATIONS IN AN ENVIRONMENT. WHERE	BIRR72	149195
PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS OF MASSES OF PEOPLE	BIRR72	149205
ARE TO BE SERVED, COLORS SHOULD NOT BE CHOSEN ON WHIM OR	BIRR72	149215
IMPULSE.	BIRR72	149225
NEW COLOR PALETTE USES A SEQUENCE COLOR SUCH AS WARM GRAY	BIRR72	149235
OR BEIGE AND USES END WALLS LUMINOUS AND DYNAMIC COLORS.	BIRR72	149245
COLORS SHOULD HAVE A REFLECTANCE OF 20 TO 25 PERCENT TO	BIRR72	149255
AVOID EXCESSIVE CONTRAST. NATURAL DAY AND NIGHT CYCLES AND	BIRR72	149265
RHYTHMS ARE NECESSARY IN A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT.	BIRR72	149275
PYRON,BERNARD	PYR072	150011
FORM AND DIVERSITY IN HUMAN HABITATS: JUDGEMENTAL AND	PYR072	150012
ATTITUDE RESPONSES	PYR072	150022
ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR 4,1(1972) 87-120	PYR072	150013
THE ARTICLE REPORTS JUDGMENTAL AND ATTITUDE RESPONSES OF	PYR072	150015
SUBJECTS IN A STUDY ON FORM AND SPACE DIVERSITY IN HUMAN	PYR072	150025
HABITATS.	PYR072	150035
ABOUT 18% OF THE SPACE WAS FILLED BY HOUSES. DIVERSITY	PYR072	150045
WAS CONSIDERED AS THE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ELEMENTS IN A	PYR072	150055
SPACE, NOT AS PATTERNS OF SUCCESSIVE OCCURRENCE.	PYR072	150065
FIVE ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS (IMAGINATION, DIVERSITY,	PYR072	150075

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PRIVACY, COMMUNITY, AND PLAY) WERE EXPLORED. PERCEIVERS PYR072 150085
WERE ASKED TO JUDGE THE DEGREE TO WHICH CONTROL AND PYR072 150095
EXPERIMENTAL ENVIRONMENTS FULFILLED THE REQUIREMENTS. IT PYR072 150105
WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT MOST PERCEIVERS CAN DISCRIMINATE PYR072 150115
EQUALLY BETWEEN CHANGES IN FORM AND IN SPACE. IT WAS PYR072 150125
EXPECTED THAT HOUSING ENVIRONMENTS HIGH IN DIVERSITY OF PYR072 150135
FORM AND SPACE ARRANGEMENT AND THOSE WITH EMBEDDING PYR072 150145
COLLECTIVE COURT DESIGNS WOULD FORM A BASIS FOR JUDGING THAT PYR072 150155
ALL FIVE REQUIREMENTS COULD BE MORE EASILY FULFILLED. PYR072 150165
THIRTEEN ENVIRONMENTAL PATTERNS WERE DESIGNED. CONTROL PYR072 150175
CONDITION HAD TOTAL REDUNDANCY OF FORM WITH REGULAR SPACING. PYR072 150185
SEVEN FORM AND SPACE VARIABLES WERE USED TO STRUCTURE THE 12 PYR072 150195
EXPERIMENTAL ENVIRONMENTS: (1) FLOOR PLAN FORM; PYR072 150205
(2) ELEVATION FORM; (3) APART SPACE; (4) DISTANCE FORM PYR072 150215
STREET; (5) OPEN-FILLED SPACE; (6) INSIDE-OUTSIDE SPACE; PYR072 150225
(7) SIMPLE-COMPLEX INSIDE SPACE. PYR072 150235
SUBJECTS WERE 120 RESIDENTS OF MADISON, WISCONSIN, WHO PYR072 150245
WERE ASKED TO RANK THE 5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS AFTER PYR072 150255
VIEWING A FILM OF EACH ENVIRONMENT. PYR072 150265
THE THEORETICAL ASSUMPTION OF ADDITIVITY OF FORM AND PYR072 150275
SPACE INFORMATION WAS CONFIRMED IN INFLUENCING JUDGEMENT OF PYR072 150285
AMOUNT OF IMAGINATION. NEITHER FORM NOR SPACE INFORMATION PYR072 150295
IS SIGNIFICANT IN DETERMINING JUDGEMENT OF AMOUNT OF PYR072 150305
COMMUNITY. FORM INFORMATION IS SIGNIFICANT IN DETERMINING PYR072 150315
JUDGED PLAY FULFILLMENT, BUT SPACE IS NOT SIGNIFICANT. PYR072 150325
PRIVACY IS FELT TO BE GREATER IN NON-COURT THAN IN COURT PYR072 150335
DESIGNS. PYR072 150345

LUNSFORD,PAUL R. LUN872 152011
PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF WEATHER ON BASIC TRAINEES DURING LUN872 152012
RIFLE MARKMANSHIP TRAINING LUN872 152022
ARMY WAR COLL CARLISLE BARRACKS PA 403565(MARCH 6 1972) 1-31 LUN872 152013
CYCLICAL FLUCTUATIONS IN MEAN TITLE MARKSMANSHIP SCORES LUN872 152015
AMONG UNITS ADMINISTERING BASIC TRAINING GIVE RISE TO A NEED LUN872 152025
TO DETERMINE THEIR CAUSE. BECAUSE IN MANY INSTANCES THESE LUN872 152035
FLUCTUATIONS CORRELATE STRONGLY WITH SEASONAL CHANGES IN THE LUN872 152045
WEATHER THIS FACET AMONG THE VARIABLES BEARING ON RESULTS LUN872 152055
OBTAINED DURING QUALIFICATION FIRING WARRANTS INVESTIGATION. LUN872 152065
THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE QUALIFICATION SCORES OF THREE CYCLES LUN872 152075
OF BASIC TRAINEES AT FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA, ACQUIRED LUN872 152085
DURING HOT, MODERATE AND COOL WEATHER. DETAILED LUN872 152095
CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA PERTAINING TO THE EXACT TIMES THAT LUN872 152105
FIRING WAS CONDUCTED IS EXAMINED ALONG WITH THE SCORES. LUN872 152115
CERTAIN STATISTICAL DIFFERENCES OF SIGNIFICANCE EMERGE WHICH LUN872 152125
LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION THAT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS MAY HAVE AN LUN872 152135
APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION OF THE LUN872 152145
BASIC TRAINEE TO THE EXTENT THAT IT AFFECTS SIGNIFICANTLY LUN872 152155
HIS QUALIFICATION SCORE IN RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING. LUN872 152165

COOPER,JAMES G. COOP64 153011
IVEY,CARL H. COOP64 153021
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE COOP64 153012
EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES IN AN UNDERGROUND SCHOOL, A COOP64 153022
WINDOWLESS SCHOOL AND CONVENTIONAL SCHOOLS COOP64 153032
NEW MEXICO DEPT OF ED SANTA FE 000000(AUGUST 1964) 1-2 COOP64 153013
THE PURPOSE OF THIS INVESTIGATION WAS TO DETERMINE COOP64 153019
WHETHER PUPILS ATTENDING A SCHOOL-FALLOUT SHELTER COOP64 153025
SUCCEED AS WELL AS THOSE WHO ARE ENROLLED IN CONVENTIONAL COOP64 153035
SCHOOLS. HARMFUL EFFECTS THAT COULD BE ATTRIBUTED TO COOP64 153045
ATTENDING AN UNDERGROUND SCHOOL-FALLOUT SHELTER WERE COOP64 153055
INVESTIGATED. THE MAJOR HYPOTHESIS TESTED IN THIS STUDY WAS COOP64 153065
THAT THERE ARE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATIONAL COOP64 153075
OUTCOMES (OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT, EMOTIONAL STABILITY, PHYSICAL COOP64 153085
HEALTH, AND ATTITUDES) AMONG PUPILS IN CONVENTIONAL, COOP64 153095
WINDOWLESS, AND UNDERGROUND SCHOOLS. COOP64 153105

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LUTZ,FRANK W.	LUTZ72	154011
LYNCH,PATRICK D.	LUTZ72	154021
LUTZ,SUSAN B.	LUTZ72	154031
ABS REVISITED: AN EVALUATION OF THE ABS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	LUTZ72	154012
AND FALLOUT SHELTER	LUTZ72	154022
PENN SCHOOL STUDY COUNCIL UNIV PARK DIV OF EDUCATION POLICY	LUTZ72	154013
STUDIES 390180(JUNE 1972) 1-33	LUTZ72	154023
THE ABS SCHOOL HAS BEEN OPERATING AS AN EFFECTIVE	LUTZ72	154015
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN ARTESIA, N.M. SINCE IT OPENED ITS DOORS	LUTZ72	154025
IN 1962. IT CONTINUES TO BE AN EFFECTIVE SCHOOL AND THERE	LUTZ72	154035
IS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE FACT THAT IT IS UNDERGROUND AND	LUTZ72	154045
COULD SERVE AS A FALLOUT SHELTER AND IS SO MARKED,	LUTZ72	154055
DESIGNATED AND NAMED HAS HAD ANY DETRIMENTAL AFFECT ON	LUTZ72	154065
PUPILS ATTENDING THAT SCHOOL. APPARENTLY OTHER SCHOOLS	LUTZ72	154075
COULD BE SO CONSTRUCTED AND IF OPERATED UNDER SIMILAR	LUTZ72	154085
CONDITIONS WOULD ALSO SERVE AS EFFECTIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.	LUTZ72	154095
(AUTHOR)	LUTZ72	154105
TEXAS A AND M	TEXA72	155011
ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA: MR PRESCHOOL DAY CARE FACILITIES	TEXA72	155012
TEXAS A AND M UNIV COLLEGE STATION ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH	TEXA72	155013
CENTER A4135L1 (1972) 1-109	TEXA72	155023
THE REPORT IS INTENDED TO BE A WORKING DOCUMENT FOR	TEXA72	155015
EDUCATORS, ADMINISTRATORS, ARCHITECTS, AND DESIGNERS WHO ARE	TEXA72	155025
DEVELOPING PRESCHOOL DAY CARE FACILITIES FOR MENTALLY	TEXA72	155035
RETARDED, CULTURALLY DEPRIVED, AND NORMAL CHILDREN. IT	TEXA72	155045
PROVIDES PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR THE CREATION OF	TEXA72	155055
A PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH WILL EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENT THE	TEXA72	155065
PRESCHOOL PROGRAM. THROUGH ITS USAGE AND CONTINUOUS	TEXA72	155075
FEEDBACK OF INFORMATION EFFECTIVE EVALUATION AND CONTINUOUS	TEXA72	155085
UPDATING AND REVISIONS WILL BE POSSIBLE.	TEXA72	155095
DUNLAP AND ASSOCIATES	DUNL70	156011
A STUDY OF COMFORT, HEALTH AND LEARNING IN SCHOOLS WITH	DUNL70	156012
DIFFERING THERMAL CONDITIONS	DUNL70	156022
DUNLAP AND ASSOCIATES INC DARIEN CONN 110620(AUGUST 1970)	DUNL70	156013
THE OBJECTIVE WAS TO OBTAIN DATA ON THE EFFECTS OF	DUNL70	156015
THERMAL CONDITIONS ON COMFORT (TEACHER AND STUDENTS), CLASS	DUNL70	156025
BEHAVIOR, STUDENT TEST PERFORMANCE AND HEALTH (VISITS TO	DUNL70	156035
HEALTH ROOM AND ABSENCES) IN BOTH CLIMATE CONTROLLED AND	DUNL70	156045
NON-CLIMATE CONTROLLED SCHOOLS. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY	DUNL70	156055
TEACHERS IN THREE CLASSROOMS OF EACH OF SIX SCHOOLS-TWO WERE	DUNL70	156065
GRADE SCHOOLS, TWO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS, AND TWO HIGH	DUNL70	156075
SCHOOLS.	DUNL70	156085
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	PUBL73	157011
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING FOR THE SCHOOL: MANUAL OF	PUBL73	157012
RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	PUBL73	157022
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE WASHINGTON D.C. DIVISION OF	PUBL73	157013
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND FOOD PROTECTION 00972E3	PUBL73	157023
(1973) 1-90	PUBL73	157033
BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE AND SIXTEEN, THE AVERAGE CHILD	PUBL73	157015
SPENDS MANY OF HIS WAKING HOURS WITHIN THE SCHOOL	PUBL73	157025
ENVIRONMENT, THAT THIS ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE BOTH AS	PUBL73	157035
SUITABLE AND AS HEALTHFUL AS LONG-STANDING NEED HAS EXISTED	PUBL73	157045
FOR A COMPREHENSIVE, OVER-ALL STATEMENT OF BASIC	PUBL73	157055
ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA FOR SCHOOLS, BY WHICH EITHER	PUBL73	157065
EXISTING OR PLANNED FACILITIES COULD BE EVALUATED. THE	PUBL73	157075
PUBLICATION ENDEAVORS TO MEET THAT NEED. THE BASIC	PUBL73	157085
RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE STANDARDS THAT IT CONTAINS ARE THE	PUBL73	157095
RESULT OF THREE YEARS OF THOROUGH AND CAREFUL STUDY, IN	PUBL73	157105
COOPERATION WITH SCHOOL OFFICIALS, SANITARY ENGINEERS,	PUBL73	157115
SANITARIANS, AND EXPERT CONSULTANTS ACROSS THE NATION.	PUBL73	157125
FALK,NORMAN	FALK72	158011
NEW STANDARDS FOR CLASSROOM LIGHTING	FALK72	158012

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AMERICAN SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY 44,(1972) 21-26	FALK72	158013
THE CAUSES OF UNCOMFORTABLE SEEING UNDER OTHERWISE	FALK72	158015
ADEQUATE LIGHTING LEVELS ARE OVERSHARP CONTRASTS BETWEEN	FALK72	158025
SURFACE BRIGHTNESSES AND GLARE. ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING	FALK72	158035
SOCIETY HAS ESTABLISHED BRIGHTNESS RATIOS. VISUAL COMFORT	FALK72	158045
PROBABILITY OF A GIVEN FIXTURE IS USUALLY PROVIDED BY THE	FALK72	158055
MANUFACTURER.	FALK72	158065
TO AVOID GLARE, PLASTIC SURFACES SHOULD BE AVOIDED AND	FALK72	158075
MATTE SURFACES SHOULD BE USED WHEN POSSIBLE. THE LIGHTING	FALK72	158085
DESIGNER MUST SPECIFY SURFACE FINISHES WHERE PRACTICAL OR	FALK72	158095
RECOMMEND CHANGES IN OTHER OFFENDING MATERIALS.	FALK72	158105
VEILING REFLECTIONS, WHICH REDUCE THE CONTRAST BETWEEN	FALK72	158115
THE TASK AND THE BACKGROUND, MUST BE PROPERLY CONTROLLED.	FALK72	158125
ATMOSPHERE, (I.E., COLOR AND TEXTURE) WITH ITS INTANGIBLE	FALK72	158135
VALUES, IS ALSO AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.	FALK72	158145
KYZAR,BARNEY L.	KYZA72	159011
RESEARCHING THE EFFECTS OF OPEN SPACE	KYZA72	159012
CEFP JOURNAL 10,2(1972) 13-14	KYZA72	159013
THE REPORT PRESENTS RESEARCH RESULTS RELATIVE TO THE	KYZA72	159015
IMPACT OF SPACE ON THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM.	KYZA72	159025
SOME FINDINGS WERE AS FOLLOWS:	KYZA72	159035
(1) INTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS OBSERVED IN CLASSROOMS OF OPEN-	KYZA72	159045
PLAN SCHOOLS WERE MORE IN HARMONY WITH PRINCIPLES OF	KYZA72	159055
MODERN EDUCATION THAN WERE PROGRAMS IN CONVENTIONAL	KYZA72	159065
CLASSROOMS;	KYZA72	159075
(2) SCHOOL VARIATIONS WERE NOTED, BUT NO SIGNIFICANT	KYZA72	159085
DIFFERENCES IN DESIGN VARIATION WERE RECORDED;	KYZA72	159095
(3) NO DEFINITIVE PATTERNS WERE ESTABLISHED FOR	KYZA72	159105
ACTIVITIES UTILIZED IN THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM;	KYZA72	159115
(4) TEACHER'S COMMENTS RELATIVE TO OPEN SPACES CENTERED	KYZA72	159125
ON ABSENCE OF WALLS AND THEIR CONCEIVED ADVANTAGES;	KYZA72	159135
(5) NOISE REDUCTION QUALITY OF OPEN-PLAN SCHOOLS WAS LOW,	KYZA72	159145
BUT TEACHERS DID NOT INDICATE THAT TRANSMITTED NOISE	KYZA72	159155
WAS AN UNCONTROLLABLE PROBLEM;	KYZA72	159165
(6) OPERABLE WALLS IN ONE OPEN-PLAN SCHOOL SUCCEEDED IN	KYZA72	159175
PRODUCING A MEAN DIFFERENCE IN SOUND LEVELS BETWEEN	KYZA72	159185
INSTRUCTIONAL AREAS OF 16 DECIBELS.	KYZA72	159195
(7) A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN OVERALL	KYZA72	159205
NOISE LEVEL WAS DISCOVERED IN OPEN-PLAN SCHOOLS AND	KYZA72	159215
CONVENTIONAL SCHOOLS.	KYZA72	159225
ONTARIO DEPT OF EDUCATION	ONTA71	160011
THERMAL ENVIRONMENT IN SCHOOLS	ONTA71	160012
ONTARIO DEPT OF EDUCATION TORONTO SCHOOL PLANNING AND	ONTA71	160013
BUILDING RESEARCH SECTION ED061576 (APRIL 1971) 1-40	ONTA71	160023
THIS PUBLICATION PROVIDES SOME BASIC DESCRIPTION OF THE	ONTA71	160015
VARIOUS SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS OF THE THERMAL ENVIRONMENT.	ONTA71	160025
PROPER THERMAL ENVIRONMENT MUST BE PROVIDED TO MAINTAIN	ONTA71	160035
THE REQUIRED EQUILIBRIUM WITH SURROUNDINGS. ENVIRONMENT,	ONTA71	160045
ACTIVITIES, AND COSTS MUST BE EVALUATED SIMULTANEOUSLY.	ONTA71	160055
OPTIMUM EFFICIENCY AND HEALTH COINCIDE WITH THE COMFORT	ONTA71	160065
RANGE OF 60 F TO 80 F. CLOTHING, SEX, AGE, AND HEALTH	ONTA71	160075
EFFECT THE EQUILIBRIUM.	ONTA71	160085
EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE IS AN INDEX DESCRIBING RELATIVE	ONTA71	160095
COMFORT IN NUMERICAL VALUES. THE EFFECT OF RATE OF	ONTA71	160105
TEMPERATURE CHANGE AND RADIATION ON ET ARE DISCUSSED.	ONTA71	160115
FOR OPTIMUM COMFORT AND EFFICIENCY THE TOTAL TREATED	ONTA71	160125
AIR CIRCULATION (VENTILATION) IS A FUNCTION OF THE SPACE	ONTA71	160135
PER PERSON, THE PERCENTAGE OF OUTSIDE TO TOTAL AIR, AND	ONTA71	160145
ACTIVITIES AND DURATION OF PEAK ATTENDANCE PERIODS.	ONTA71	160155
FLEXIBILITY (AS REQUIRED BY SUCH VARIABLES AS TYPE OF	ONTA71	160165
SPACE USAGES, DURATION OF EACH DESIGNATED ACTIVITY, AND THE	ONTA71	160175
NUMBER OF USAGE CHANGES FOR VARIOUS PERIODS) MUST BE	ONTA71	160185
CONSIDERED.	ONTA71	160195
THE MECHANICAL SYSTEM IS THE MAJOR FACTOR IN EVALUATING	ONTA71	160205

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CAPITAL COSTS. VARIOUS OTHER FACTORS MUST ALSO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. AN OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS SHOULD INCLUDE COST OF HEATING FUEL AND A COMPARISON BASED ON TOTAL ANNUAL CONSUMPTION. COST OF PERSONNEL AND MAINTENANCE ARE ALSO IMPORTANT FACTORS.
PERFORMANCE OF A SYSTEM SHOULD BE RELATED TO OUTSIDE AND INSIDE CONDITIONS, ACTIVITIES AND THEIR DURATION, AND THE RANGE AND TOLERANCE OF CONTROL.
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS (HEATING, VENTILATION AND COOLING) HAVE THREE COMPONENTS: SOURCE, TERMINAL, AND A MEANS OF TRANSMISSION. EACH OF THESE COMPONENTS IS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL.
ALSO DESCRIBED IN DETAIL IS THE DESIGN OF MECHANICAL SYSTEMS. — ONTA71 160215 160225 160235 160245 160255 160265 160275 160285 160295 160305 160315 160325 160335 160345

PERRY, DEAN AND STEWART — PERR74 161011
THE BEST OF INTENTIONS — PERR74 161012
PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE 2(1974) 58-65 — PERR74 161013
THE APPLICATION OF DESIGN FOR DESIGN, A PROCESS DEVELOPED BY PERRY, DEAN, AND STEWART, AS APPLIED TO MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL/SURGICAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES IS DESCRIBED. DESIGN FOR DESIGN AIMS TO SYNTHESIZE THE BEST ASPECTS OF EXISTING METHODOLOGIES INTO FIELD ANALYSIS.
FIRST, THE INFORMATION PROBLEM IS BROKEN INTO SMALL-SCALE ELEMENTS. MAIN CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION ARE: COMPONENTS, PATTERNS, SERVICES, AND SHELL. EACH OF THESE IS BROKEN INTO MORE SPECIFIC PIECES.
NEXT, IS THE TRANSLATION OF VERBAL INFORMATION (PROBLEM FIELD) INTO DIAGRAMMATIC FORM (CALLED GENERATORS). DIAGRAMS ARE TRANSLATED INTO A SERIES OF PATTERNS. THREE OPTIONS ARE DRAWN WHICH ENCOMPASS KNOWN ALTERNATIVES: CENTRALIZED, SUBCENTERS, AND DISPERSED (SOLUTION FIELD). LINKAGES OR SETS OF COMPATIBLE OPTIONS ARE FORMED.
FOR RATING, GOAL CATEGORIES ARE BROKEN INTO THREE GROUPS: DIRECT OR PERSONAL; INDIRECT OR PRACTICAL, INTANGIBLE OR METAMORPHIC. FOR EACH GROUP THERE ARE THREE POINTS OF VIEW: INDIVIDUAL, SOCIAL, AND SOCIETAL. PRIORITIES BECOME THE FINAL DETERMINANT AS TO APPROPRIATENESS OF ANY ONE SOLUTION.
THIS PROCESS ALLOWS FOR CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIALITY, RESPONSE TO TEXTURE AND FORM, AND ORIENTATION TO SUNLIGHT AND VIEW.
SEVERAL PAGES OF DIAGRAMS OF THE MGH/SSS STUDY ARE ATTACHED. — PERR74 161015 161025 161035 161045 161055 161065 161075 161085 161095 161105 161115 161125 161135 161145 161155 161165 161175 161185 161195 161205 161215 161225 161235 161245 161255

MCVEY,G.F. — MCVE71 162011
SENSORY FACTORS IN THE SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT: WHAT RESEARCH SAYS TO THE TEACHER SERIES NO. 35 — MCVE71 162012 162022
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION WASHINGTON DC ASSOCIATION OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS ED060507(1971) 1-36 — MCVE71 162013 162023
THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE EFFECT OF CERTAIN SENSORY STIMULI IN THE CLASSROOM TO DETERMINE WHICH HAVE A POSITIVE EFFECT ON HEALTH, PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS.
COMMON STIMULI FOUND IN CLASSROOMS ARE LIGHT, SOUND, HEAT, VENTILATION, TIME OF DAY, SEATING ARRANGEMENTS, NOVELTY, COLOR, CLASSMATES, AND TEACHER.
MODERATE STIMULATION OF ONE SENSE WILL FACILITATE RECEPTION OF INFORMATION THROUGH THE OTHERS, AND EXCESSIVE STIMULATION WILL INHIBIT THE PROCESS. THERE ARE THREE GROSS REACTIONS TO STIMULI: ORIENTATION, ADAPTION, AND DEFENSE.
MOST LEARNING COMES THROUGH THE SENSE OF VISION, 70% OF ALL VISION TAKES PLACE IN A FIELD OF 30 , THE CORE OF CRITICAL VISION HAS A LENGTH OF 2W-THAT IS, TWO TIMES THE WIDTH OF THE DISPLAY. FOR TELEVISION VIEWING, A RATIO OF 4W IS PREFERRED. ANY VIEWING LOCATION MORE THAN 15 FROM THE PERPENDICULAR, 10 UP, OR 24 DOWN REQUIRES THE VIEWER TO — MCVE71 162025 162035 162045 162055 162065 162075 162085 162095 162105 162115 162125 162135 162145 162155 162165 162175

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TURN HIS HEAD AND WILL PRODUCE VISUAL DISTORTION.	HCVE71	162185
A LIGHTING LEVEL BETWEEN 30 AND 50 FOOTCANDLES IS	HCVE71	162195
ADEQUATE FOR COMFORTABLE AND EFFECTIVE COMPLETION OF MOST	HCVE71	162205
TASKS. THE QUALITY AND PLACEMENT OF LIGHT ARE MORE	HCVE71	162215
IMPORTANT THAN THE QUANTITY.	HCVE71	162225
COLOR SPECIALISTS RECOMMEND THAT ACTION-ORIENTED ROOMS	HCVE71	162235
BE DECORATED IN WARM COLORS AND QUIET ROOMS IN THE COOL	HCVE71	162245
COLORS.	HCVE71	162255
A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF BACKGROUND NOISE IS NECESSARY.	HCVE71	162265
THERE SHOULD BE A 10-DECIBEL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SOUND OF	HCVE71	162275
A PERSON SPEAKING AND THE BACKGROUND NOISE.	HCVE71	162285
THE JOB OF THE THERMAL ENVIRONMENT IS TO ALLOW THE HUMAN	HCVE71	162295
BODY TO MAINTAIN ITS BODY TEMPERATURE WHILE PERFORMING ITS	HCVE71	162305
TASKS. THERMAL ENVIRONMENT IS COMPOSED OF TEMPERATURE,	HCVE71	162315
RADIANT TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, AND AIR MOVEMENT.	HCVE71	162325
AN EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE SCALE WILL PREDICT THERMAL	HCVE71	162335
COMFORT BASED ON THE ITEMS MENTIONED ABOVE. ET INDICES ARE	HCVE71	162345
PUBLISHED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING, AND	HCVE71	162355
AIR-CONDITIONING ENGINEERS' HANDBOOK OF FUNDAMENTALS.	HCVE71	162365
CLASSROOM SPACES CAN BE DEFINED AS THOSE THAT TEND TO	HCVE71	162375
KEEP STUDENTS APART AND THOSE THAT TEND TO BRING THEM	HCVE71	162385
TOGETHER. ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO DESIGN OF FLEXIBLE	HCVE71	162395
SPACES FOR DYNAMIC EXPANSION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS.	HCVE71	162405
CHAIR HEIGHTS AND ANGLES OF DESKS FOR VARIOUS TASKS ARE	HCVE71	162415
DISCUSSED. PROPRIOCEPTION (PERCEPTION OF STIMULI PRODUCED	HCVE71	162425
WITHIN OURSELVES) IS AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION WHICH IS	HCVE71	162435
DISCUSSED.	HCVE71	162445
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY	UNIV71	163011
INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON	UNIV71	163021
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY: SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING BUILDINGS	UNIV71	163012
ABS PUBLICATION NO. 1 ED055369(1971) 1-123	UNIV71	163013
THIS DOCUMENT PRESENTS DATA AND CONCLUSIONS RESULTING	UNIV71	163015
FROM A SERIES OF USER STUDIES CONCERNING ACTIVITY PATTERNS	UNIV71	163025
IN, AND REACTIONS TO, EXISTING FACILITIES. THE MAIN THESIS	UNIV71	163035
IS THAT FUTURE ACADEMIC BUILDINGS MUST BE SEEN AS STRUCTURES	UNIV71	163045
CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING A CHANGING VARIETY OF SPACE TYPES	UNIV71	163055
AND DEPARTMENTS.	UNIV71	163065
THREE ASPECTS OF UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC BUILDINGS ARE	UNIV71	163075
PRESENTED: (1) KINDS OF USERS; (2) ACTIVITIES OF USERS;	UNIV71	163085
(3) ENVIRONMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDINGS.	UNIV71	163095
ASSUMPTIONS ARE: (1) SIMILAR BASIC ACTIVITIES IMPOSE	UNIV71	163115
SIMILAR REQUIREMENTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT REGARDLESS	UNIV71	163125
OF LOCATION; (2) THESE ACTIVITIES IMPOSE SIMILAR	UNIV71	163135
REQUIREMENTS REGARDLESS OF SPECIFIC DISCIPLINES INVOLVED;	UNIV71	163145
(3) CERTAIN COMMON CHARACTERISTICS EXIST IN THE REQUIRED	UNIV71	163155
ENVIRONMENT REGARDLESS OF LOCATION OR DISCIPLINE; (4) AN	UNIV71	163165
ACADEMIC BUILDING SHOULD BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE	UNIV71	163175
ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS OF MANY ACTIVITIES.	UNIV71	163185
THE USER STUDY INVOLVED PRELIMINARY PILOT SURVEYS,	UNIV71	163195
BACKGROUND STUDIES EXPLORING ACADEMIC METHODS FOR FUTURE	UNIV71	163205
TRENDS, AND INTERVIEWS.	UNIV71	163215
RESULTS INDICATED THAT FACULTY IN ALL DISCIPLINES WOULD	UNIV71	163225
PREFER SMALL SEMINARS TO LARGE LECTURE CLASSES. BECAUSE OF	UNIV71	163235
HIGHLY PRESSURED LIVES, FACULTY AND STUDENTS SHOWED MARKED	UNIV71	163245
SENSITIVITY TO BUILDING CIRCULATION. AVERAGE FACULTY OFFICE	UNIV71	163255
SPACE IS INADEQUATE. MANY BUILDINGS ARE DESIGNED FOR THE	UNIV71	163265
NEEDS OF THE DISCIPLINE WITH LITTLE EMPHASIS ON HUMAN	UNIV71	163275
ENVIRONMENT. BUILDING OCCUPANTS REVEALED A PARALLEL CONCERN	UNIV71	163285
FOR INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR ASTHETICS, COLOR, TEXTURE, AND	UNIV71	163295
FORM. THERE IS A NEED TO STUDY WAYS TO DESIGN THE	UNIV71	163305
INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT TO PERMIT MORE INDIVIDUALIZATION	UNIV71	163315
BY THE USER. INFORMAL GENERAL-PURPOSE SPACES SHOULD BE	UNIV71	163325
PROVIDED. FOR MOST RESEARCH, THE BEST ENVIRONMENT APPEARS	UNIV71	163335
TO BE A SUBDIVIDEABLE OPEN SPACE WITH A SELECTION OF	UNIV71	163345
CONVENTIONAL SERVICES AVAILABLE. IN ADAPTING SCIENCE AND	UNIV71	163355

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ENGINEERING FACILITIES TO CHANGING REQUIREMENTS, MAJOR	UNIV71	163365
PROBLEMS ARE IN THE AREA OF SERVICES-PLUMBING, ELECTICAL,	UNIV71	163375
AND ATMOSPHERIC.	UNIV71	163385
ONTARIO DEPT OF EDUCATION	ONTA71	164011
PLANNING FOR CHANGE: COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY	ONTA71	164012
ONTARIO DEPT OF EDUCATION TORONTO SCHOOL PLANNING AND	ONTA71	164013
BUILDING RESEARCH SECTION ED055348(1971) 1-31	ONTA71	164023
THE REPORT SURVEYS WAYS IN WHICH PHYSICAL FLEXIBILITY MAY	ONTA71	164015
BE INCORPORATED INTO DESIGN AND FUNCTION OF COLLEGE	ONTA71	164025
BUILDINGS. THE BASIC APPROACH TO COLLEGE	ONTA71	164035
PLANNING HAS TWO FUNDAMENTALS AFFECTING FUTURE FLEXIBILITY	ONTA71	164045
OF THE SPACE. INITIAL PLANNING DECISIONS DELIMIT THE	ONTA71	164055
POSSIBILITIES OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CHANGES. BUILDING	ONTA71	164065
MATERIALS, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS, FURNITURE AND	ONTA71	164075
EQUIPMENT HAVE EFFECT ON FLEXIBILITY. ELEMENTS TO BE	ONTA71	164085
CONSIDERED ARE DISCUSSED IN THE FOLLOWING FRAMEWORK:	ONTA71	164095
(1) MODULAR PLANNING CONCEPTS; (2) SPACE CONVERSION; (3)	ONTA71	164105
SERVICES; (4) INDUSTRIALIZED TOTAL BUILDING CONCEPT.	ONTA71	164115
COLLET,L.S.	COLL71	165011
SEMMEL,M.I.	COLL71	165021
THE ANALYSIS OF SEQUENTIAL BEHAVIOR IN CLASSROOMS AND SOCIAL	COLL71	165012
ENVIRONMENTS: PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS	COLL71	165022
INDIANA UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON ED053160(1971) 1-29	COLL71	165013
THE PURPOSE OF THE PAPER IS TO DISCUSS SOME CRITICAL	COLL71	165023
PROBLEMS IN ANALYSIS OF SEQUENTIAL INTERACTIVE BEHAVIOR,	COLL71	165025
ANALYTIC PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SIMULTANEITY,	COLL71	165035
SEGMENTATION, AND RETENTION OF SEQUENCE ARE DISCUSSED.	COLL71	165045
A TENTATIVE THEORETICAL MODEL FOR THE ANALYSIS OF	COLL71	165055
SEQUENTIAL BEHAVIOR IN CLASSROOMS AND OTHER SOCIAL	COLL71	165065
ENVIRONMENTS (PROGRAM CHAIN) IS DESCRIBED.	COLL71	165075
WADSWORTH,RAYMOND	WADS72	166011
AUDIO-VISUAL SYSTEMS: 12 NO-NO'S IN A-V PRESENTATION	WADS72	166012
AMERICAN SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY 44,12(1972) 30-33	WADS72	166013
1. ROOM TOO LONG FOR GOOD VIEWING. MANY ROOMS ARE TOO	WADS72	166015
LONG FOR AVAILABLE CEILING HEIGHT.	WADS72	166025
2. ROOM ORIENTED WRONG WAY. IN A RECTANGULAR ROOM,	WADS72	166035
IMAGES SHOULD BE PROJECTED ON THE SHORT WALL.	WADS72	166045
3. BOTTOM OF SCREEN TOO LOW. BOTTOM OF THE SCREEN	WADS72	166055
SHOULD BE AT LEAST FOUR FEET ABOVE THE FINISHED	WADS72	166065
FLOOR.	WADS72	166075
4. FIRST ROW OF SEATS TOO CLOSE TO SCREEN.	WADS72	166085
5. WINDOW WALLS NOT SUFFICIENTLY LIGHT-TIGHT. AS LITTLE	WADS72	166095
AS TEN PERCENT LIGHT LEAK CAN EFFECT QUALITY OF THE	WADS72	166105
IMAGE.	WADS72	166115
6. NO ALLOWANCE MADE FOR SUITABLE PLATFORMS IN	WADS72	166125
PROJECTION ROOMS.	WADS72	166135
7. PROJECTION PARTS GLAZED IMPROPERLY.	WADS72	166145
8. INCORRECT PLACEMENT OF LOUDSPEAKERS.	WADS72	166155
9. AREAS DESIGNED AS TV STUDIOS HAVE INSUFFICIENT LENGTH	WADS72	166165
AND WIDTH.	WADS72	166175
10. TV STUDIOS WITH INSUFFICIENT CEILING HEIGHT FOR	WADS72	166185
PROPER LIGHTING.	WADS72	166195
11. NOT ENOUGH POWER AND AIR CONDITIONING ALLOCATED TO TV	WADS72	166205
STUDIOS.	WADS72	166215
12. TV MONITORS DO NOT COVER THE VIEWING AREA ADEQUATLEY.	WADS72	166225
DE BARBENZA,CARABELA M.	BARB72	167011
BRYAN,M.E.	BARB72	167021
MCROBERT,M.	BARB72	167031
TEMPEST,W.	BARB72	167041
INDIVIDUAL LOUDNESS SUSCEPTIBILITY	BARB72	167012
SOUND 6(1971) 75-79	BARB72	167013
THE EXPERIMENT WAS DESIGNED TO ATTEMPT TO MEASURE THE	BARB72	167015

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EXTENT TO WHICH INDIVIDUALS DIFFER IN LOUDNESS SCALING PERFORMANCE AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH INDIVIDUALS ARE SELF-CONSISTENT IN AN EXTENDED EXPERIMENT. 15 OBSERVERS WERE ASKED TO JUDGE HOW MANY TIMES LOUDER THE SECOND OF TWO TONES THAN THE FIRST. EACH WAS ASKED TO MAKE AT LEAST FOUR SEPARATE JUDGMENTS OF THE RELATIVE LOUDNESS OF 12 PAIRS OF TONES. RESULTS SHOW THAT INDIVIDUAL LOUDNESS FUNCTIONS CAN BE OBTAINED WHICH ARE STABLE OVER A PERIOD OF MONTHS AND WHICH ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE MEAN LOUDNESS FUNCTION OF THE GROUP. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT INDIVIDUAL LOUDNESS FUNCTION AND HEARING THRESHOLD ARE RELATED. THERE IS A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN EXCITABILITY AND A STEEP LOUDNESS FUNCTION. THE MAIN CONCLUSION IS THAT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE IN LOUDNESS ESTIMATION SEEM DUE TO DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE BIAS RATHER THAN DIFFERENCES IN HEARING SENSITIVITY. INTER-INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES ARE LARGE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ESTIMATING SUBJECTIVE REACTIONS SUCH AS ANNOYANCE.

BARB72 167025
BARB72 167035
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BARB72 167085
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BARB72 167105
BARB72 167115
BARB72 167125
BARB72 167135
BARB72 167145
BARB72 167155
BARB72 167165
BARB72 167175
BARB72 167185
BARB72 167195
BARB72 167205
BARB72 167215
BARB72 167225

ONTARIO DEPT OF EDUCATION
SCHOOL MEDIA CENTRES
ONTARIO DEPT OF EDUCATION TORONTO SCHOOL PLANNING AND BUILDING RESEARCH SECTION ED064757(1972) 1-35
MODERN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS STRESS INDIVIDUALIZED LEARNING. SUCH PROGRAMS PLACE LESS EMPHASIS ON PRESCRIBED TEXTS AND MORE EMPHASIS ON LEARNING FROM A VARIETY OF RESOURCES SUITED TO THE INTERESTS AND LEARNING ABILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THUS, THESE PROGRAMS REQUIRE AN ABUNDANCE OF READILY AVAILABLE LEARNING MATERIALS. THE SCHOOL MEDIA CENTER, LIBRARY, OR RESOURCE CENTER IS DEVELOPING AND EXPANDING TO MEET THE EVER-INCREASING DEMANDS BY THE SCHOOL POPULATION FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF RESOURCES. MATERIALS FOR LEARNING NOW ENCOMPASS ALL TYPES OF MEDIA SUCH AS FILMSTRIPS, 8MM AND 16MM FILMS, AUDIOTAPES, VIDEOTAPES, TRANSPARENCIES, PICTURES, MAPS, CHARTS, GLOBES, MULTIMEDIA KITS, EDUCATIONAL GAMES, AND REALIA. IDEALLY, THE SCHOOL MEDIA CENTER SERVES AS THE CENTRAL AGENCY FOR THE ACQUISITION, PRODUCTION, ORGANIZATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF LEARNING RESOURCES REQUIRED BY STUDENTS AND TEACHERS. IT ALSO SERVES AS A CENTER WHERE RESOURCES MAY BE USED AND FROM WHICH LEARNING MATERIALS MAY BE SELECTED FOR USE IN OTHER AREAS OF THE SCHOOL OR BORROWED FOR USE BEYOND THE SCHOOL BUILDING. THE CENTER FUNCTIONS ADDITIONALLY AS A LINK WITH OTHER COMMUNITY INFORMATION SERVICES AND RESOURCE PERSONNEL. THIS PUBLICATION IS INTENDED TO GIVE GUIDANCE TO THOSE INVOLVED IN PLANNING NEW OR EXPANDED FACILITIES FOR THE SCHOOL MEDIA CENTER. (AUTHOR)

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ONTA72 168035
ONTA72 168045
ONTA72 168055
ONTA72 168065
ONTA72 168075
ONTA72 168085
ONTA72 168095
ONTA72 168105
ONTA72 168115
ONTA72 168125
ONTA72 168135
ONTA72 168145
ONTA72 168155
ONTA72 168165
ONTA72 168175
ONTA72 168185
ONTA72 168195
ONTA72 168205
ONTA72 168215
ONTA72 168225
ONTA72 168235
ONTA72 168245

METROPOLITAN TORONTO SCHOOL BOARD
SEF: ACADEMIC EVALUATION: AN INTERIM REPORT
METROPOLITAN TORONTO SCHOOL BOARD ONTARIO STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ED061598(1972) 1-210
THIS REPORT IS THE RESULT OF THE FIRST YEAR EVALUATION OF 16 OPEN PLAN SCHOOLS BUILT BY SEF, FOUR NONSEF OPEN PLAN SCHOOLS, AND FOUR TRADITIONAL PLAN SCHOOLS IN AN EFFORT TO COMPARE SEF SCHOOLS WITH NONSEF AND OPEN PLAN FACILITIES WITH TRADITIONAL PLAN FACILITIES. THE STUDY WAS INTENDED TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE ADEQUACY OF THESE VARIOUS FACILITIES FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE USERS. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE GIVEN TO ALL TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS, TO RANDOMLY SELECTED 5TH AND 6TH GRADE STUDENTS IN HETEROGENEOUS CLASSES, AND TO RANDOMLY SELECTED PARENTS AND NEIGHBORS. IN ADDITION, OBSERVATIONS OF ALL STUDENTS AND TEACHERS WERE

METR72 169011
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METR72 169013
METR72 169023
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METR72 169045
METR72 169055
METR72 169065
METR72 169075
METR72 169085
METR72 169095
METR72 169105
METR72 169115

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MADE IN 12 SCHOOLS OVER A PERIOD OF ONE WEEK. THERE WERE	METR72	169125
DIFFERENCES BOTH IN SATISFACTION WITH AND UTILIZATION OF	METR72	169135
FACILITIES, SOME FAVORING SEP SCHOOLS AND SOME FAVORING	METR72	169145
NONSEP OPEN PLAN SCHOOLS. HOWEVER, THE DIFFERENCES FROM	METR72	169155
SCHOOL TO SCHOOL WERE GENERALLY MUCH GREATER THAN THE	METR72	169165
AVERAGE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TYPES. THE LARGE, OVERRIDING	METR72	169175
DIFFERENCES WERE GENERALLY FOUND BETWEEN THE OPEN AND THE	METR72	169185
TRADITIONAL PLAN SCHOOLS.	METR72	169195
MARPLES,D.L.	MARP71	170011
KNELL,K.A.	MARP71	170021
CIRCULATION AND LIBRARY DESIGN: THE INFLUENCE OF "MOVEMENT"	MARP71	170012
ON THE LAYOUT OF LIBRARIES	MARP71	170022
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY KINGS COLLEGE ED060857(1971) 1-12	MARP71	170013
THE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE IN A LIBRARY IS INEVITABLY NOISY	MARP71	170015
AND ALSO CREATES A VISUAL DISTRACTION FOR THE READER. IF	MARP71	170025
THE PROVISION OF QUIET AREAS WHERE READERS CAN WORK	MARP71	170035
UNDISTURBED IS AN IMPORTANT CRITERION OF LIBRARY DESIGN, THE	MARP71	170045
TRAFFIC PATTERNS GENERATED IN A LIBRARY BY THE DISPOSITION	MARP71	170055
OF THE VARIOUS FACILITIES-STACKS, PERIODICALS, REFERENCE	MARP71	170065
BOOKS, CATALOGS, STAFF, BROWSING ACCOMMODATION AND AREAS FOR	MARP71	170075
STUDY-SHOULD BE ONE OF THE MAIN DETERMINATIONS OF THE	MARP71	170085
LAYOUT. A REASONABLE REFERENCE FROM MOST EXISTING LAYOUTS	MARP71	170095
IS THAT DESIGNERS HAVE BEEN TOO CONCERNED ABOUT THE GENERAL	MARP71	170105
APPEARANCE OF THE LIBRARY AND INSUFFICIENTLY CONCERNED TO	MARP71	170115
ISOLATE SERIOUS READERS FROM THE DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY ALL	MARP71	170125
THE OTHER ACTIVITIES. WITH THIS IN MIND THE AUTHORS PRESENT	MARP71	170135
FIVE ALTERNATIVE FLOOR PLANS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO SEPARATE	MARP71	170145
SERIOUS READERS FROM THE GENERAL FLOW OF LIBRARY TRAFFIC.	MARP71	170155
OLSTAD,ROGER G. ET AL.	OLST71	171011
KCTS TELEVISION SCIENCE: AN EVALUATION REPORT	OLST71	171012
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SEATTLE ED060612(1971) 1-78	OLST71	171013
AN EVALUATION OF THE ELMENTARY SCHOOL SCIENCE PROGRAMING	OLST71	171015
OF KCTS-TV IN SEATTLE TOOK THE FORM OF A SURVEY AND AN	OLST71	171025
EXPERIMENT. FIRST, A SURVEY OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS TO	OLST71	171035
DETERMINE THE UTILIZATION OF TELEVISED SCIENCE INSTRUCTION	OLST71	171045
SHOWED THAT KCTS'S PROGRAMS WERE BEING WIDELY USED AND WERE	OLST71	171055
CONSIDERED TO BE BOTH APPROPRIATE FOR THE GRADE ONE TO FOUR	OLST71	171065
LEVEL AND EFFECTIVE IN TEACHING SCIENCE. SECOND, AN	OLST71	171075
EXPERIMENT WAS DEVISED TO TEST THE EFFECT OF TELEVISED	OLST71	171085
SCIENCE INSTRUCTION ON STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND TEACHER	OLST71	171095
CLASSROOM BEHAVIOR. NEITHER PUPILS NOR TEACHERS USING	OLST71	171105
TELEVISION ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER THAN CONTROLS, BUT	OLST71	171115
PATTERNS OF TEACHING AND OF ASKING QUESTIONS APPEARED TO	OLST71	171125
ALTER WITH TELEVISION USE. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES AND	OLST71	171135
FURTHER RESEARCH ARE MADE.	OLST71	171145
BURNS,JOSHUA A.	BURN71	172011
DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL	BURN71	172012
EVALUATION AND REDESIGN PROCESS FOR A HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE	BURN71	172022
DEPARTMENT	BURN71	172032
ED060504(1971) 1-9	BURN71	172013
THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE FIRST YEAR ACTIVITIES OF AN	BURN71	172015
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN PROJECT TO DEVELOP AND	BURN71	172025
IMPLEMENT A PROGRAM THAT TREATS THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF	BURN71	172035
OAK GROVE HIGH SCHOOL, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, IN AN	BURN71	172045
EXPERIMENTAL MANNER. IMPLICIT IN THIS PURPOSE IS THE	BURN71	172055
DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE AND DESIGN TOOLS FOR SPACE USERS	BURN71	172065
AT MINIMUM COST AND EXPERTISE. THIS PROJECT ATTEMPTS TO	BURN71	172075
DEVELOP A PROCESS BY WHICH ENVIRONMENTAL USERS MAY DESIGN,	BURN71	172085
IMPLEMENT, AND EVALUATE EXPERIMENTS TO IMPROVE THE TAILORING	BURN71	172095
OF ACTIVITIES AND ENVIRONMENT TO THE TASKS OF TEACHING AND	BURN71	172105
LEARNING. A SELECTION FROM BEHAVIORAL DATA COVERS	BURN71	172115
ACTIVITIES AND GROUP PATTERNS AS WELL AS THE RELATIONSHIP	BURN71	172125
BETWEEN THE TWO.	BURN71	172135

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HIGGINS,LYNA L. WIGG73 173011
USE OF STATISTICAL METHODS TO MEASURE PEOPLE'S SUBJECTIVE WIGG73 173012
RESPONSES TO URBAN SPACES WIGG73 173022
DMG-DRS JOURNAL: DESIGN RESEARCH AND METHODS 7,1(1973) 1-10WIGG73 173013
PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY ARE: (1) TO FURTHER THE URBAN WIGG73 173015
DESIGNER'S KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE'S PREFERENCES IN ORDER THAT AWIGG73 173025
MORE EMPIRICAL BASIS FOR DESIGN OF PUBLIC SPACES MAY BE WIGG73 173035
ESTABLISHED; (2) TO CONSTRUCT SOME TYPE OF DEVICE TO MEASUREWIGG73 173045
THE VARIETY OF SPACES WITHIN THE CITY AND SPECIFICALLY WIGG73 173055
LOCATE AREAS THAT ARE PHYSICALLY OR SUBJECTIVELY STATIC; WIGG73 173065
(3) TO LOCATE SOME OF THE PHYSICAL QUALITIES OF URBAN SPACESWIGG73 173075
THAT TEND TO INFLUENCE PEOPLE'S SUBJECTIVE RESPONSES TO WIGG73 173085
THESE SPACES. WIGG73 173095
THE ELEMENTS SELECTED FOR STUDY AS COMMON AND WORKABLE WIGG73 173105
FOR URBAN SPACES ARE: (1) DEGREE OF ENCLOSURE; (2) SIZE OF WIGG73 173115
SPACE; (3) CHARACTER OF SPACE; (4) FUNCTION OF SPACE; WIGG73 173125
(5) AMOUNT OF GREENERY; (6) BASE PLANE, CONTINUOUS AND WIGG73 173135
VARIED LEVELS; (7) BASE PLANE, TYPE OF MATERIAL; WIGG73 173145
(8) OVERHEAD PLANE; (9) VERTICAL PLANE, TYPE OF BUILDINGS; WIGG73 173155
(10) SHAPE OF SPACE. OSGOOD'S SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL WAS WIGG73 173165
APPLIED TO EXAMINE POSSIBLE SUBJECTIVE ELEMENTS. WIGG73 173175
EIGHTY STUDENTS AT CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE WIGG73 173195
UNIVERSITY SAW 150 SLIDES TAKEN IN SIX CALIFORNIA CITIES ANDWIGG73 173205
INDICATED THEIR PREFERENCES. RESULTS SHOWED THAT PEOPLE WIGG73 173215
SEEM TO SUBJECTIVELY RESPOND TO URBAN SPACES IN THREE WAYS: WIGG73 173225
(1) IN AN EVALUATIVE WAY; (2) IN A WAY WHICH INDICATES HOW WIGG73 173235
RECEPTIVE THEY ARE TO A SPACE; (3) IN A WAY CORRESPONDING TOWIGG73 173245
THE ACTIVITY OF THE SPACE. WIGG73 173255

ALDERSEY-WILLIAMS,A.G. ALDE71 174011
ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN: ACOUSTICS2 ALDE71 174012
LIGHT AND LIGHTING (MARCH 1971) 87-91 ALDE71 174013
CONTINUOUS MINIMUM BACKGROUND NOISE LEVEL CLOSE TO THE ALDE71 174015
MAXIMUM WHICH CAN BE TOLERATED IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE IN ALDE71 174025
OPEN PLANNING. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NOISE LEVEL OF ALDE71 174035
THE SOURCE CORRECTED FOR ITS NEW SURROUNDINGS AND THE ALDE71 174045
CRITERIA LEVEL IS THE NOISE REDUCTION REQUIRED. ALDE71 174055
A NOISE LEVEL OF 140DB WILL CAUSE PAIN. NOISE LEVELS OF ALDE71 174065
95DB ABOVE 500HZ WILL DAMAGE HEARING OVER A LONG PERIOD OF ALDE71 174075
TIME. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE BACKGROUND NOISE LEVEL WILL BE ALDE71 174085
GOVERNED BY THE IMPORTANCE OF SPEECH AND THE DISTANCE OVER ALDE71 174095
WHICH COMMUNICATION IS NECESSARY. FREQUENCIES BETWEEN 200 ALDE71 174105
AND 700 HZ WILL MASK SPEECH. SPECIFIC CRITERIA ARE GIVEN, ALDE71 174115
CRITERIA ARE ALSO GIVEN FOR PRIVACY AND SOUND REDUCTION. ALDE71 174125
METHODS OF SOUND REDUCTION SUCH AS USING ELECTRIC MOTORS ALDE71 174135
INSTEAD OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, REDUCTION BY ALDE71 174145
DISTANCE, BY SHIELDING, BY USE OF SOUND ABSORBANTS, SCREENS ALDE71 174155
AND PARTIAL ENCLOSURES, BY ENCLOSURE, BY DOUBLE PARTITIONS, ALDE71 174165
AND BY VIBRATION ISOLATION ARE DISCUSSED. ALDE71 174175

TURNER,D.P. TURN73 175011
GLASS TURN73 175012
BUILT ENVIRONMENT 2, 5(1973) 297-301 TURN73 175013
IN THE DESIGN OF LARGE BUILDINGS WINDOWS PROVIDE A TURN73 175015
CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD AND MINISTER TO PSYCHOLOGICALTURN73 175025
NEEDS OF USERS RATHER THAN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL. TURN73 175035
A LARGE AREA OF GLASS WASTES HEAT AND PRODUCES TURN73 175045
UNCOMFORTABLE CONDITIONS FOR THOSE SITTING CLOSE TO IT. TURN73 175055
THIS PAPER DEALS WITH ASPECTS OF WINDOW DESIGN TO OVERCOME TURN73 175065
THESE PROBLEMS. TURN73 175075
HOWARD,PHILIP HOWA72 175011
OFFICE LANDSCAPING REVISITED HOWA72 175012
DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT 3,3(1972) 40-47 HOWA72 175013
THE ORIGINAL THEORY WAS THAT AN OPEN OFFICE, CAREFULLY HOWA72 175015
ARRANGED, MINIMIZES TIME LOST IN TRANSPORTING PEOPLE AND HOWA72 175025

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PAPER THROUGHOUT THE OFFICE. COMMUNICATION IS EASED BUT INTERRUPTIONS ARE INHERENT. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT INCREASED COMMUNICATION WILL INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY. IT CAN, IN FACT, DECREASE PRODUCTIVITY.
HOWA72 175035 HOWA72 175045 HOWA72 175055 HOWA72 175065

OF SIX OFFICES VISITED IN THIS STUDY, OVER HALF OF THE WORKERS INTERVIEWED SAID THEY WOULD PREFER A PRIVATE OFFICE TO A LANDSCAPED ONE. WORKER WITH MECHANICAL JOBS LIKED THE LANDSCAPED OFFICE MUCH MORE THAN THEIR PREVIOUS BULLPEN SETTING. CAREER WORKERS PREVIOUSLY IN A BULLPEN WERE LARGELY INDIFFERENT. MANAGERS WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD PRIVATE OFFICES WERE HIGHLY RESISTANT TO LANDSCAPED OFFICES.
HOWA72 175075 HOWA72 175085 HOWA72 175095 HOWA72 175105 HOWA72 175115 HOWA72 175125 HOWA72 175135

HOLLOY,LAURENCE ET AL.
PLACES AND THINGS FOR EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES LABS INC NEW YORK ED060360(1972)
1-268
HOLL72 176011 HOLL72 176012 HOLL72 176013 HOLL72 176023

THIS PUBLICATION BRINGS TOGETHER INFORMATION ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PLANNING AND USE OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, SUBJECTS COVERED ARE: FOUND SPACE, MODERNIZATION, OPEN PLAN, FURNITURE, COMMUNITY/SCHOOLS, REACHOUT SCHOOLS, AND PLANNING/PROCEDURES. A LIST OF RESOURCE CENTERS WITH THEIR ADDRESSES IS ALSO INCLUDED.
HOLL72 176035 HOLL72 176045 HOLL72 176055 HOLL72 176065

NEWMAN,OSCAR
DEFENSIBLE SPACE: ALTERNATIVES TO FEAR
PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE 10(1972) 92-105
NEWM72 177011 NEWM72 177012 NEWM72 177013

THIS ARTICLE IS BASED ON RESEARCH DONE BY OSCAR NEWMAN FOR HIS BOOK "DEFENSIBLE SPACE." THE STUDY MEASURES THE EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL LAYOUT ON RESIDENTS' VULNERABILITY TO CRIME. EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON LOW-INCOME HOUSING SINCE HIGHER INCOME BRINGS THE POSSIBILITY OF ADDING SECURITY MEASURES. CRIME HAS SOARED WITH INCREASED HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS OF LARGE CITIES. THE PROBLEM IS GETTING A PERSON TO AND FROM LIVING QUARTERS WITHOUT CRIME OR HARRASSMENT.
NEWM72 177015 NEWM72 177025 NEWM72 177035 NEWM72 177045 NEWM72 177055 NEWM72 177065 NEWM72 177075 NEWM72 177085 NEWM72 177095

SHARED OPEN SPACE IN A PROJECT'S CENTER IS DANGEROUS, AS ARE ENTRANCE LOBBIES, ELEVATORS, AND CORRIDORS. LONG DOUBLE-LOADED CORRIDORS PROVIDE A CRIMINAL WITH MULTIPLE ESCAPE ROUTES. MORE UNITS MEAN LESS RECOGNITION OF STRANGERS BY RESIDENTS, LESS INVOLVEMENT, AND LESS FEELING OF CONTROL OVER ANY PART OF THE PROJECT OUTSIDE ONE'S APARTMENT. MOST PROJECTS REINFORCE FEELINGS OF SELF- DEPRECATION IN RESIDENTS. PROJECTS ARE OFTEN BUILT ON MOST UNDESIRABLE LAND, SURROUNDED BY HIGH CRIME AREAS.
NEWM72 177105 NEWM72 177115 NEWM72 177125 NEWM72 177135 NEWM72 177145 NEWM72 177155 NEWM72 177165 NEWM72 177175 NEWM72 177185

ELEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CREATION OF SECURE ENVIRONMENTS:
NEWM72 177195 NEWM72 177205

(1) TERRITORIAL DEFINITION OF SPACE IN DEVELOPMENTS REFLECTING AREAS OF INFLUENCE OF INHABITANTS;
NEWM72 177215 NEWM72 177225

(2) POSITIONING APARTMENT WINDOWS TO ALLOW RESIDENTS TO SURVEY PUBLIC AREAS OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT;
NEWM72 177235 NEWM72 177245

(3) ADOPTING BUILDING FORMS AND IDIOMS THAT AVOID STIGMA OF PECULIARITY WHICH ALLOWS OTHERS TO PERCEIVE VULNERABILITY AND ISOLATION OF INHABITANTS,
NEWM72 177255 NEWM72 177265 NEWM72 177275

(4) LOCATING DEVELOPMENTS IN URBAN AREAS ADJACENT TO ACTIVITIES THAT DO NOT PROVIDE CONTINUED THREAT.
NEWM72 177285 NEWM72 177295

SOMMER,ROBERT
THE ECOLOGY OF PRIVACY
THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY 36, 3(1966) 234-248
SOMM66 178011 SOMM66 178012 SOMM66 178013

THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO DISCUSS THE PART PLAYED BY THE LIBRARY ENVIRONMENT IN REGULATING INTERACTION BETWEEN PEOPLE. MUCH OF THE WORK IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT SPATIAL BEHAVIOR IS LARGELY UNCONSCIOUS AND UNVERBALIZED.
SOMM66 178015 SOMM66 178025 SOMM66 178035 SOMM66 178045

OBSERVATIONS WERE BEGUN IN THE LIBRARY RESERVE ROOM, A LARGE ROOM (29' X 83') CONTAINING 33 SMALL RECTANGULAR TABLES, EACH WITH 4 CHAIRS, 2 PER SIDE. OBSERVATIONS
SOMM66 178055 SOMM66 178065 SOMM66 178075

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CONFIRMED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT PEOPLE WHO CAME ALONE DID INDEED PREFER TO SIT ALONE. WHEN ROOM DENSITY REACHED ONE PER TABLE, THEN THE NEXT PREFERRED ARRANGEMENT WAS DIAGONAL SEATING.

THE LARGEST STUDY AREA IN THE BUILDING, THE REFERENCE ROOM, IS A VERY LARGE, HIGH CEILINGED ROOM CONTAINING 18 LARGE, HEAVY, WOODEN TABLES (4 BY 16 FEET) EACH SURROUNDED BY 12 CHAIRS, 6 TO A SIDE. THE TABLE TOPS SLOPE UPWARD 5 FROM EACH SIDE TO FORM A CENTRAL APEX TO MAKE IT EASIER TO REST BOOKS AND MORE DIFFICULT TO TALK ACROSS THE TABLE. LIGHTING, PROVIDED BY LARGE FLOURESCENT GLOBES SUSPENDED FROM THE CEILING, IS HOMOGENEOUS THROUGHOUT THE ROOM AND SHOULD NOT BE AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN A STUDENT'S DECISION ABOUT WHERE TO SIT IN THE ROOM.

THE RESULTS OF SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL RATINGS REVEALED THAT THE SPACIOUSNESS, INCREASED ACTIVITY, AND GENERAL ATMOSPHERE WERE THE MOST FREQUENT REASONS WHY PEOPLE CHOSE THE LARGE PUBLIC AREAS, WHILE OTHER COMMON ANSWERS INCLUDED THE LIGHTING, LONG TABLES, PROXIMITY OF REFERENCE BOOKS, AND EASE OF ACCESS AND EGRESS. SOME COMMENTS SHOWED A DISTASTE FOR SMALL, CRAMPED AREAS, WHILE OTHERS SPECIFICALLY REJECTED COMPLETE QUIET AS A PREREQUISITE FOR STUDY. VISUAL DISTRACTIONS SEEMED AS IMPORTANT AS AUDITORY DISTRACTIONS IN BRINGING PEOPLE TO THE PRIVATE AREAS! ALMOST AS MANY MENTIONED THE DISTURBANCE OF PEOPLE COMING IN AND OUT AS MENTIONED NOISE. THIS DISTRACTION CAN BE MINIMIZED OR ELIMINATED BY PROPERLY DESIGNED STUDY CARRELS, TABLE DIVIDERS, AND DESK ARRANGEMENTS.

THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR THE POPULARITY OF THE REFERENCE ROOM. THE MAJOR REASONS, IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY, WERE THE QUIET, LONG, SLANTED TABLES WITH SPACE TO SPREAD OUT, THE GOOD LIGHTING, FREEDOM FROM DISTRACTIONS, AND STUDIOUS ATMOSPHERE. 20 STUDENTS SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED THE TABLES AND, OF THIS NUMBER 13 EXPLICITLY MENTIONED THE SLANT OF THE TABLES AS A DESIRABLE FEATURE. THE MAIN REASON GIVEN BY THE STUDENTS WAS THAT THE SLIGHT INCLINATION MADE READING EASIER. A MAJORITY OF PEOPLE SAID, THE REFERENCE ROOM IS WELL USED BECAUSE THE TABLES SUPPLY ADEQUATE ROOM, THE CHAIRS ARE COMFORTABLE, AND PROBABLY MOST IMPORTANT IS THAT THERE ARE ENOUGH PEOPLE GOING IN AND OUT SO THAT WHEN SOMEONE WALKS IN IT ISN'T ABNORMAL AND IT DOESN'T INTERRUPT YOUR STUDYING. APPARENTLY, THE GREATER AMOUNT OF BACKGROUND STIMULATION IN THE ROOM MINIMIZED THE DISTURBANCE FROM EXTERNAL NOISE.

A TABLE SPACE CAN BE DEFENDED BY POSITION, POSTURE, TERRITORIAL MARKERS, SUCH AS PERSONAL BELONGINGS OR SOME COMBINATION OF THE THREE. THE EFFECTIVENESS WITH WHICH A STUDENT CAN KEEP INTRUDERS AWAY DEPENDS UPON POPULATION PRESSURES ON THE ROOM. TWO AVAILABLE METHODS OF INSURING PRIVACY ARE OFFENSIVE DISPLAY AND AVOIDANCE. THOSE STUDENTS WHO WANT TO SIT BY THEMSELVES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM OTHER PEOPLE OVERWHELMINGLY CHOOSE END CHAIRS; THOSE STUDENTS WHO WANT TO KEEP OTHERS AWAY FROM THE TABLE CHOOSE MIDDLE CHAIRS. OCCUPYING THE MIDDLE SEAT AT A TABLE MAY KEEP PEOPLE AWAY WHEN DENSITIES ARE LOW, BUT ONCE THE ROOM BEGINS TO FILL UP, THE MAN IN THE MIDDLE RISKS BEING COMPLETELY SURROUNDED. AT HIGH DENSITIES AN END CHAIR, WHICH PROVIDES AT LEAST ONE SIDE WITHOUT PEOPLE, IS A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY OF GAINING PRIVACY. THE SIZE OF ROOMS AND TABLES ALSO HAS AN EFFECT; OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL IT IS EASIER TO DEFEND A SMALL ROOM OR TABLE THAN A LARGE ONE. WHERE ROOM DENSITY RARELY EXCEEDS ONE PER TABLE, MORE USE OF THE CENTRAL CHAIRS BY THE FIRST OCCUPANT OCCURS.

PRIVACY CAN ALSO BE INCREASED BY ERECTING BARRIERS BETWEEN AREAS. BARRIERS DECREASE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN UNITS WHILE INCREASING IT WITHIN UNITS. BARRIERS ALSO CAN

SOMM66 178085
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SOMM66 178165
SOMM66 178175
SOMM66 178185
SOMM66 178195
SOMM66 178205
SOMM66 178215
SOMM66 178225
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SOMM66 178245
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SOMM66 178275
SOMM66 178285
SOMM66 178295
SOMM66 178305
SOMM66 178315
SOMM66 178325
SOMM66 178335
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SOMM66 178385
SOMM66 178395
SOMM66 178405
SOMM66 178415
SOMM66 178425
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SOMM66 178445
SOMM66 178455
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SOMM66 178475
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SOMM66 178505
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SOMM66 178565
SOMM66 178575
SOMM66 178585
SOMM66 178595
SOMM66 178605
SOMM66 178615
SOMM66 178625
SOMM66 178635
SOMM66 178645
SOMM66 178655
SOMM66 178665
SOMM66 178675
SOMM66 178685
SOMM66 178695
SOMM66 178705
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BE USED TO REGULATE ROOM DENSITY. BY PERMITTING GREATER PHYSICAL CLOSENESS WITHOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL DISCOMFORT, BARRIERS INCREASE THE UPPER LIMIT OF COMFORTABLE ROOM DENSITY. BARRIERS THAT ARE SYMBOLIC RATHER THAN PHYSICAL IMPEDIMENTS TO MOVEMENT ALSO CAN REGULATE INTERACTION. SUBTLE COLOR CHANGES OR PAINTED LINES CAN DEFINE INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES ALMOST AS WELL AS RAISED PARTITIONS. OFTEN THE BARRIERS BETWEEN THE LIBRARY AND THE OUTSIDE ARE BROKEN DOWN BY THE USE OF EXTENSIVE GLASS EXTERIORS.

SOCIAL STIMULI AREA MAJOR SOURCE OF DISTRACTION FOR READERS, AND UNWANTED EYE CONTACT MUST BE AVOIDED BY ALLOWING EACH READER TO HAVE A TERRITORY THAT DOES NOT OVERLAP THAT OF HIS NEIGHBOR AS WELLAS A NEUTRAL PLACE WHERE HE CAN REST HIS EYES DURING PAUSES AND BREAKS.

/0

S0MM66 178745
S0MM66 178755
S0MM66 178765
S0MM66 178775
S0MM66 178785
S0MM66 178795
S0MM66 178805
S0MM66 178815
S0MM66 178825
S0MM66 178835
S0MM66 178845
S0MM66 178855
S0MM66 178865
S0MM66 178875

APPENDIX V
GENERIC MATRIX

FUNCTIONAL AREAS
cols. 1-3

000 Irrelevant
010 Lecture classrooms
020 Combination lecture room and laboratory
030 Individualized study hall with carrels or language laboratory
040 Ceiling height
050 Instructional laboratory
060 Instructor's work space
070 Instructor's lounge/or faculty room
080 Rear projection room
090 Visual and training aid storage
100 Student break areas
110 Custodial room
120 Circulation areas, walls, service areas
130 Toilets
131 Water closets
132 Urinals
133 Lavatories
134 Couch
140 Drinking fountains
150 Library
151 Reading area and circulation desk (including traffic)
152 Stack area (including traffic)
153 Reading and stacks
154 Staff areas, including lounge, toilets, administrative work, and reproduction
155 Walls and service areas
160 Ceiling height
170 School/site ratio
180 Parking
190 Width of sidewalk for marching in formation (exclusive of curb)
200 Distance between academic buildings

TRAINING FACILITIES
cols. 4-8

00000		Irrelevant
170		Training Facilities
171		Training Buildings Classrooms and other special buildings in which instruction is given, the design of which limits their use generally to instructional and training purposes.
171	10	Aircraft Instrument Trainer Building
171	15	Band Training Facility
171	20	General Instruction Building
171	21	Indoor Firing Range
171	22	Range or Target House
171	30	Applied Instruction Building
171	31	Post Signal School
171	40	Army Reserve Center Building
171	50	Battalion Classrooms
171	51	Battalion Administration and Classroom Building
171	60	Training Aids Center
171	70	Gas Chamber
171	80	National Guard Armory
171	90	Other
179		Training Facilities-Other Than Buildings Structures on training courses, ranges, maneuver areas, including training mock-ups, and similar type facilities provided for or limited in use to training (do not include expendable targets, or airfield, waterfront and other facilities which fall readily into other categories).
179	10	Aircraft Gunnery Range
179	20	Aircraft Bombing and Rocket Range
179	30	Projectile Range
179	40	Guided Missile Range
179	50	Small Arms Range
179	60	Trainfire Ranges (set)
179	70	Training Course Structures (Other than towers and stands.)
179	71	Observation Tower
179	72	Reviewing Stand
179	80	Parade and Drill Field
179	90	Other

ENVIRONMENT 1 cols. 9-10	ENVIRONMENT 2* cols. 11-12	ACTIVITY LEVEL col. 13
01 Climatal	00 Irrelevant	1 Asleep (Inactive)
02 Economic	01 Climatal	2 Light activity
03 Esthetic	02 Economic	3 Moderate activity
04 Gustatory	03 Esthetic	4 Heavy activity
05 Luminous	04 Gustatory	5 Extreme activity
06 Olfactory	05 Luminous	6 Levels 2-5 (Active)
07 Sonic	06 Olfactory	7 All Levels
08 Spatial	07 Sonic	
09 Stability	08 Spatial	
10 Time	09 Stability	
	10 Time	

SUBJECT cols. 14-15	FUNCTION col. 16
01 Individual	1 Goals
02 Group	2 Criteria
03 Organization	3 Data
04 Individual In Group	
05 Individual In Organization	
06 Group In Organization	
07 Individual In Group In Organization	

* To be used when more than one environment is involved.

APPENDIX VI

A SAMPLE CODING FORM

The following standard IBM coding form was used to record statements as extracted from the document before keypunching. The format is given below:

Columns	Meaning
1-16	Generic matrix code given in Appendix V
17-30	Blank
31-65	Statement text
66-69	Blank
70-72	Statement number from specified document
73-75	Line number of specified statement
76	Blank
77-80	Document number

FORTRAN STATEMENT			
08017000080520222	PRESENTATION MAY VARY WIDELY FROM THAT FOR PROJECTION PRESENTATION, USE COLOR-CODED SEATS OR OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFYING SEATS ACCORDING TO FUNCTION.	004	009 166
	A-V PRESENTATION: PLATFORMS OR RAISED FLOORS SHOULD BE PROVIDED TO ELEVATE PROJECTION EQUIPMENT SO THAT BEAMS OF LIGHT CLEAR THE HEADS OF THE AUDIENCE IN FRONT SCREEN SYSTEMS, AND SO THAT THE OPTICAL CENTER IS AT THE SCREEN CENTER IN REAR PROJECTION SYSTEMS. SUITABLE STAIRS AND SAFETY RAILINGS MUST BE INSTALLED WITH THESE PLATFORMS.	005	001
	A-V PRESENTATION: WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT A 23 IN. TV SET CAN BE SEEN FROM A DISTANCE OF 23 FT.... MORE THAN JUST "SEEING" IS REQUIRED IN CLASSROOM SITUATIONS. WHEN A VIEWER IS LOCATED 15 FT. FROM A 23 IN. SET HE CAN RESOLVE A GOOD	006	001

APPENDIX VII

MAN-ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIP STATEMENTS EXTRACTED

The following sheets contain man-environment relationship statements that were extracted from a sample of relevant documents. The numerical codes for each statement have the following meaning. The first sixteen numbers refer to the generic MER matrix shown in Appendix V, which should be referenced to determine how a particular statement is coded. Statement and sequence numbers are described in Appendix VI. The last three numbers on a line refer to the document number from which the statement was taken. If a bibliographic citation for a statement is desired, look up the document number in Appendix VIII, which is arranged in order by document number.

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1510000008072043	THE PHYSICAL AREA STUDIED WAS ONE	001001	101
1510000008072043	SECTION OF A READING AREA IN THE	001002	101
1510000008072043	RESERVE BOOK ROOM OF A UNIVERSITY	001003	101
1510000008072043	LIBRARY. SUBJECTS WERE STUDENTS	001004	101
1510000008072043	USING THE ROOM. TO COLLECT THE DATA	001005	101
1510000008072043	ONE OF THE EXPERIMENTERS LOCATED	001006	101
1510000008072043	HIMSELF IN THE SPACE AND RECORDED:	001007	101
1510000008072043	(1) WHICH SEATS WERE ALREADY TAKEN;	001008	101
1510000008072043	(2) FOR EACH PERSON ENTERING: (A)	001009	101
1510000008072043	THE TIME HE ENTERED; (B) THE SEAT	001010	101
1510000008072043	IN WHICH HE SAT; (C) THE TIME HE	001011	101
1510000008072043	LEFT; (D) CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH	001012	101
1510000008072043	PERSON AND WHETHER HE TALKED TO	001013	101
1510000008072043	ANYONE. THE DATA WERE RECORDED ON	001014	101
1510000008072043	GRAPH PAPER, EACH ROW REPRESENTING	001015	101
1510000008072043	TIME INTERVALS, A LINE WITHIN A ROW	001016	101
1510000008072043	WAS USED TO REPRESENT A PERSON'S	001017	101
1510000008072043	LENGTH OF STAY. DATA WERE COLLECTED	001018	101
1510000008072043	DURING REGULAR SCHOOL HOURS, ON	001019	101
1510000008072043	FOUR MORNINGS AND ONE AFTERNOON IN	001020	101
1510000008072043	THE FALL OF 1969 AND ALSO ON TWO	001021	101
1510000008072043	MORNINGS IN THE SPRING OF 1970. THE	001022	101
1510000008072043	TOTAL TIME FOR WHICH THERE IS	001023	101
1510000008072043	DOCUMENTATION IS 18.25 HOURS. THE	001024	101
1510000008072043	EXPERIMENTER ALWAYS STAYED LONGER	001025	101
1510000008072043	THAN ANY OF THE USERS THAT WERE IN	001026	101
1510000008072043	THE SPACE WHEN HE ENTERED. DURING	001027	101
1510000008072043	ALL MONITORING PERIODS, 151 PEOPLE	001028	101
1510000008072043	ENTERED THE STUDY AREA AND, OF	001029	101
1510000008072043	THESE, 107 LEFT WHILE MONITORING	001030	101
1510000008072043	WAS UNDER WAY. OF THE 107 WHO CAME	001031	101
1510000008072043	AND LEFT, THE LONGEST STAY WAS 110	001032	101
1510000008072043	MINUTES, AND THE AVERAGE STAY WAS	001033	101
1510000008072043	42 MINUTES. THE GREATEST NUMBER OF	001034	101
1510000008072043	PEOPLE WHO WERE OBSERVED USING THE	001035	101
1510000008072043	AREA AT ONE TIME NUMBERED SIXTEEN	001036	101
1510000008072043	(42 PERCENT CAPACITY). AT NO TIME	001037	101
1510000008072043	WAS THERE A PERSON AT EVERY TABLE,	001038	101
1510000008072043	THOUGH IT OCCASIONALLY OCCURRED	001039	101
1510000008072043	THAT ALL CARRELS WERE OCCUPIED. IT	001040	101
1510000008072043	WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT ALL USERS	001041	101
1510000008072043	WERE BEHAVING RANDOMLY; THEIR	001042	101
1510000008072043	CHOICE OF SEAT FROM AMONG THOSE	001043	101
1510000008072043	THAT WERE EMPTY WAS ASSUMED	001044	101
1510000008072043	EQUIPROBABLE. PERSONAL SPACE WAS	001045	101
1510000008072043	CONSIDERED AS A "BUBBLE" AROUND	001046	101
1510000008072043	EACH PERSON. AVOIDANCE OF SITTING	001047	101
1510000008072043	INSIDE ANOTHER USER'S PERSONAL	001048	101
1510000008072043	SPACE WOULD RESULT IN SEATING	001049	101
1510000008072043	CHOICES SPACED AT LEAST A CERTAIN	001050	101
1510000008072043	DISTANCE APART. THE RADIUS CHOSEN	001051	101
1510000008072043	WAS SIX FEET; IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED	001052	101
1510000008072043	THAT LOCATIONS WITHIN SIX FEET OF	001053	101
1510000008072043	ANOTHER PERSON WOULD BE AVOIDED.	001054	101
1510000008072043	RESULTS SHOWED THAT INDIVIDUALS SAT	001055	101
1510000008072043	IN ANOTHER'S PERSONAL SPACE IN 65	001056	101
1510000008072043	INSTANCES: $P < .01$. AN	001057	101
1510000008072043	ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATION WAS THAT	001058	101
1510000008072043	SPACING BEHAVIOR RESULTED FROM THE	001059	101
1510000008072043	INFLUENCE OF TERRITORY RATHER THAN	001060	101
1510000008072043	PERSONAL SPACE. USERS PREFERRED	001061	101
1510000008072043	SITTING AT A TABLE ALONE. RESULT	001062	101

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1510000008072043	SHOWED THIS TO BE TRUE AND OF	001063	101
1510000008072043	GREATER EXPLANATORY VALUE THAN THE	001064	101
1510000008072043	PERSONAL SPACE HYPOTHESIS! 118	001065	101
1510000008072043	INSTANCES! OF 9 P<,005, THE	001066	101
1510000008072043	PRACTICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE	001067	101
1510000008072043	FIRST TWO HYPOTHESES IS WHETHER	001068	101
1510000008072043	PEOPLE AVOID SITTING BACK TO BACK,	001069	101
1510000008072043	THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT AVOIDANCE	001070	101
1510000008072043	FOR THIS TYPE OF SEATING, THUS IT	001071	101
1510000008072043	CAN BE CONCLUDED THAT THE PERSONAL	001072	101
1510000008072043	SPACE INFLUENCE IS THE INCIDENTAL	001073	101
1510000008072043	RESULT OF THE DESIRE FOR A SEPARATE	001074	101
1510000008072043	TABLE, A SECOND SET OF HYPOTHESES	001075	101
1510000008072043	CONSIDERED FOR THE TOTAL SET OF	001076	101
1510000008072043	USERS CONCERNED PREFERRED	001077	101
1510000008072043	LOCATIONS, SEATS NEXT TO	001078	101
1510000008072043	BOOKSHELVES, NEXT TO THE CORRIDOR,	001079	101
1510000008072043	AND LOCATED AT LARGE TABLES WERE	001080	101
1510000008072043	ALL CONSIDERED, THE ONLY	001081	101
1510000008072043	SIGNIFICANT RESULT WAS A SMALL	001082	101
1510000008072043	PREFERENCE FOR TWO PLACE TABLES	001083	101
1510000008072043	OVER THE LARGER ONES, GENERAL	001084	101
1510000008072043	RESULTS SHOW THAT ONLY A SINGLE	001085	101
1510000008072043	STRONG INFLUENCE IS AT PLAY, THAT	001086	101
1510000008072043	FOR SOLE POSSESSION OF A TABLE.	001087	101
1510000008072043	EVEN THE SIGN OF ANOTHER USER,	001088	101
1510000008072043	TEMPORARILY ABSENT (I.E., BOOKS,	001089	101
1510000008072043	JACKET, BINDER) SERVED TO	001090	101
1510000008072043	DISCOURAGE POTENTIAL USERS FROM A	001091	101
1510000008072043	TABLE, HYPOTHESES CONCERNING THE	001092	101
1510000008072043	THREE POSSIBLE PAIRWISE SEATING	001093	101
1510000008072043	ARRANGEMENTS WERE EVALUATED • E.G.,	001094	101
1510000008072043	SIDE BY SIDE, DIAGONAL, AND	001095	101
1510000008072043	DIRECTLY ACROSS. ARRANGEMENTS WERE	001096	101
1510000008072043	ALSO COMPARED IN TERMS OF WHETHER	001097	101
1510000008072043	PEOPLE IN THEM TALKED, THE ONLY	001098	101
1510000008072043	SIGNIFICANT SEATING ARRANGEMENT	001099	101
1510000008072043	BETWEEN PAIRS OF PEOPLE NOT	001100	101
1510000008072043	EXPLAINED BY THE RANDOM HYPOTHESIS	001101	101
1510000008072043	WAS THE AVERSION TO SITTING SIDE BY	001102	101
1510000008072043	SIDE P<,10, TALKING TOOK PLACE	001103	101
1510000008072043	BETWEEN A LITTLE MORE THAN TWO	001104	101
1510000008072043	THIRDS OF THE PEOPLE SITTING	001105	101
1510000008072043	TOGETHER, OF THE THREE PAIR	001106	101
1510000008072043	ARRANGEMENTS, TALKING TOOK PLACE IN	001107	101
1510000008072043	THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF CASES	001108	101
1510000008072043	AMONG THOSE SITTING SIDE BY SIDE,	001109	101
1510000008072043	THUS THERE IS AN AVOIDANCE OF SIDE	001110	101
1510000008072043	BY SIDE SITTING, BUT WHEN IT OCCURS	001111	101
1510000008072043	TALKING IS ALMOST SURE TO FOLLOW,	001112	101
1510000008072043	IT WAS ASSUMED THAT CARRELS WOULD	001113	101
1510000008072043	BE USED BY THOSE WISHING TO STUDY	001114	101
1510000008072043	ALONE, RESULTS SHOWED A SMALL	001115	101
1510000008072043	PREFERENCE FOR NOT USING THEM, A	001116	101
1510000008072043	SIGNIFICANT PREFERENCE WAS	001117	101
1510000008072043	EXPRESSED BY PEOPLE SITTING ALONE	001118	101
1510000008072043	TO ALSO SIT NEAR THE BOOKS, WHEN	001119	101
1510000008072043	PEOPLE JOIN SOMEBODY ALREADY AT A	001120	101
1510000008072043	TABLE, THEY ARE NOT CONCERNED WITH	001121	101
1510000008072043	SITTING NEAR THE BOOKS, BUT THE	001122	101
1510000008072043	FIRST PERSON IS, STUDENTS ENTERED	001123	101
1510000008072043	THE AREA AT THE AVERAGE RATE OF ONE	001124	101
1510000008072043	EVERY 7.3 SECONDS, BUT THE RATE OF	001125	101
1510000008072043	ENTRY VARIED SIGNIFICANTLY IN	001126	101
1510000008072043	RELATION TO THE SIXTY MINUTE CLASS	001127	101
1510000008072043	PERIOD, FIFTY PERCENT MORE STUDENTS	001128	101

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1510000008072043	ARRIVED IN THE TWO TEN MINUTE	001129	101
1510000008072043	INTERVALS DURING AND DIRECTLY AFTER	001130	101
1510000008072043	THE BREAK PERIOD THAN AT OTHER	001131	101
1510000008072043	TIMES DURING THE DAY. ONCE ARRIVED	001132	101
1510000008072043	AND LOCATED, ALL STUDENTS SPENT	001133	101
1510000008072043	ABOUT AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF TIME IN	001134	101
1510000008072043	THE STUDY AREA. MEAN LENGTHS OF	001135	101
1510000008072043	STAY WERE: STUDENTS SITTING WITH	001136	101
1510000008072043	OTHER STUDENTS, 42.4 MIN.; STUDENTS	001137	101
1510000008072043	SITTING ALONE, 41.6 MIN.; STUDENTS	001138	101
1510000008072043	USING A CARREL, 42.9 MIN. THAT NO	001139	101
1510000008072043	ONE'S STAY IN THE AREA WAS LONGER	001140	101
1510000008072043	THAN 110 MINUTES SUGGESTS AN UPPER	001141	101
1510000008072043	LIMIT OF TWO CLASS PERIODS. THE	001142	101
1510000008072043	DIVERSITY OF OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH	001143	101
1510000008072043	PEOPLE USE A SPACE NEED NOT	001144	101
1510000008072043	MANIFEST THEMSELVES IN OBVIOUS	001145	101
1510000008072043	BEHAVIORAL PREFERENCES, WHEN	001146	101
1510000008072043	STUDIED IN THE AGGREGATE. IN FACT,	001147	101
1510000008072043	IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT	001148	101
1510000008072043	AGGREGATE BEHAVIOR WOULD SEEM TO BE	001149	101
1510000008072043	RANDOM WHEN SET IN AN ENVIRONMENT	001150	101
1510000008072043	WHICH PROVIDES FOR EACH INTEREST IN	001151	101
1510000008072043	EXACT PROPORTION TO ITS EMPHASIS IN	001152	101
1510000008072043	RELATION TO OTHER INTERESTS, A GOOD	001153	101
1510000008072043	DESIGN WOULD PROVIDE DIFFERENT	001154	101
1510000008072043	SPACES IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THE	001155	101
1510000008072043	PREFERENCES FOR THEIR USE. THUS,	001156	101
1510000008072043	THE BETTER THE DESIGN, THE CLOSER	001157	101
1510000008072043	TO RANDOM THE BEHAVIOR WILL APPEAR	001158	101
1510000008072043	TO BE. SOME CONFLICT CLEARLY EXISTS	001159	101
1510000008072043	BETWEEN SINGLE READERS AND GROUPS	001160	101
1510000008072043	STUDYING TOGETHER. THE NEGATIVE	001161	101
1510000008072043	EFFECTS OF MIXTURES OF TALKING AND	001162	101
1510000008072043	SINGLE PEOPLE STUDYING MAY BE	001163	101
1510000008072043	RESOLVED THROUGH ADDITIONAL	001164	101
1510000008072043	ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT WITHIN A	001165	101
1510000008072043	SINGLE SPACE OR THE PROVISION OF	001166	101
1510000008072043	MORE THAN ONE SPACE. ON THE OTHER	001167	101
1510000008072043	HAND, IT MAY BE DISCOURAGED BY	001168	101
1510000008072043	PROVIDING ONLY SINGLE PERSON	001169	101
1510000008072043	SEATING ARRANGEMENTS. THUS, THE	001170	101
1510000008072043	CHOICE OF CHANNELING OR NOT	001171	101
1510000008072043	CHANNELING BEHAVIOR, AND THE	001172	101
1510000008072043	PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORTS	001173	101
1510000008072043	FOR MIXTURES OF ACTIVITIES REST	001174	101
1510000008072043	WITH THE OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS	001175	101
1510000008072043	WITH WHICH THE DESIGNER WORKS.	001176	101
0000000005036011	THE REQUIREMENT FOR A COLOUR SYSTEM	001001	103
0000000005036011	WHICH IS RELATED TO THE WAY PEOPLE	001002	103
0000000005036011	PERCEIVE COLOURS CAN NEVER BE	001003	103
0000000005036011	ACHIEVED FOR EVERYBODY.	001004	103
0000000005036011	APPROXIMATELY TEN PER CENT OF THE	001005	103
0000000005036011	MALE POPULATION ARE TO SOME EXTENT	001006	103
0000000005036011	COLOUR BLIND, THAT IS THEY PERCEIVE	001007	103
0000000005036011	THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COLOURS	001008	103
0000000005036011	IN AN ANOMALOUS WAY. BUT IT IS	001009	103
0000000005036011	ADVANTAGEOUS FOR A COLOUR SYSTEM TO	001010	103
0000000005036011	HAVE FACE VALIDITY, THAT IS, TO	001011	103
0000000005036011	SEEM SENSIBLE TO THE MAJORITY OF	001012	103
0000000005036011	PEOPLE.	001013	103
0000000005036012	FREQUENTLY AN ASSUMPTION IS MADE	002001	103
0000000005036012	THAT COLOUR HARMONIES ARE SPECIFIC	002002	103

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0000000005036012	EXAMPLES OF THE GENERAL AESTHETIC	002003	103
0000000005036012	PRINCIPLE,..THAT THERE SHOULD BE	002004	103
0000000005036012	'ORDER IN COMPLEXITY' AND THAT IF	002005	103
0000000005036012	COLOURS HAVE AN ORDERLY	002006	103
0000000005036012	RELATIONSHIP IN A COLOUR SYSTEM	002007	103
0000000005036012	THEY WILL SEEM PLEASANT TOGETHER,	002008	103
0000000005036012	UNFORTUNATELY THE PSYCHOLOGY OF	002009	103
0000000005036012	AESTHETICS, WHILE GENERALLY AGREED	002010	103
0000000005036012	ON SOME KIND OF UNITY/VARIETY	002011	103
0000000005036012	PRINCIPLE, HAS VACILLATED BETWEEN	002012	103
0000000005036012	STATING THE PRINCIPLE AS THE RATIO	002013	103
0000000005036012	OF ORDER OVER COMPLEXITY, AND AS	002014	103
0000000005036012	THE PRODUCT OF THE TWO, AT PRESENT,	002015	103
0000000005036012	STUDENTS OF INTERIOR DESIGN MUST	002016	103
0000000005036012	LEARN TO LIVE WITH THEIR	002017	103
0000000005036012	INFERIORITY COMPLEXES AND ADMIT	002018	103
0000000005036012	THAT THERE ARE NO INFALLIBLE RULES	002019	103
0000000005036012	TO PRODUCE HARMONIOUS COLOUR	002020	103
0000000005036012	COMBINATIONS.	002021	103
0000000005002013	MULTI DIMENTIONAL SCALING WAS	003001	103
0000000005002013	STUDIED AS A COMPARISON WITH THE	003002	103
0000000005002013	MUNSELL COLOR SYSTEM, IN A PILOT	003003	103
0000000005002013	STUDY AND TWO EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES,	003004	103
0000000005002013	SUBJECTS WITH A RANGE OF EXPERIENCE	003005	103
0000000005002013	EXAMINED WIDELY VARIED COLOUR	003006	103
0000000005002013	SAMPLES UNDER VARYING LIGHT	003007	103
0000000005002013	CONDITIONS IN COMBINATIONS OF TWO	003008	103
0000000005002013	DIMENSIONS AND THREE DIMENSIONS,	003009	103
0000000005002013	RESULTS SHOWED THAT ONLY TWO	003010	103
0000000005002013	DIMENSIONS ARE NECESSARY TO FIT THE	003011	103
0000000005002013	SUBJECTS' JUDGEMENTS OF DIFFERENCE,	003012	103
0000000005002013	IT IS NOT SUGGESTED THAT SUBJECTS	003013	103
0000000005002013	ARE UNABLE TO PERCEIVE DIFFERENCES	003014	103
0000000005002013	IN HUE, VALUE, OR CHROMA, BUT ONLY	003015	103
0000000005002013	THAT WHEN COMPARING THIS SET OF	003016	103
0000000005002013	COLOURS THEY USE A DIFFERENT, AND	003017	103
0000000005002013	SMALLER, SET OF DIMENSIONS, THE	003018	103
0000000005002013	SPACING OF HUES IN AN ELLIPSE	003019	103
0000000005002013	SHOWED CONSIDERABLE DISCREPANCIES	003020	103
0000000005002013	FROM THE MUNSELL SYSTEM, HUES	003021	103
0000000005002013	ACCEPTED AS COMPLEMENTARIES ARE NO	003022	103
0000000005002013	LONGER DIAGONALLY OPPOSITE, IF	003023	103
0000000005002013	COLOURS ARE ARRANGED IN A SERIES OF	003024	103
0000000005002013	INCREASING DISTANCE FROM THE CENTER	003025	103
0000000005002013	SUBJECTS PERCEIVE THE SERIES AS ONE	003026	103
0000000005002013	OF INCREASING 'SATURATION' OR	003027	103
0000000005002013	'STRENGTH OF COLOUR',	003028	103
1530000008002013	THE EXPERIMENT, DESIGNED TO EXAMINE	001001	105
1530000008002013	SPECIFIC COMPENSATORY BEHAVIOR IN	001002	105
1530000008002013	RESPONSE TO AN INTRUDER, TOOK PLACE	001003	105
1530000008002013	IN READING ROOMS OF A UNIVERSITY	001004	105
1530000008002013	LIBRARY. THE FOUR LEVELS OF THE	001005	105
1530000008002013	VARIABLE OF IMMEDIACY, DEFINED BY	001006	105
1530000008002013	THE SEATED POSITION OF THE INTRUDER	001007	105
1530000008002013	RELATIVE TO THE SUBJECT, AND TWO	001008	105
1530000008002013	LEVELS OF SEX OF THE SUBJECT WERE	001009	105
1530000008002013	FACTORIALLY COMBINED, RESULTING IN	001010	105
1530000008002013	EIGHT CONDITIONS, THE CONDITIONS OF	001011	105
1530000008002013	IMMEDIACY OF THE INTRUDER, IN	001012	105
1530000008002013	DECREASING ORDER OF IMMEDIACY, WERE	001013	105
1530000008002013	AS FOLLOWS: (1) ADJACENT TO THE	001014	105
1530000008002013	SUBJECT, (2) ACROSS FROM THE	001015	105
1530000008002013	SUBJECT, (3) TWO SEATS ADJACENT TO	001016	105

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1530000008002013	THE SUBJECT, AND (4) THREE SEATS	001017	105
1530000008002013	ADJACENT TO THE SUBJECT. CONDITIONS	001018	105
1530000008002013	1, 3, AND 4 RESULTED IN SIDE BY	001019	105
1530000008002013	SIDE SEPARATIONS OF APPROXIMATELY	001020	105
1530000008002013	ONE, FOUR, AND SEVEN FEET.	001021	105
1530000008002013	CONDITION 2, ACROSS FROM THE	001022	105
1530000008002013	SUBJECT, WAS APPROXIMATELY FOUR	001023	105
1530000008002013	FEET, BUT MORE IMMEDIATE THAN	001024	105
1530000008002013	CONDITION 3 BECAUSE OF ITS DIRECTLY	001025	105
1530000008002013	CONFRONTING BODY ORIENTATION. THE	001026	105
1530000008002013	SUBJECTS WERE 80 COLLEGE STUDENTS,	001027	105
1530000008002013	40 MALES AND 40 FEMALES, WHO WERE	001028	105
1530000008002013	SEATED ALONE IN THE LIBRARY. TEN	001029	105
1530000008002013	MALES AND TEN FEMALES WERE OBSERVED	001030	105
1530000008002013	IN EACH OF THE FOUR INVASION	001031	105
1530000008002013	CONDITIONS. TWO TYPES OF DEPENDENT	001032	105
1530000008002013	MEASURES WERE RECORDED IN RESPONSE	001033	105
1530000008002013	TO THE INTRUDER. THE FIRST WAS	001034	105
1530000008002013	MERELY THE LENGTH OF TIME THE	001035	105
1530000008002013	SUBJECT REMAINED SEATED AFTER THE	001036	105
1530000008002013	INTRUDER APPROACHED. THE SECOND	001037	105
1530000008002013	TYPE OF MEASURE INVOLVED RATING	001038	105
1530000008002013	THE SUBJECT ON THE NUMBER OF	001039	105
1530000008002013	INTRUDER DIRECTED GLANCES, LEANING	001040	105
1530000008002013	OR SLIDING AWAY FROM INTRUDER, AND	001041	105
1530000008002013	BLOCKING RESPONSES. BEHAVIORS	001042	105
1530000008002013	SCORED AS BLOCKING RESPONSES WERE	001043	105
1530000008002013	THOSE WHICH WOULD SERVE TO LESSEN	001044	105
1530000008002013	THE PRESENCE OF THE INTRUDER, SUCH	001045	105
1530000008002013	AS THE SUBJECTS PLACEMENT OF A HAND	001046	105
1530000008002013	OR ELBOW BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THE	001047	105
1530000008002013	INTRUDER OR REORIENTING HIS BODY	001048	105
1530000008002013	AWAY FROM THE INTRUDER. THE RATINGS	001049	105
1530000008002013	OF LEANING AND BLOCKING BEHAVIOR	001050	105
1530000008002013	WERE COMPLETED ON SEVEN POINT	001051	105
1530000008002013	SCALES. SUBJECTS' REACTION TO AN	001052	105
1530000008002013	INTRUDER WAS OBSERVED OVER A TEN	001053	105
1530000008002013	MINUTE PERIOD. THE INTRUDER	001054	105
1530000008002013	ATTEMPTED TO MAINTAIN A 30 PER CENT	001055	105
1530000008002013	RATE OF GLANCING TOWARD THE	001056	105
1530000008002013	SUBJECT. AN EXAMINATION OF FLIGHT	001057	105
1530000008002013	REACTIONS INDICATED THAT ONLY 18 OF	001058	105
1530000008002013	THE 80 SUBJECTS LEFT BEFORE THE TEN	001059	105
1530000008002013	MINUTE PERIOD ELAPSED. THE FOUR	001060	105
1530000008002013	SUBJECTS WITH THE SHORTEST FLIGHT	001061	105
1530000008002013	LATENCIES, ALL ONE MINUTE OR LESS,	001062	105
1530000008002013	WERE IN THE MOST IMMEDIATE	001063	105
1530000008002013	CONDITION, A SEPARATE 2 X 4	001064	105
1530000008002013	FACTORIAL ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE WAS	001065	105
1530000008002013	COMPUTED FOR THE DIMENSIONS OF	001066	105
1530000008002013	CROSS GLANCES, LEANING, AND	001067	105
1530000008002013	BLOCKING FOR EACH OF THE TWO FIVE	001068	105
1530000008002013	MINUTE PERIODS. FOR ALL OF THE	001069	105
1530000008002013	FOLLOWING ANAYSES, RATINGS WERE	001070	105
1530000008002013	INCLUDED FOR ONLY THOSE SUBJECTS	001071	105
1530000008002013	WHO REMAINED FOR A COMPLETE FIVE	001072	105
1530000008002013	MINUTE PERIOD. FOR THE FIRST FIVE	001073	105
1530000008002013	MINUTE PERIOD, INCREASING IMMEDIACY	001074	105
1530000008002013	HAD A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON CROSS	001075	105
1530000008002013	GLANCES (F=5,97, DF=3/65, P<,001),	001076	105
1530000008002013	LEANING (F=12,53, DF=3/65, P<,001),	001077	105
1530000008002013	AND BLOCKING RESPONSES (F=6,05, DF=	001078	105
1530000008002013	3/65, P<,001). THE MORE CRITICAL	001079	105
1530000008002013	TESTS WERE TREND ANALYSES FOR THE	001080	105
1530000008002013	LINEAR COMPONENT OF THE EFFECTS, A	001081	105
1530000008002013	SIGNIFICANT LINEAR TREND WAS	001082	105

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153000000800201S	INDICATED FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING	001083	105
153000000800201S	DIMENSIONS: CROSS GLANCES (F LIN,	001084	105
153000000800201S	15,01, DF=1/65, P<,001), LEANING	001085	105
153000000800201S	(F LIN,=34,16, DF=1/65, P<,001),	001086	105
153000000800201S	AND BLOCKING RESPONSES (F LIN,=	001087	105
153000000800201S	8,57, DF=1/65, P<,01). THAT IS,	001088	105
153000000800201S	WITH INCREASING IMMEDIACY CROSS	001089	105
153000000800201S	GLANCES, LEANING, AND BLOCKING	001090	105
153000000800201S	RESPONSES INCREASED LINEARLY. IT IS	001091	105
153000000800201S	IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT WHILE THE	001092	105
153000000800201S	EFFECT OF IMMEDIACY ON CROSS	001093	105
153000000800201S	GLANCES WAS LINEAR, IT WAS OPPOSITE	001094	105
153000000800201S	THE DIRECTION PREDICTED. THERE WAS	001095	105
153000000800201S	NO EFFECT OF SEX OF SUBJECT ON ANY	001096	105
153000000800201S	OF THE RATED DIMENSIONS, BUT THERE	001097	105
153000000800201S	WAS AN INTERACTION BETWEEN SEX OF	001098	105
153000000800201S	SUBJECT AND IMMEDIACY ON BLOCKING	001099	105
153000000800201S	RESPONSES (F=4,39, DF=3/65, P<,01),	001100	105
153000000800201S	FEMALES SHOWED GREATER BLOCKING	001101	105
153000000800201S	THAN MALES AT THE CLOSEST ADJACENT	001102	105
153000000800201S	POSITION, WHILE MALES SHOWED	001103	105
153000000800201S	GREATER BLOCKING THAN FEMALES IN	001104	105
153000000800201S	THE FACE TO FACE POSITION. DURING	001105	105
153000000800201S	THE SECOND FIVE MINUTE PERIOD, THE	001106	105
153000000800201S	EFFECTS OF IMMEDIACY WERE LESSENED.	001107	105
153000000800201S	ONLY LEANING VARIED SIGNIFICANTLY	001108	105
153000000800201S	AS A FUNCTION OF IMMEDIACY (F=9,11,	001109	105
153000000800201S	DF=3/54, P<,001). THE RESULTS	001110	105
153000000800201S	INDICATED THAT COMPENSATORY	001111	105
153000000800201S	REACTIONS, EXCLUSIVE OF ACTUAL	001112	105
153000000800201S	FLIGHT RESPONSES, WERE PRODUCED AS	001113	105
153000000800201S	A FUNCTION OF INCREASING IMMEDIACY	001114	105
153000000800201S	OF AN INTRUDER. THIS WAS MOST	001115	105
153000000800201S	CLEARLY INDICATED BY INCREASED	001116	105
153000000800201S	LEANING OR SLIDING AWAY FROM THE	001117	105
153000000800201S	INTRUDER AND BLOCKING RESPONSES.	001118	105
153000000800201S	BLOCKING INVOLVED EITHER TURNING	001119	105
153000000800201S	AWAY FROM THE INTRUDER OR USING A	001120	105
153000000800201S	HAND OR ELBOW IN A POSITION TO	001121	105
153000000800201S	SCREEN THE INTRUDER. THESE FINDINGS	001122	105
153000000800201S	ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE VIEW THAT A	001123	105
153000000800201S	VARIETY OF NONVERBAL BEHAVIORS MAY	001124	105
153000000800201S	BE RECIPROCALLY ALTERED TO MAINTAIN	001125	105
153000000800201S	A RELATIVELY CONSTANT DEGREE OF	001126	105
153000000800201S	INTERPERSONAL INVOLVEMENT. THUS,	001127	105
153000000800201S	THE GREATER LEANING AND BLOCKING	001128	105
153000000800201S	BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING THE INCREASED	001129	105
153000000800201S	IMMEDIACY OF THE INTRUDER CAN BE	001130	105
153000000800201S	INTERPRETED AS ATTEMPTS TO LESSEN	001131	105
153000000800201S	IMMEDIACY TO A MORE COMFORTABLE	001132	105
153000000800201S	LEVEL. WHILE LEANING AND BLOCKING	001133	105
153000000800201S	BEHAVIORS CHANGED WITH IMMEDIACY OF	001134	105
153000000800201S	THE INTRUDER, FLIGHT REACTIONS WERE	001135	105
153000000800201S	NOT SO CLEARLY AFFECTED, VERY FEW	001136	105
153000000800201S	SUBJECTS LEFT IN ANY OF THE	001137	105
153000000800201S	CONDITIONS, BUT AMONG THOSE WHO	001138	105
153000000800201S	LEFT, THE SHORTEST LATENCIES WERE	001139	105
153000000800201S	FOUND IN THE MOST IMMEDIATE	001140	105
153000000800201S	CONDITION. THE DIFFERENCES FOUND IN	001141	105
153000000800201S	THE FREQUENCY OF INTRUDER DIRECTED	001142	105
153000000800201S	CROSS GLANCES WERE IN THE DIRECTION	001143	105
153000000800201S	OPPOSITE THAT HYPOTHESIZED. IT WAS	001144	105
153000000800201S	EXPECTED THAT CROSS GLANCES, LIKE	001145	105
153000000800201S	EYE CONTACT, SHOULD DECREASE WITH	001146	105
153000000800201S	INCREASING IMMEDIACY, BUT THE	001147	105
153000000800201S	OPPOSITE WAS FOUND. SUCH A CHANGE	001148	105

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153000000800201З	MAY REFLECT NOT JUST A NEUTRAL	001149	105
153000000800201З	CURIOSITY, BUT RATHER A DEFENSIVE,	001150	105
153000000800201З	NEGATIVELY TONED RESPONSE.	001151	105
000000000807704З	ATTITUDES ABOUT PRIVACY WERE	001001	107
000000000807704З	MEASURED IN A SUBURBAN POPULATION	001002	107
000000000807704З	AND AN ASSESSMENT WAS MADE RELATING	001003	107
000000000807704З	TO BOTH THEIR ORIGINS IN PREVIOUS	001004	107
000000000807704З	EXPERIENCE OF THE SAMPLE AND THE	001005	107
000000000807704З	DEGREE OF FIT BETWEEN PREFERRED AND	001006	107
000000000807704З	ATTAINED PRIVACY IN THE CURRENT	001007	107
000000000807704З	ENVIRONMENT. SUBJECTS WERE JUNIOR	001008	107
000000000807704З	COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS	001009	107
000000000807704З	LIVING IN A SUBURBAN FAMILY	001010	107
000000000807704З	SETTING. THE PRIVACY PREFERENCE	001011	107
000000000807704З	SCALE (PPS) WAS CONSTRUCTED TO	001012	107
000000000807704З	MEASURE PRIVACY PREFERENCES BY	001013	107
000000000807704З	SAMPLING STATEMENTS ABOUT PRIVACY	001014	107
000000000807704З	IN A VARIETY OF SITUATIONS. THE 86	001015	107
000000000807704З	ITEMS WERE PRESENTED AS A SUMMATIVE	001016	107
000000000807704З	SCALE WITH FIVE RESPONSE	001017	107
000000000807704З	ALTERNATIVES: STRONGLY AGREE,	001018	107
000000000807704З	AGREE. UNDECIDED. DISAGREE. AND	001019	107
000000000807704З	STRONGLY DISAGREE. A TOTAL PPS	001020	107
000000000807704З	SCORE WAS CALCUALTED BY ASSIGNING	001021	107
000000000807704З	NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 5 TO RESPONSE	001022	107
000000000807704З	ALTERNATIVES. WITH ITEMS SCORED TO	001023	107
000000000807704З	EQUATE A HIGH SCORE WITH HIGH	001024	107
000000000807704З	PREFERENCE FOR PRIVACY. A PRINCIPAL	001025	107
000000000807704З	COMPONENTS ANALYSIS OF THE ITEM	001026	107
000000000807704З	INTERCORRELATION MATRIX FOLLOWED BY	001027	107
000000000807704З	A VARIMAX ROTATION REVEALED SIX	001028	107
000000000807704З	FACTORS COMMON TO THE ADULT AND	001029	107
000000000807704З	STUDENT SAMPLES; SIX SUBSCALES	001030	107
000000000807704З	BASED ON THESE COMPONENTS WERE THEN	001031	107
000000000807704З	CONSTRUCTED. SUBSCALE SCORES WERE	001032	107
000000000807704З	COMPUTED BY TREATING EACH ITEM AS A	001033	107
000000000807704З	SINGLE UNIT AND SUMMING SCORES FOR	001034	107
000000000807704З	EACH ITEM ON THE SUBSCALE. AN	001035	107
000000000807704З	ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE	001036	107
000000000807704З	CONTAINING FILL IN AND MULTIPLE	001037	107
000000000807704З	CHOICE QUESTIONS WAS DESIGNED TO	001038	107
000000000807704З	ASSESS THE AMOUNT OF PRIVACY. BOTH	001039	107
000000000807704З	POTENTIAL AND REALIZED. IN THE	001040	107
000000000807704З	PRESENT AND CHILDHOOD PHYSICAL AND	001041	107
000000000807704З	SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS OF THE ADULT	001042	107
000000000807704З	SAMPLE. THE ITEMS SAMPLED FROM A	001043	107
000000000807704З	VARIETY OF SITUATIONS (HOME. WORK.	001044	107
000000000807704З	RECREATION) AND INTERPERSONAL	001045	107
000000000807704З	RELATIONSHIPS (WITH FAMILY.	001046	107
000000000807704З	NEIGHBORS). IN ORDER TO OBTAIN	001047	107
000000000807704З	CANONICAL CORRELATIONS BETWEEN	001048	107
000000000807704З	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLES AND PRIVACY	001049	107
000000000807704З	PREFERENCES. THE ITEMS ON THE	001050	107
000000000807704З	ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE WERE	001051	107
000000000807704З	DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS: THOSE	001052	107
000000000807704З	DEALING WITH PHYSICAL PRIVACY IN	001053	107
000000000807704З	THE PRESENT SITUATION (BOTH WITHIN	001054	107
000000000807704З	THE HOME AND WITH NEIGHBORS) AND	001055	107
000000000807704З	THOSE DEALING WITH PAST LIVING	001056	107
000000000807704З	SITUATIONS. COMPOSITES OF SOME	001057	107
000000000807704З	ITEMS WITHIN EACH GROUPING WERE	001058	107
000000000807704З	FORMED BY ADDING STANDARDIZED	001059	107
000000000807704З	SCORES TO PRODUCE A SMALLER NUMBER	001060	107
000000000807704З	OF ITEMS. RESPONSES TO THE PRIVACY	001061	107

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00000000008077043	PREFERENCE SCALE WERE OBTAINED FROM	001062	107
00000000008077043	BOTH ADULT AND STUDENT SAMPLES AND	001063	107
00000000008077043	TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE	001064	107
00000000008077043	FROM THE ADULT SAMPLE ONLY, THE SIX	001065	107
00000000008077043	MAJOR FACTORS WERE INTIMACY, NOT	001066	107
00000000008077043	NEIGHBORING, SECLUSION, SOLITUDE,	001067	107
00000000008077043	ANONYMITY, AND RESERVE.	001068	107
00000000008077043	INTERCORRELATIONS OF THE SIX	001069	107
00000000008077043	SUBSCALES SHOWED TWO MAJOR	001070	107
00000000008077043	GROUPINGS, THE FIRST CENTERED ON	001071	107
00000000008077043	STRONG RELATIONSHIPS AMONG	001072	107
00000000008077043	ANONYMITY AND NOT NEIGHBORING,	001073	107
00000000008077043	PREDICTABLE FROM THE ITEM OVERLAP	001074	107
00000000008077043	(TWO ITEMS APPEARED ON BOTH	001075	107
00000000008077043	SUBSCALES), AND RESERVE, THE SECOND	001076	107
00000000008077043	GROUPING CONSISTED OF A STRONG	001077	107
00000000008077043	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SOLITUDE	001078	107
00000000008077043	SUBSCALE AND BOTH SECLUSION AND	001079	107
00000000008077043	INTIMACY, THIS SUBGROUPIN CENTERED	001080	107
00000000008077043	ON ORIENTATION TOWARD PLACING	001081	107
00000000008077043	PHYSICAL BARRIERS, INCLUDING	001082	107
00000000008077043	DISTANCE, BETWEEN ONESELF AND	001083	107
00000000008077043	OTHERS; THE INCLUSION OF INTIMACY	001084	107
00000000008077043	INDICATED THAT THE UNIT FOR WHICH	001085	107
00000000008077043	PRIVACY IS DESIRED MAY INCLUDE ONE	001086	107
00000000008077043	OR MORE INTIMATE OTHERS, THE	001087	107
00000000008077043	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOLITUDE AND	001088	107
00000000008077043	INTIMACY SUGGESTS THAT PREFERENCE	001089	107
00000000008077043	FOR SOLITUDE IN THIS SAMPLE DID NOT	001090	107
00000000008077043	IMPLY COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL FROM	001091	107
00000000008077043	OTHERS OR RECLUSIVENESS, RATHER,	001092	107
00000000008077043	THE SAME PERSONS WHO PREFERRED	001093	107
00000000008077043	TIMES OF SOLITUDE PREFERRED TO BE	001094	107
00000000008077043	WITH INTIMATES AT OTHER TIMES,	001095	107
00000000008077043	PERSONS SPENDING MORE OF THEIR	001096	107
00000000008077043	LIVES IN CITIES WERE SIGNIFICANTLY	001097	107
00000000008077043	MORE LIKELY TO PREFER ANONYMITY AND	001098	107
00000000008077043	PRIVACY FOR INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS,	001099	107
00000000008077043	AND THEY TENDED TO PREFER	001100	107
00000000008077043	NONINVOLVEMENT WITH THEIR	001101	107
00000000008077043	NEIGHBORS, THE ONLY OTHER	001102	107
00000000008077043	SIGNIFICANT PRIVACY PREFERENCE	001103	107
00000000008077043	CORRELATES OF CHILDHOOD	001104	107
00000000008077043	ENVIRONMENTAL DENSITY WERE WITH	001105	107
00000000008077043	MEASURES OF PERCEIVED CROWDING	001106	107
00000000008077043	RATHER THAN MEASURES OF ACTUAL	001107	107
00000000008077043	CROWDING; THAT IS, PERSONS WHO	001108	107
00000000008077043	PERCEIVED THEIR CHILDHOOD HOME AS	001109	107
00000000008077043	CROWDED PREFERRED ANONYMITY AND	001110	107
00000000008077043	INTIMACY, PERCEIVED CROWDING DURING	001111	107
00000000008077043	CHILDHOOD WAS, HOWEVER,	001112	107
00000000008077043	SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO SEVERAL OF	001113	107
00000000008077043	THE MEASURES OF ACTUAL CROWDING	001114	107
00000000008077043	DURING CHILDHOOD, INCLUDING HAVING	001115	107
00000000008077043	A ROOM OF ONE'S OWN, LIVING IN A	001116	107
00000000008077043	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING, NUMBER OF	001117	107
00000000008077043	SIBLINGS, AND AMOUNT OF OPEN SPACE.	001118	107
00000000008077043	PERCEIVED CROWDING THUS SEEMED TO	001119	107
00000000008077043	ACT AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE IN	001120	107
00000000008077043	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACTUAL	001121	107
00000000008077043	CROWDING AND PRIVACY PREFERENCES,	001122	107
00000000008077043	IN THAT PERCEIVED CROWDING WAS	001123	107
00000000008077043	RELATED BOTH TO DENSITY MEASURES	001124	107
00000000008077043	AND TO PREFERENCE FOR PRIVACY, BUT	001125	107
00000000008077043	DENSITY AND PRIVACY PREFERENCES	001126	107
00000000008077043	WERE NOT DIRECTLY RELATED, PPS	001127	107

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00000000008077043	TOTAL SCORE WAS FOUND TO BE	001128	107
00000000008077043	NEGATIVELY RELATED TO PERCEIVED	001129	107
00000000008077043	PRIVACY WITHIN THE HOME (STEPDOWN	001130	107
00000000008077043	F=3.02, P<0.05) AND TO THE NUMBER	001131	107
00000000008077043	OF PERSONS LIVING IN THE HOME	001132	107
00000000008077043	(STEPDOWN F=5.21, P<0.01), ALTHOUGH	001133	107
00000000008077043	THE MULTIVARIATE F WAS NOT	001134	107
00000000008077043	SIGNIFICANT, THE MEAN SCORES	001135	107
00000000008077043	INDICATED THAT RESPONSES OF PERSONS	001136	107
00000000008077043	WITH HIGH PREFERENCE FOR PRIVACY	001137	107
00000000008077043	FELL ON THE AVERAGE BETWEEN "ABOUT	001138	107
00000000008077043	RIGHT" AND "NOT QUITE ENOUGH"	001139	107
00000000008077043	PERCEIVED PRIVACY, WHILE PERSONS	001140	107
00000000008077043	WITH LOW PREFERENCE FOR PRIVACY	001141	107
00000000008077043	TENDED TO RESPOND THAT THEY HAD	001142	107
00000000008077043	ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF PRIVACY.	001143	107
00000000008077043	THE FIT BETWEEN PREFERENCE AND	001144	107
00000000008077043	ENVIRONMENT, THEN, WAS BETTER FOR	001145	107
00000000008077043	THE GROUP SHOWING LOW PREFERENCE	001146	107
00000000008077043	FOR PRIVACY EVEN THOUGH PERSONS	001147	107
00000000008077043	WITH HIGH PREFERENCE FOR PRIVACY	001148	107
00000000008077043	TENDED TO HAVE MORE ACTUAL PRIVACY.	001149	107
00000000008077043	TWO LINEAR FUNCTIONS OF THE	001150	107
00000000008077043	VARIABLE SETS PRODUCED SIGNIFICANT	001151	107
00000000008077043	CANONICAL CORRELATIONS, THE FIRST	001152	107
00000000008077043	CANONICAL CONTRASTED INTIMACY AND	001153	107
00000000008077043	ANONYMITY ON A NUMBER OF	001154	107
00000000008077043	ENVIRONMENTAL PRIVACY VARIABLES.	001155	107
00000000008077043	THE REGRESSION WEIGHTS REVEALED	001156	107
00000000008077043	THAT HIGH INTIMACY AND LOW	001157	107
00000000008077043	ANONYMITY SCORES WERE RELATED TO	001158	107
00000000008077043	HIGH PRIVACY WITHIN THE HOME, HIGH	001159	107
00000000008077043	JOB AND DENSITY, AND LIVING WITH	001160	107
00000000008077043	FEW OTHERS. SUCH PERSONS SEEMED TO	001161	107
00000000008077043	HAVE HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PHYSICAL	001162	107
00000000008077043	PRIVACY WITHIN THE HOME, BUT STILL	001163	107
00000000008077043	FELT THEY DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH, THE	001164	107
00000000008077043	SECOND SIGNIFICANT CANONICAL	001165	107
00000000008077043	CORRELATION CONTRASTED THE INTIMACY	001166	107
00000000008077043	AND RESERVE SUBSCALES WITH	001167	107
00000000008077043	SOLITUDE, HIGH SCORES ON INTIMACY	001168	107
00000000008077043	AND RESERVE AND LOW SCORES ON	001169	107
00000000008077043	SOLITUDE WERE RELATED TO HIGH	001170	107
00000000008077043	PERCEIVED CROWDING, LIVING WITH FEW	001171	107
00000000008077043	OTHERS, AND HIGH VISUAL PRIVACY	001172	107
00000000008077043	FROM NEIGHBORS, AGAIN, PERSONS	001173	107
00000000008077043	PREFERRING PRIVACY WITH INTIMATES	001174	107
00000000008077043	AND PREFERRING RESERVE PERCEIVED	001175	107
00000000008077043	THEIR HOME AS CROWDED, ALTHOUGH	001176	107
00000000008077043	THEY LIVED WITH FEW OTHERS AND HAD	001177	107
00000000008077043	MORE THAN AVERAGE VISUAL PRIVACY	001178	107
00000000008077043	FROM NEIGHBORING HOUSES, THERE WAS	001179	107
00000000008077043	A TENDENCY FOR PERSONS HIGH ON	001180	107
00000000008077043	ANONYMITY NOT TO CHOOSE NEIGHBORS	001181	107
00000000008077043	AS FRIENDS (R=-0.20,P<0.05). HIGH	001182	107
00000000008077043	ANONYMITY SCORES WERE RELATED TO	001183	107
00000000008077043	TOWN SIZE, THE FIT BETWEEN	001184	107
00000000008077043	PREFERENCES AND ENVIRONMENT WAS NOT	001185	107
00000000008077043	CLOSE, AND SEEMED TO FALL BELOW THE	001186	107
00000000008077043	EXPECTATIONS OF THOSE PREFERRING	001187	107
00000000008077043	HIGH LEVELS OF PRIVACY,	001188	107
00000000008077043	PARTICULARLY OF SOLITUDE AND	001189	107
00000000008077043	SECLUSION. SUBJECTS JUDGING THEIR	001190	107
00000000008077043	PRESENT HOME AS TOO CROWDED WERE	001191	107
00000000008077043	FOUND TO HAVE MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	001192	107
00000000008077043	(R=-0.31,P<0.01) NUMBER OF PERSONS	001193	107

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00000000008077043	LIVING IN THE HOME WAS NOT	001194	107
00000000008077043	SIGNIFICANTLY CORRELATED IN ITSELF)	001195	107
00000000008077043	AND TO HAVE A HOUSE THAT DID NOT	001196	107
00000000008077043	ALLOW ADEQUATE INSULATION BETWEEN	001197	107
00000000008077043	QUIET AND NOISY ACTIVITIES (R=-0.38	001198	107
00000000008077043	, P<0.01), SEVERAL VARIABLES	001199	107
00000000008077043	DEALING WITH NEIGHBORING RELATIONS	001200	107
00000000008077043	WERE STRONGLY RELATED TO PERCEIVED	001201	107
00000000008077043	CROWDING WITHIN THE HOME, INCLUDING	001202	107
00000000008077043	BEING ABLE TO OVERHEAR NEIGHBORS	001203	107
00000000008077043	(R=0.26, P<0.01) AND HAVING MANY	001204	107
00000000008077043	HOUSES VISIBLE FROM THE LIVING ROOM	001205	107
00000000008077043	WINDOWS (R=0.23, P<0.05), PERSONS	001206	107
00000000008077043	WHO FELT CROWDED WITHIN THE HOME	001207	107
00000000008077043	HAD ALSO SPENT MORE TIME IN SMALL	001208	107
00000000008077043	TOWNS (R=0.29, P<0.01) AND HAD	001209	107
00000000008077043	LIVED IN THEIR PRESENT NEIGHBORHOOD	001210	107
00000000008077043	FOR A SHORTER TIME (R=-0.26, P<0.01	001211	107
00000000008077043	), PERSONS WHO THOUGHT THEY HAD	001212	107
00000000008077043	ENOUGH OR TOO MUCH PRIVACY WITHIN	001213	107
00000000008077043	THE HOME TENDED TO HAVE A HOUSE	001214	107
00000000008077043	THAT INSULATED NOISY ACTIVITIES	001215	107
00000000008077043	FROM QUIET ONES (R=0.32, P<0.01),	001216	107
00000000008070043	TO HAVE FEW HOUSES VISIBLE FROM THE	001217	107
00000000008070043	LIVING ROOM (R=-0.33, P<0.01), AND	001218	107
00000000008070043	TO BE FAR FROM THEIR NEIGHBORS	001219	107
00000000008070043	(R=0.23, P<0.05). IN ADDITION, THEY	001220	107
00000000008070043	RATED THEMSELVES AS NOT EASILY	001221	107
00000000008070043	DISTRACTIBLE (R=-0.33, P<0.01),	001222	107
00000000008070043	PERCEIVED PRIVACY FROM NEIGHBORS	001223	107
00000000008070043	WAS POSITIVELY RELATED TO NOISE	001224	107
00000000008070043	FROM TRAFFIC OR NEIGHBORS (R=0.21,	001225	107
00000000008070043	P<0.05) AND NEGATIVELY RELATED TO	001226	107
00000000008070043	DRAWING THE DRAPES DURING THE DAY	001227	107
00000000008070043	(R=0.28, P<0.01). AMONG THE	001228	107
00000000008070043	SIGNIFICANT CORRELATES OF PERCEIVED	001229	107
00000000008070043	CROWDING IN CHILDHOOD WERE SHARING	001230	107
00000000008070043	A ROOM (R=0.40, P<0.01), HAVING	001231	107
00000000008070043	MANY SIBLINGS (R=0.25, P<0.05), AND	001232	107
00000000008070043	HAVING LITTLE OPEN SPACE AROUND THE	001233	107
00000000008070043	HOUSE (R=-0.25, P<0.05). THE SIX	001234	107
00000000008070043	FACTORS WERE MORE SITUATIONALLY	001235	107
00000000008070043	SPECIFIC THAN EXPECTED, THUS,	001236	107
00000000008070043	RATHER THAN ONE FACTOR CENTERED ON	001237	107
00000000008070043	ERECTING PHYSICAL BARRIERS TO	001238	107
00000000008070043	SIGHT, SOUND, TOUCH AND SMELL,	001239	107
00000000008070043	THERE WERE TWO, SOLITUDE AND	001240	107
00000000008070043	SECLUSION, DEALING WITH BARRIERS	001241	107
00000000008070043	AROUND THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE HOME,	001242	107
00000000008070043	RESPECTIVELY. THE NOT NEIGHBORING	001243	107
00000000008070043	FACTOR WAS LIMITED TO ONE	001244	107
00000000008070043	SITUATION, THE NEIGHBORING	001245	107
00000000008070043	RELATIONSHIP, ALTHOUGH ITS CONTENT	001246	107
00000000008070043	MIGHT HAVE BEEN INCLUDED WITHIN THE	001247	107
00000000008070043	MORE GENERAL ANONYMITY AND RESERVE	001248	107
00000000008070043	FACTORS, THOSE WHO HAD SPENT MORE	001249	107
00000000008070043	OF THEIR LIVES AS CITY DWELLERS	001250	107
00000000008070043	PREFERRED MORE ANONYMITY AND	001251	107
00000000008070043	NONINVOLVEMENT WITH NEIGHBORS THAN	001252	107
00000000008070043	DID SMALL TOWN RESIDENTS, ALTHOUGH	001253	107
00000000008070043	THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE OF A FIT	001254	107
00000000008070043	BETWEEN AMOUNT OF PRIVACY AVAILABLE	001255	107
00000000008070043	IN THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND	001256	107
00000000008070043	SPECIFIC PRIVACY PREFERENCES,	001257	107
00000000008070043	PERHAPS THE MOST NOTABLE FINDING	001258	107
00000000008070043	WAS THAT PERSONS WITH HIGH PRIVACY	001259	107

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0000000008070043	PREFERENCES OFTEN FELT THEY DID NOT	001260	107
0000000008070043	HAVE ENOUGH PRIVACY EVEN THOUGH	001261	107
0000000008070043	THEY HAD MORE THAN DID PERSONS WITH	001262	107
0000000008070043	LOW PRIVACY PREFERENCES, THIS WAS	001263	107
0000000008070043	MOST APPARENT IN THE CANONICAL	001264	107
0000000008070043	CORRELATIONS, FOR THIS RELATIVELY	001265	107
0000000008070043	LOW DENSITY SUBURBAN SAMPLE, NOISE	001266	107
0000000008070043	OF, DISTANCE FROM, AND VISIBILITY	001267	107
0000000008070043	OF NEIGHBORS WERE THE MAJOR	001268	107
0000000008070043	PHYSICAL VARIABLES RELATED TO LOW	001269	107
0000000008070043	PERCEIVED PRIVACY WITHIN THE	001270	107
0000000008070043	NEIGHBORHOOD, THE RELATIONSHIP WITH	001271	107
0000000008070043	DRAWING THE DRAPES INDICATED THE	001272	107
0000000008070043	IMPORTANCE OF WINDOW ORIENTATION,	001273	107
0000000008070043	BUT EXPECTED RELATIONSHIPS WITH	001274	107
0000000008070043	BEING OBSERVED BY NEIGHBORS DID NOT	001275	107
0000000008070043	APPEAR, WITHIN THE HOME, VARIABLES	001276	107
0000000008070043	OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE WERE NUMBER OF	001277	107
0000000008070043	ROOMS PER PERSON AND THE ABILITY TO	001278	107
0000000008070043	INSULATE NOISY AND QUIET ACTIVITIES	001279	107
0000000008070043	FROM EACH OTHER; THE NUMBER OF	001280	107
0000000008070043	ROOMS THAT WERE VISUALLY OPEN TO	001281	107
0000000008070043	EACH OTHER WAS NOT IMPORTANT TO	001282	107
0000000008070043	PERCEPTIONS OF PRIVACY OR CROWDING.	001283	107
0000000003007011	THERE IS A GROWING AWARENESS OF	001001	108
0000000003007011	PERCEPTION AS AN IMPORTANT	001002	108
0000000003007011	MEDIATING ELEMENT BETWEEN MAN AND	001003	108
0000000003007011	HIS ENVIRONMENT, PERCEPTION MUST	001004	108
0000000003007011	PRECEDE ANY INTERPRETATION OR	001005	108
0000000003007011	ACTION, COGNITION AND COGNITIVE	001006	108
0000000003007011	ASPECTS OF PERCEPTION ARE AN	001007	108
0000000003007011	ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.	001008	108
0000000005007012	THERE ARE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION	002001	108
0000000005007012	REGARDING VARIOUS DESIGN VARIABLES.	002002	108
0000000005007012	SOME RESEARCHERS HAVE CONCLUDED	002003	108
0000000005007012	THAT NO OBJECTIVE NEED CAN BE SHOWN	002004	108
0000000005007012	FOR WINDOWS IN OFFICES AND	002005	108
0000000005007012	DAYLIGHT, REALIZATION IS GROWING,	002006	108
0000000005007012	HOWEVER, THAT PRECISELY THIS	002007	108
0000000005007012	PREJUDICE MAY BE VERY IMPORTANT IN	002008	108
0000000005007012	THE PERCEPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF	002009	108
0000000005007012	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND	002010	108
0000000005007012	SOLUTIONS.	002011	108
0000000010006012	STUDIES REVEALING FINDINGS OF	003001	108
0000000010006012	SUBJECTIVE AND CULTURE BOUND	003002	108
0000000010006012	TENDENCIES OF TIME PERCEPTION	003003	108
0000000010006012	SHOW THAT PEOPLE WILL SELECT PATHS	003004	108
0000000010006012	ON THE BASIS OF 'PERCEIVED'	003005	108
0000000010006012	DISTANCE, SUBJECTIVELY SHORTER	003006	108
0000000010006012	PATHS WILL BE SELECTED EVEN IF THEY	003007	108
0000000010006012	ARE OBJECTIVELY LONGER AND MORE	003008	108
0000000010006012	DIFFICULT.	003009	108
0000000005067012	DESIGNERS' BELIEFS CONCERNING THE	004001	108
0000000005067012	DOMINANCE OF VISION IN PERCEPTION	004002	108
0000000005067012	HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED, SOME MAN	004003	108
0000000005067012	ENVIRONMENT STUDIES STRESS THE	004004	108
0000000005067012	IMPORTANCE OF OTHER SENSE	004005	108
0000000005067012	MODALITIES - SOUND, SMELL,	004006	108
0000000005067012	KINESTHETICS AND TOUCH - IN THE	004007	108
0000000005067012	APPRECIATION OF URBAN AND NATURAL	004008	108
0000000005067012	ENVIRONMENTS, DESIGNERS HAVE	004009	108

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0000000005067012	TRADITIONALLY NEGLECTED THESE OTHER	004010	108
0000000005067012	SENSES, MOREOVER THE DYNAMIC NATURE	004011	108
0000000005067012	OF VISION HAS TENDED TO MODIFY THE	004012	108
0000000005067012	TRADITIONAL, RATHER PICTORIAL,	004013	108
0000000005067012	APPROACH OF MANY DESIGNERS TO ONE	004014	108
0000000005067012	WHERE OUR SENSES ACTIVELY SEARCH,	004015	108
0000000005067012	INTEGRATE AND STRUCTURE THE	004016	108
0000000005067012	ENVIRONMENT,	004017	108
0000000003006012	SURFACES NEED TO BE RICHER THAN THE	005001	108
0000000003006012	VAST, SMOOTH ONES WITH WHICH WE	005002	108
0000000003006012	CURRENTLY SURROUND OURSELVES, MUCH	005003	108
0000000003006012	OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE AND MINIMAL	005004	108
0000000003006012	ART RATHER DENY THE CLAIM THAT	005005	108
0000000003006012	ARTISTS HAVE KNOWN THIS	005006	108
0000000003006012	INTUITIVELY, THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN	005007	108
0000000003006012	RATHER MORE AWARE OF THIS IN ITS	005008	108
0000000003006012	REJECTION OF MINIMAL ARCHITECTURE,	005009	108
0000000003006012	THERE IS DISAGREEMENT AS TO THE	006001	108
0000000003006012	RELATION OF PERCEPTION OF THE	006002	108
0000000003006012	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT TO THE NATURE	006003	108
0000000003006012	OF THAT ENVIRONMENT, SOME CLAIM	006004	108
0000000003006012	THAT PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT IS THE	006005	108
0000000003006012	MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE ASPECT IN	006006	108
0000000003006012	ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION,	006007	108
0000000003006012	SUPPORTING TRADITIONAL DESIGNERS'	006008	108
0000000003006012	BELIEFS, OTHERS STRESS THE GREATER	006009	108
0000000003006012	IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVITIES AS OPPOSED	006010	108
0000000003006012	TO FORM, STILL OTHERS, HOWEVER,	006011	108
0000000003006012	GIVE MORE IMPORTANCE TO MOTIVATION,	006012	108
0000000003006012	CONTEXT AND OTHER INTERVENING	006013	108
0000000003006012	VARIABLES, RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN	006014	108
0000000003006012	WHAT IS PERCEIVED AND THE NATURE OF	006015	108
0000000003006012	THE ENVIRONMENT IS SO COMPLEX THAT	006016	108
0000000003006012	A SIMPLE, PREDICTABLE RELATIONSHIP	006017	108
0000000003006012	BECOMES DIFFICULT TO ESTABLISH.	006018	108
0000000003007012	ACTIVITIES AND INVOLVEMENT WITH THE	007001	108
0000000003007012	ENVIRONMENT IN FORMING URBAN IMAGES	007002	108
0000000003007012	ARE OF GREATER IMPORTANCE THAN	007003	108
0000000003007012	ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES (OTHER THAN	007004	108
0000000003007012	MONUMENTS), PURELY ARCHITECTURAL	007005	108
0000000003007012	SOLUTIONS DO NOT HELP THE	007006	108
0000000003007012	PERCEPTUAL CLARITY OF AN URBAN	007007	108
0000000003007012	SETTING; WHOLE SETS OF INPUTS ARE	007008	108
0000000003007012	NECESSARY - INCLUDING CONTEXT AND	007009	108
0000000003007012	MOTIVATION.	007010	108
0000000003087012	SOME CLEAR EFFECTS OF DESIGN ON	008001	108
0000000003087012	BEHAVIOUR AND SATISFACTION SEEMS	008002	108
0000000003087012	UNDENIABLE, THAT THEY ARE LESS THAN	008003	108
0000000003087012	DESIGNERS HAVE BELIEVED SEEMS	008004	108
0000000003087012	LIKELY, ANY EFFECTS ARE COMPLEX AND	008005	108
0000000003087012	INVOLVE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL	008006	108
0000000003087012	INFLUENCES AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE	008007	108
0000000003087012	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, SEVEN MAIN	008008	108
0000000003087012	AREAS OF THE MAN ENVIRONMENT	008009	108
0000000003087012	INTERACTION, ALL OF WHICH	008010	108
0000000003087012	INTERRELATE IN COMPLEX WAYS, ARE:	008011	108
0000000003087012	1, PERCEPTUAL AREA; 2, EXPRESSIVE	008012	108
0000000003087012	AREA - COLOURS, SHAPES, ETC, - AND	008013	108
0000000003087012	SYMBOLIC MEANINGS; 3, THE AESTHETIC	008014	108
0000000003087012	VALUES OF A CULTURE; 4, THE	008015	108
0000000003087012	ADAPTIVE AREA - TO WHAT EXTENT DOES	008016	108
0000000003087012	THE ENVIRONMENT AID OR HINDER	008017	108

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0000000003087012	ACTIVITIES; 5, THE INSTRUMENTAL	008018	108
0000000003087012	AREA - CONCERNING THE TOOLS AND	008019	108
0000000003087012	FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE	008020	108
0000000003087012	ENVIRONMENT; 6, THE INTEGRATIVE	008021	108
0000000003087012	AREA - WHAT KINDS OF SOCIAL	008022	108
0000000003087012	GROUPINGS ARE INHIBITED OR	008023	108
0000000003087012	FACILITATED BY THE SURROUNDINGS;	008024	108
0000000003087012	7, ECOLOGICAL - THE OVERALL PATTERN	008025	108
0000000003087012	OF SPACE ORGANIZATION.	008026	108
0000000003087012	EVERY ROLE BENEFITS FROM HAVING THE	009001	108
0000000003087012	CORRECT SETTING, AND AN IMPORTANT	009002	108
0000000003087012	PROPERTY OF A BUILDING IS ITS	009003	108
0000000003087012	ABILITY TO PROVIDE THE APPROPRIATE	009004	108
0000000003087012	SETTINGS TO ITS USERS.	009005	108
0000000008007012	THERE SEEM TO BE CLEAR EFFECTS OF	010001	108
0000000008007012	CROWDING ON BEHAVIOUR AND HEALTH,	010002	108
0000000008007012	AND WHAT VARIES MAY BE THE CULTURE	010003	108
0000000008007012	BOUND DEFINITION OF WHAT	010004	108
0000000008007012	CONSTITUTES CROWDING; I.E.,	010005	108
0000000008007012	DENSITY MAY BE RELATED TO CONTEXT.	010006	108
0000000008006012	THE AVAILABILITY AND NEARNESS OF	011001	108
0000000008006012	FACILITIES SEEMS TO AFFECT THE	011002	108
0000000008006012	AMOUNT OF USE THEY RECEIVE.	011003	108
0000000008036012	MOVEMENT CHANNELS ARE ONLY SLIGHTLY	012001	108
0000000008036012	AFFECTED BY THE ARCHITECTURALLY	012002	108
0000000008036012	DEFINED PERIMETER, THE MAIN EFFECT	012003	108
0000000008036012	IS DUE TO GROUPS OF PEOPLE,	012004	108
0000000008036012	QUEUES AND THE LIKE, THESE,	012005	108
0000000008036012	HOWEVER, ARE AFFECTED BY	012006	108
0000000008036012	ENTRANCES, LAYOUT AND SIGNS SO THAT	012007	108
0000000008036012	THE ENVIRONMENT HAS A SECONDARY	012008	108
0000000008036012	EFFECT.	012009	108
0000000008007012	PROPINQUITY HELPS THROW PEOPLE	013001	108
0000000008007012	TOGETHER BUT THE EFFECTS OF	013002	108
0000000008007012	HOMOGENEITY THEN BECOME MORE	013003	108
0000000008007012	IMPORTANT.	013004	108
0000000008007012	SPACES AND FACILITIES MAY BE	014001	108
0000000008007012	DESIGNED WITHOUT NECESSARILY BEING	014002	108
0000000008007012	USED. IN BRITAIN IT WAS FOUND THAT	014003	108
0000000008007012	CHILDREN PLAYED IN ROADS AND	014004	108
0000000008007012	PARKING LOTS RATHER THAN	014005	108
0000000008007012	PLAYGROUNDS, ANOTHER STUDY FOUND	014006	108
0000000008007012	THAT OLD PEOPLE MAY PREFER BEING	014007	108
0000000008007012	ISOLATED FROM OTHER PEOPLE RATHER	014008	108
0000000008007012	THAN INTEGRATED. ATTEMPTS AT	014009	108
0000000008007012	INTEGRATION WILL NOT WORK IF	014010	108
0000000008007012	PEOPLE DO NOT WANT IT.	014011	108
0000000003007012	MAN IS NOT INFINITELY ADAPTABLE AND	015001	108
0000000003007012	THERE ARE ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITS TO	015002	108
0000000003007012	THE ADAPTATION THAT CAN BE	015003	108
0000000003007012	EXPECTED.	015004	108
0000000005077012	PRIVACY IS NOT A UNITARY	016001	108
0000000005077012	PHENOMENON BUT COMPRISES AT LEAST	016002	108
0000000005077012	PHYSICAL PRESENCE, SIGHT, SOUND AND	016003	108
0000000005077012	SMELL, EACH OF WHICH OPERATES	016004	108
0000000005077012	RECIPROCALLY. PRIVACY IS THEN NOT	016005	108
0000000005077012	AN ABSOLUTE CONCEPT (AS DESIGNERS	016006	108
0000000005077012	HAVE THOUGHT) BUT IS CULTURALLY AND	016007	108

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0000000005077012	PERSONALLY RELATIVE, NOT ONLY ARE	016008	108
0000000005077012	THE CRITERIA AND STANDARDS OF	016009	108
0000000005077012	PRIVACY RELATIVE BUT SO ARE THE	016010	108
0000000005077012	DEVICES USED TO PROVIDE PRIVACY,	016011	108
0000000005077012	ONE RECENT BRITISH STUDY SHOWED	016012	108
0000000005077012	THAT THE SOUND OF CHILDREN PLAYING	016013	108
0000000005077012	WAS REGARDED AS MORE DISTRACTING	016014	108
0000000005077012	AND ANNOYING THAN TRAFFIC NOISE,	016015	108
0000000005077012	COUNTER TO WHAT MOST DESIGNERS HAVE	016016	108
0000000005077012	ASSUMED, OTHER STUDIES SHOW THAT	016017	108
0000000005077012	THERE ARE SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE	016018	108
0000000005077012	DEFINITION OF PRIVACY AND THAT IT	016019	108
0000000005077012	IS RELATED TO CONTEXT AND ROLE,	016020	108
0000000005077012	RIGID ROLES ARE EASY TO DEAL WITH,	016021	108
0000000005077012	WHILE MULTIPLE ROLES ARE MORE	016022	108
0000000005077012	DIFFICULT, SINCE THERE ARE	016023	108
0000000005077012	CONFLICTS BETWEEN PRIVACY AND ROLES	016024	108
0000000008007012	A STUDY OF MENTAL HOSPITALS FOUND	017001	108
0000000008007012	THAT SINGLE ROOMS LEAD TO MORE	017002	108
0000000008007012	WITHDRAWAL BUT ALSO TO MORE	017003	108
0000000008007012	SOCIABILITY THAN SHARED ROOMS, IT	017004	108
0000000008007012	IS THE MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY ROOM AND	017005	108
0000000008007012	NOT THE PRIVATE ROOM WHICH FOSTERS	017006	108
0000000008007012	WITHDRAWAL ON THE PART OF THE	017007	108
0000000008007012	PATIENT, THIS FINDING, IN LINE WITH	017008	108
0000000008007012	THE DEFINITION OF PRIVACY AS THE	017009	108
0000000008007012	MAXIMUM CHOICE OF OPTIONS IS	017010	108
0000000008007012	CONFIRMED BY OTHER STUDIES, MORE	017011	108
0000000008007012	INTERACTION AND SOCIABILITY OCCURS	017012	108
0000000008007012	IN HOUSING WHERE THERE IS PRIVATE	017013	108
0000000008007012	OUTDOOR SPACE, SUCH SPACE BRINGS	017014	108
0000000008007012	NEIGHBOURS TOGETHER MORE THAN	017015	108
0000000008007012	SHARED SPACE SINCE THEY DO NOT NEED	017016	108
0000000008007012	AN EXCUSE TO STAY THERE AND,	017017	108
0000000008007012	THEREFORE, DO NOT HURRIEDLY	017018	108
0000000008007012	TERMINATE CASUAL SOCIAL CONTACTS,	017019	108
0000000008007012	PEOPLE WITH PRIVATE OPEN SPACE	017020	108
0000000008007012	KNOW MORE NEIGHBORS THAN THOSE WITH	017021	108
0000000008007012	SHARED SPACE,	017022	108
0000000008006012	THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN FRONT AND	018001	108
0000000008006012	BACK REGIONS IS ALSO IMPORTANT IN	018002	108
0000000008006012	HOUSING,	018003	108
0000000008006012	A STUDY HAS SHOWN DISLIKE OF THE	019001	108
0000000008006012	MULTIPLE DWELLING AS BEING PARTLY	019002	108
0000000008006012	DUE TO THE UNCLARITY OF THE	019003	108
0000000008006012	TERRITORIAL STATUS OF ENTRIES,	019004	108
0000000008006012	STAIRS AND HALLWAYS, AND THE LACK	019005	108
0000000008006012	OF DISTINCTION BETWEEN FRONT AND	019006	108
0000000008006012	BACK,	019007	108
0000000008007012	THERE SEEMS TO BE AN INTERPLAY OF	020001	108
0000000008007012	CONSTANT ASPECTS (DRIVE, INSTINCT)	020002	108
0000000008007012	AND CULTURAL EXPRESSION (DEFENCE	020003	108
0000000008007012	RULES, PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL	020004	108
0000000008007012	MECHANISMS FOR MARKING TERRITORY	020005	108
0000000008007012	AND DEFINING PRIVACY, THE APPARENT	020006	108
0000000008007012	STRENGTH OF TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOUR	020007	108
0000000008007012	IS IN DIRECT CONFLICT WITH	020008	108
0000000008007012	DESIGNERS' NOTIONS OF OPEN PLANS IN	020009	108
0000000008007012	DWELLINGS AND OFFICES, COMMON	020010	108
0000000008007012	SPACES, SHARED GARDENS,	020011	108
0000000008007012	THE NOTION THAT PEOPLE DESIRE	021001	108

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0000000008007012	ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN, AND	021002	108
0000000008007012	CONTROL OVER, THEIR ENVIRONMENT	021003	108
0000000008007012	RATHER THAN MERELY ADAPT PASSIVELY	021004	108
0000000008007012	TO IT IS RECEIVING MORE ATTENTION,	021005	108
0000000008007012	OPEN ENDEDNESS AND INDETERMINACY IN	021006	108
0000000008007012	DESIGN IS A RECENT IDEA AND IS	021007	108
0000000008007012	INCREASINGLY BEING STUDIED, THIS IS	021008	108
0000000008007012	RELATED, THROUGH PERSONALIZATION,	021009	108
0000000008007012	TO TERRITORIALITY. IT IS A WAY OF	021010	108
0000000008007012	MARKING SPACE AND OCCUPANCY,	021011	108
0000000008007012	INDICATING THAT 'IT IS MINE'. THESE	021012	108
0000000008007012	NEEDS ARE SEX RELATED (WOMEN SHOW	021013	108
0000000008007012	THIS NEED MORE THAN MEN) AND	021014	108
0000000008007012	CULTURE RELATED, OPEN ENDEDNESS AND	021015	108
0000000008007012	INVOLVEMENT WITH THE ENVIRONMENT	021016	108
0000000008007012	ARE ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF MEMORY AND	021017	108
0000000008007012	IMAGEABILITY OF THE CITY,	021018	108
0000000008007012	UNFINISHED SURROUNDINGS, AT LEAST	021019	108
0000000008007012	IN THE CASE OF A HOMOGENEOUS GROUP,	021020	108
0000000008007012	HAVE POSITIVE EFFECTS ON SOCIAL	021021	108
0000000008007012	ORGANIZATION, PEOPLE'S DESIRE TO	021022	108
0000000008007012	REARRANGE FURNITURE IN ROOMS IS AN	021023	108
0000000008007012	IMPORTANT ASPECT OF OPEN ENDEDNESS	021024	108
0000000008007012	AND AN INFLUENCE ON PREFERENCES FOR	021025	108
0000000008007012	SQUARE RATHER THAN OBLONG ROOMS.	021026	108
0000000008007012	NOT ONLY ARE THERE DIFFERENT	022001	108
0000000008007012	PUBLICS FOR WHOM ONE NEEDS TO	022002	108
0000000008007012	DESIGN, BUT ALSO THERE IS AN	022003	108
0000000008007012	INCREASING BODY OF FINDINGS AND	022004	108
0000000008007012	SUGGESTIONS THAT DESIGNERS AND THE	022005	108
0000000008007012	PUBLIC ARE TWO CULTURES WITH	022006	108
0000000008007012	DIFFERENT VALUES, WAYS OF LIVING -	022007	108
0000000008007012	DIFFERENT UNIVERSES OF DISCOURSE,	022008	108
0000000008007012	THE PUBLIC AND DESIGNERS DIFFER IN	022009	108
0000000008007012	THEIR DEFINITION OF ENVIRONMENTAL	022010	108
0000000008007012	QUALITY IN HOUSING. THE PUBLIC	022011	108
0000000008007012	VALUES OPENNESS WHILE DESIGNERS	022012	108
0000000008007012	PREFER TIGHT, URBANE PLANNING.	022013	108
0000000008056012	THE DETERMINANTS OF LIGHT AND SUN	023001	108
0000000008056012	ARE UNIMPORTANT IN COMPARISON TO	023002	108
0000000008056012	VISUAL CONTROL OF THE ENTRY DOOR	023003	108
0000000008056012	AND DEFINITION OF PRIVATE AND	023004	108
0000000008056012	PUBLIC TERRITORY WITHIN THE OFFICE.	023005	108
0000000008007012	CULTURAL RELATIVISM, COMPLEXITY OF	024001	108
0000000008007012	MOTIVES, VALUES, SYMBOLS AND IMAGES	024002	108
0000000008007012	ACT AS DETERMINANTS OF SPACE	024003	108
0000000008007012	ORGANIZATION.	024004	108
0000000008052012	IT IS NO EASY MATTER TO ESTABLISH	001001	109
0000000008052012	THE UNDERLYING CAUSE BEHIND ALL	001002	109
0000000008052012	COMPLAINTS OF PRIVACY WHATEVER	001003	109
0000000008052012	PERCEPTUAL MODE THEY RELATE TO.	001004	109
0000000008052012	FIRSTLY, WE MUST DIFFERETIATE	001005	109
0000000008052012	BETWEEN WHETHER WE ARE DEALING WITH	001006	109
0000000008052012	PROBLEMS OF PERCEIVED OR REAL	001007	109
0000000008052012	PRIVACY, BY THIS, I REFER TO THE	001008	109
0000000008052012	DISTINCTION BETWEEN HOW MUCH	001009	109
0000000008052012	PRIVACY A PERSON FEELS HE HAS,	001010	109
0000000008052012	COMPARED WITH THE AMOUNT OF PRIVACY	001011	109
0000000008052012	THAT HE ACTUALLY HAS.	001012	109
0000000005002012	DESIGNER NEEDS TO KNOW WHETHER HE	002001	109

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000000000S002012	IS DEALING WITH TWO MUTUALLY	002002	109
000000000S002012	EXCLUSIVE ATTRIBUTES OF THE	002003	109
000000000S002012	OCCUPIER'S NEEDS (OUTWARD VISION	002004	109
000000000S002012	AND INWARD VISUAL PRIVACY) OR	002005	109
000000000S002012	WHETHER HE IS CONCERNED WITH A	002006	109
000000000S002012	SINGLE VALUE FUNCTION OF	002007	109
000000000S002012	'VISIBILITY'.	002008	109
000000000S002012	PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS DIFFER	003001	109
000000000S002012	DEPENDING UPON THE ACTIVITY WHICH	003002	109
000000000S002012	TAKES PLACE IN A ROOM.	003003	109
000000000S002011	THE ASSUMPTION IS THAT AS PEOPLE	004001	109
000000000S002011	BECOME MORE AWARE OF THEIR	004002	109
000000000S002011	SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT (BOTH	004003	109
000000000S002011	PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL) SO THEIR	004004	109
000000000S002011	JUDGEMENTS OF PERCEIVED PRIVACY ARE	004005	109
000000000S002011	MODIFIED AND APPROACH A LEVEL WHICH	004006	109
000000000S002011	IS ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO THE REAL	004007	109
000000000S002011	AMOUNT OF PRIVACY PRESENT IN A	004008	109
000000000S002011	GIVEN SITUATION	004009	109
000000000S002012	A MESH MATERIAL CAN AFFECT THE	005001	109
000000000S002012	AMOUNT OF VISION THROUGH IT IN A	005002	109
000000000S002012	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT WAYS, BY	005003	109
000000000S002012	CHANGES IN SUCH FACTORS AS THREAD	005004	109
000000000S002012	THICKNESS; WEAVE DENSITY; WEAVE	005005	109
000000000S002012	ORIENTATION, AND SO ON.	005006	109
000000000S002012	CLEARLY, THE HIGHER THE SOLID TO	006001	109
000000000S002012	VOID RATIO OF THE WEAVE, THE MORE	006002	109
000000000S002012	DIFFICULT IT IS TO SEE THROUGH THE	006003	109
000000000S002012	MATERIAL AND HENCE IT CAN BE	006004	109
000000000S002012	ASSUMED THE GREATER THE VISUAL	006005	109
000000000S002012	PRIVACY IT AFFORDS.	006006	109
000000000S002012	THE DESIRED LEVELS OF OUTWARD	007001	109
000000000S002012	VISION AND INWARD VISUAL PRIVACY	007002	109
000000000S002012	ARE OPPOSING REQUIREMENTS OF THE	007003	109
000000000S002012	SINGLE VALUE FUNCTION OR PERCEPTUAL	007004	109
000000000S002012	MODE OF 'VISIBILITY'.	007005	109
000000000S002013	IN A BRITISH STUDY OF OBSERVER	008001	109
000000000S002013	PRIVACY AND OUTWARD VISIBILITY	008002	109
000000000S002013	REQUIREMENTS A NUMBER OF MESH	008003	109
000000000S002013	SAMPLES DIFFERING ONLY IN RESPECT	008004	109
000000000S002013	TO THE SOLID TO VOID RATIO, THE	008005	109
000000000S002013	OBSERVER WAS SEATED AT A DISTANCE	008006	109
000000000S002013	OF 1.8 M FROM A GREY WALL SURFACE	008007	109
000000000S002013	IN WHICH WERE PLACED TWO WINDOW	008008	109
000000000S002013	APERTURES APPROXIMATELY 600 MM SQ.	008009	109
000000000S002013	DIRECT OUTWARD VIEWING WAS THROUGH	008010	109
000000000S002013	THE RIGHT HAND WINDOW APERTURE AT A	008011	109
000000000S002013	COLOURED PHOTOGRAPH OF AN OUTSIDE	008012	109
000000000S002013	VIEW BACK PROJECTED ON A	008013	109
000000000S002013	TRANSLUCENT SCREEN. INWARD VIEWING	008014	109
000000000S002013	WAS PERMITTED VIA THE LEFT HAND	008015	109
000000000S002013	WINDOW APERTURE AND THE TWO ANGLED	008016	109
000000000S002013	PLANE MIRRORS PLACED BETWEEN THE	008017	109
000000000S002013	WALL SURFACE AND THE PROJECTION	008018	109
000000000S002013	SCREEN. BY LOOKING INTO THE RIGHT	008019	109
000000000S002013	HAND MIRROR, THE OBSERVER SAW AN	008020	109
000000000S002013	IMAGE OF HIMSELF AS THOUGH BEING	008021	109
000000000S002013	OBSERVED BY AN OUTSIDE ONLOOKER AT	008022	109
000000000S002013	A DISTANCE OF 6 M FROM THE WINDOW.	008023	109
000000000S002013	BY MEANS OF A PULLEY SYSTEM THE	008024	109

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00000000005002013	OBSERVER CONTROLLED THE CHOICE OF	008025	109
00000000005002013	MESH SAMPLE IN THE TWO WINDOW	008026	109
00000000005002013	APERTURES FROM SIX DIFFERENT SOLID	008027	109
00000000005002013	TO VOID RATIOS RANGING IN OPTICAL	008028	109
00000000005002013	TRANSMITTANCE FROM 44-90 PERCENT,	008029	109
00000000005002013	ALL THE 30 OBSERVERS WERE	008030	109
00000000005002013	HOUSEWIVES, EACH OBSERVER MADE TWO	008031	109
00000000005002013	JUDGEMENTS ON ALL OF FOUR	008032	109
00000000005002013	TREATMENTS, THE FIRST STARTING AT	008033	109
00000000005002013	ONE, AND THE SECOND BY STARTING AT	008034	109
00000000005002013	THE OTHER OF THE EXTREME LIMITS OF	008035	109
00000000005002013	THE RANGE OF MESH DENSITIES, THE	008036	109
00000000005002013	CHANGEOVER POINT IN AN OBSERVER'S	008037	109
00000000005002013	IMPLIED JUDGEMENTS OF VISIBILITY	008038	109
00000000005002013	AND PRIVACY WAS THEN CONSIDERED TO	008039	109
00000000005002013	BE THE OPTIMUM MATERIAL UNDER THE	008040	109
00000000005002013	PREVAILING CONDITIONS OF VIEWING,	008041	109
00000000005002013	THUS EXPRESSING A SATISFACTORY	008042	109
00000000005002013	COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE OPPOSING	008043	109
00000000005002013	REQUIREMENTS FOR OUTWARD AND INWARD	008044	109
00000000005002013	VISION, THERE WAS A GREATER	008045	109
00000000005002013	VARIANCE IN THE SELECTION OF AN	008046	109
00000000005002013	OPTIMUM MESH DENSITY FOR THE	008047	109
00000000005002013	BEDROOM WITH PEDESTRIAN WALK	008048	109
00000000005002013	CONDITION THAN FOR THE KITCHEN	008049	109
00000000005002013	DINING ROOM WITH LANDSCAPE TYPE	008050	109
00000000005002013	VIEW, WHERE PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS	008051	109
00000000005002013	ARE EXPECTED TO BE HIGH THERE ARE	008052	109
00000000005002013	FAIRLY LARGE DIFFERENCES IN THE	008053	109
00000000005002013	NEEDS OF DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS, BY	008054	109
00000000005002013	FAR THE LARGEST SOURCE OF VARIANCE	008055	109
00000000005002013	WAS DUE TO THE ROOM FUNCTION	008056	109
00000000005002013	FACTOR, THE PRIVACY STANDARDS IN	008057	109
00000000005002013	THE BEDROOM WERE MUCH GREATER THAN	008058	109
00000000005002013	THOSE IN THE KITCHEN DINING ROOM,	008059	109
00000000005002013	OBSERVERS SHOWED A GREATER DESIRE	008060	109
00000000005002013	FOR OUTWARD VISION WITH THE	008061	109
00000000005002013	LANDSCAPE TYPE VIEW THAN WITH A	008062	109
00000000005002013	NEARBY PEDESTRIAN WALK, EXTROVERTS	008063	109
00000000005002013	HAVE HIGHER PRIVACY STANDARDS THAN	008064	109
00000000005002013	INTROVERTS,	008065	109
00000000003007011	ARCHITECTURE IS THE ART WHICH SO	001001	110
00000000003007011	DISPOSES AND ADORNS THE EDIFICES	001002	110
00000000003007011	RAISED BY MAN,,,THAT THE SIGHT OF	001003	110
00000000003007011	THEM MAY CONTRIBUTE TO HIS MENTAL	001004	110
00000000003007011	HEALTH, POWER AND PLEASURE,	001005	110
00000000003007011	ARCHITECTURE AFTER COMPLYING WITH	002001	110
00000000003007011	THE NECESSITIES OF COMMON USES	002002	110
00000000003007011	(SUCH AS WE UNDERSTAND	002003	110
00000000003007011	PERHAPS BY STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND	002004	110
00000000003007011	DRAINAGE) IMPRESSES ON ITS FORMS	002005	110
00000000003007011	CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS DEEMED	002006	110
00000000003007011	UNNECESSARY ABOVE AND BEYOND ITS	002007	110
00000000003007011	COMMON USE,	002008	110
00000000003086013	IN SCOTLAND A SERIES OF STUDIES WAS	003001	110
00000000003086013	CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE HOW	003002	110
00000000003086013	BEHAVIOUR IS RELATED TO THE	003003	110
00000000003086013	PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE	003004	110
00000000003086013	ENVIRONMENT, SCALES WERE DEVELOPED	003005	110
00000000003086013	TO APPRAISE THE ENVIRONMENT, 49	003006	110
00000000003086013	PAIRS OF ADJECTIVES WERE SELECTED	003007	110
00000000003086013	AS BEING MOST LIKELY TO BE	003008	110

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0000000003086013	REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DIMENSIONS	003009	110
0000000003086013	UNDER STUDY, EACH PAIR WAS RATED	003010	110
0000000003086013	FROM 1-7 TO FORM A BI-POLAR SCALE,	003011	110
0000000003086013	E,G,, HOT 1234567 COLD, 24	003012	110
0000000003086013	MONOCHROMATIC LINE DRAWINGS OF THE	003013	110
0000000003086013	INTERIORS OF ROOMS WERE PREPARED,	003014	110
0000000003086013	THE ROOMS IN THE DRAWINGS, ALTHOUGH	003015	110
0000000003086013	SIMILAR IN SIZE, VARIED	003016	110
0000000003086013	CONSIDERABLY IN THEIR SHAPE AND	003017	110
0000000003086013	PLEASANTNESS, USING 67 RESPONDENTS,	003018	110
0000000003086013	WHO WERE NON ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS	003019	110
0000000003086013	(18-25 YEARS), THE CARDS WERE	003020	110
0000000003086013	JUDGED ON ALL OF THE 50 SCALES, I	003021	110
0000000003086013	OBTAINED 26 REPLICATIONS OF EACH	003022	110
0000000003086013	SCALE JUDGEMENT FOR EACH DRAWING,	003023	110
0000000003086013	AND THE ANALYSIS WAS BY PRINCIPAL	003024	110
0000000003086013	COMPONENT ANALYSIS WITH VARIMAX	003025	110
0000000003086013	ROTATIONS, THIS ANALYSIS ACCOUNTS	003026	110
0000000003086013	FOR OBSERVED PHENOMENA BY	003027	110
0000000003086013	IDENTIFYING BASIC UNDERLYING	003028	110
0000000003086013	VARIABLES, FROM THESE RESULTS, 8	003029	110
0000000003086013	SIGNIFICANT FACTORS WERE OBTAINED,	003030	110
0000000003086013	THREE OF THESE FACTORS TOOK UP MOST	003031	110
0000000003086013	OF THE VARIANCE AND ARE DISCUSSED	003032	110
0000000003086013	IN THIS ARTICLE, THEY ARE ACTIVITY,	003033	110
0000000003086013	HARMONY, AND FRIENDLINESS, THESE	003034	110
0000000003086013	FACTORS WERE EXAMINED BY MEANS OF A	003035	110
0000000003086013	GUTTMAN SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS; THIS	003036	110
0000000003086013	INDICATES WHETHER A SCALE CAN BE	003037	110
0000000003086013	DERIVED FROM THEM WHICH ACTUALLY	003038	110
0000000003086013	INVOLVES ONLY A SINGLE DIMENSION,	003039	110
0000000003086013	EACH OF THE SCALES ON REPEATED	003040	110
0000000003086013	OCCASIONS GAVE COEFFICIENTS OF	003041	110
0000000003086013	REPRODUCIBILITY OF 0,93 AND ABOVE,	003042	110
0000000003086013	THESE SCALES CAN BE USED WITH SOME	003043	110
0000000003086013	CONFIDENCE IN JUDGING DRAWINGS OF	003044	110
0000000003086013	ROOMS SINCE THEY ARE ALL WITHIN A	003045	110
0000000003086013	7 PERCENT ERROR, AN EXPERIMENT WAS	003046	110
0000000003086013	NEXT CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER	003047	110
0000000003086013	THE SCALES CAN BE OF USE IN REAL	003048	110
0000000003086013	ROOMS, THE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN WAS	003049	110
0000000003086013	SUCH THAT ONE EXPERIMENTER	003050	110
0000000003086013	INTERVIEWED ONE QUARTER OF THE	003051	110
0000000003086013	SUBJECTS IN EACH OF TWO ROOMS, THE	003052	110
0000000003086013	SUBJECTS WERE ASKED TO ASSESS THE	003053	110
0000000003086013	ROOMS ON THE SCALES AND THEN JUDGE	003054	110
0000000003086013	SOME DRAWINGS AS PART OF ANOTHER	003055	110
0000000003086013	EXPERIMENT, BEFORE THEY LEFT THE	003056	110
0000000003086013	ROOM, THEY WERE ASKED TO REPEAT	003057	110
0000000003086013	THEIR ASSESSMENT WITHOUT REFERENCE	003058	110
0000000003086013	TO THEIR FIRST RESPONSES, SUBJECTS	003059	110
0000000003086013	WERE 32 HOUSEWIVES FROM A SCOTTISH	003060	110
0000000003086013	NEW TOWN WHO WERE BETWEEN THE AGES	003061	110
0000000003086013	OF 21 AND 35, INTERVIEWERS WERE TWO	003062	110
0000000003086013	ARCHITECTURAL UNDERGRADUATES, THE	003063	110
0000000003086013	TWO ROOMS LED OFF THE SAME CORRIDOR	003064	110
0000000003086013	AND WAITING SPACE FROM WHICH ALL	003065	110
0000000003086013	THE SUBJECTS ARRIVED, THE DESK	003066	110
0000000003086013	ARRANGEMENT AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE	003067	110
0000000003086013	DOORS WERE IDENTICAL, BUT MIRRORED	003068	110
0000000003086013	IN PLAN, ROOM A WAS TWICE THE SIZE	003069	110
0000000003086013	OF ROOM B AND WAS WINDOWLESS, IT	003070	110
0000000003086013	HAD A CONCRETE FLOOR AND THE	003071	110
0000000003086013	CEILING SUPPORTED AIR CONDITIONING	003072	110
0000000003086013	DUCTING, IT WAS NORMALLY USED AS A	003073	110
0000000003086013	STORE FOR OFFICE FURNITURE AND	003074	110

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0000000003086013	CLERICAL EQUIPMENT WHICH WAS NOT	003075	110
0000000003086013	REMOVED FOR THE EXPERIMENT. THE	003076	110
0000000003086013	SEATING WAS OF THE SAME TYPE AS IN	003077	110
0000000003086013	ROOM B. THIS ROOM WAS NORMALLY USED	003078	110
0000000003086013	AS AN OFFICE FOR A PROFESSOR'S	003079	110
0000000003086013	SECRETARY AND HAD THREE WINDOWS	003080	110
0000000003086013	WITH VENETIAN BLINDS AND NUMEROUS	003081	110
0000000003086013	POTTED PLANTS. THE FLOOR WAS	003082	110
0000000003086013	HARDWOOD BLOCKS, PARTIALLY COVERED	003083	110
0000000003086013	BY A WHITE INDIAN CARPET. THE	003084	110
0000000003086013	RESULTS WERE ANALYSED SEPARATELY	003085	110
0000000003086013	FOR THE INITIAL AND FINAL SCORES BY	003086	110
0000000003086013	USING AN ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE,	003087	110
0000000003086013	INITIAL SCORES FOR THE ROOMS	003088	110
0000000003086013	INDICATE THAT THE HARMONY SCALE	003089	110
0000000003086013	CLEARLY DEMONSTRATES A DIFFERENCE	003090	110
0000000003086013	BETWEEN THE SCORES DEPENDING ON	003091	110
0000000003086013	WHICH ROOM THE SUBJECT OCCUPIED.	003092	110
0000000003086013	ROOM B IS SEEN AS MORE HARMONIOUS	003093	110
0000000003086013	THAN ROOM A AT A SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	003094	110
0000000003086013	OF 0.5 PERCENT, THE FRIENDLINESS	003095	110
0000000003086013	SCALE DEMONSTRATES A VERY SIMILAR	003096	110
0000000003086013	RESULT TO THAT OF THE HARMONY	003097	110
0000000003086013	SCORES, SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL AGAIN	003098	110
0000000003086013	WAS 0.5 PERCENT WITH ROOM B SEEN AS	003099	110
0000000003086013	MORE FRIENDLY. IN CONSIDERING THE	003100	110
0000000003086013	SCORES FOR THE REPEAT OF THE	003101	110
0000000003086013	JUDGEMENT, THE SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	003102	110
0000000003086013	OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIRST	003103	110
0000000003086013	AND SECOND JUDGEMENTS WAS 0.1	003104	110
0000000003086013	PERCENT. THESE THEN ARE A SET OF	003105	110
0000000003086013	THREE TOOLS FOR APPRAISING THE	003106	110
0000000003086013	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, THEIR VALUE	003107	110
0000000003086013	LIES IN THEIR ABILITY TO	003108	110
0000000003086013	DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE SEPARATE	003109	110
0000000003086013	DIMENSIONS PEOPLE USE TO DESCRIBE	003110	110
0000000003086013	BUILDINGS. THEY CAN BE USED TO RATE	003111	110
0000000003086013	DIFFERENT ROOMS.	003112	110
0000000003086013	EXPERIMENT A (CONDUCTED IN	004001	110
0000000003086013	SCOTLAND) STUDIED EFFECTS OF	004002	110
0000000003086013	DIFFERENT FEATURES OF ROOMS.	004003	110
0000000003086013	DRAWINGS OF ROOM INTERIORS WERE	004004	110
0000000003086013	USED, ONE FURNITURE ARRANGEMENT	004005	110
0000000003086013	SHOWED AN EASY CHAIR GROUPING, THE	004006	110
0000000003086013	OTHER A DESK ARRANGEMENT. FOUR	004007	110
0000000003086013	DIFFERENT TYPES OF WINDOW WERE	004008	110
0000000003086013	USED; TWO ALLOWING A VIEW AND TWO	004009	110
0000000003086013	WELL ABOVE EYE LEVEL. THE STUDY	004010	110
0000000003086013	INCLUDED A FLAT ROOF OR A SLOPING	004011	110
0000000003086013	CEILING. DRAWINGS OF ROOMS WITH	004012	110
0000000003086013	LARGE AND SMALL BOOKCASES IN THEM	004013	110
0000000003086013	WERE INCLUDED TO HELP SOLVE THE	004014	110
0000000003086013	QUESTION OF WHETHER ONE SETTING MAY	004015	110
0000000003086013	BE MORE SUITABLE FOR ONE ACTIVITY	004016	110
0000000003086013	THAN ANOTHER. THERE WERE 32	004017	110
0000000003086013	POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF FURNITURE,	004018	110
0000000003086013	SEATING, WINDOWS AND ROOM SHAPE	004019	110
0000000003086013	(2X2X4X2). ONCE AGAIN, THE SCOTTISH	004020	110
0000000003086013	HOUSEWIVES MADE THE JUDGEMENTS, FOR	004021	110
0000000003086013	THIS EXPERIMENT THEY USED THE	004022	110
0000000003086013	FRIENDLINESS SCALE, AND JUDGED ONLY	004023	110
0000000003086013	16 OF THE DRAWINGS TO PREVENT	004024	110
0000000003086013	BOREDOM AND FATIGUE. THE SEATING	004025	110
0000000003086013	ARRANGEMENTS HAD NO SIGNIFICANT	004026	110
0000000003086013	EFFECT ON JUDGEMENTS OF ROOM	004027	110

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0000000003086013	DRAWINGS, THE WINDOWS HAD A	004028	110
0000000003086013	SIGNIFICANT EFFECT, THE ROOM SHAPES	004029	110
0000000003086013	PRODUCED AN EFFECT WHICH WAS	004030	110
0000000003086013	SIGNIFICANT AT THE 0.5 PERCENT	004031	110
0000000003086013	LEVEL, THE SLOPING CEILING WAS SEEN	004032	110
0000000003086013	AS BEING MOST FRIENDLY, THE	004033	110
0000000003086013	VARIATIONS IN FURNITURE AND	004034	110
0000000003086013	BOOKCASE DID NOT PRODUCE A	004035	110
0000000003086013	SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT RESPONSE IN	004036	110
0000000003086013	RATINGS OF ROOM DRAWINGS,	004037	110
0000000003086013	EXPERIMENT B, BASED ON 12 DRAWINGS	004038	110
0000000003086013	WITH TWO WINDOW TYPES) TWO ROOM	004039	110
0000000003086013	SHAPES; AND THREE SEATING	004040	110
0000000003086013	ARRANGEMENTS, SUBJECTS WERE 41	004041	110
0000000003086013	MEMBERS OF FIRST YEAR IN THE	004042	110
0000000003086013	SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, RESULTS	004043	110
0000000003086013	SHOWED THAT THE SEATING ARRANGEMENT	004044	110
0000000003086013	HAD AN EFFECT SIGNIFICANT BEYOND	004045	110
0000000003086013	THE 0.5 PERCENT LEVEL THE EASY	004046	110
0000000003086013	CHAIRS BEING SEEN AS MORE FRIENDLY	004047	110
0000000003086013	THAN THE DESK ARRANGEMENT, THE LAST	004048	110
0000000003086013	STUDY WAS CONDUCTED TO COMPARE THE	004049	110
0000000003086013	RESPONSES OF THE HOUSEWIVES AND THE	004050	110
0000000003086013	STUDENT ARCHITECTS, WITH STUDENT	004051	110
0000000003086013	PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PROFESSIONAL	004052	110
0000000003086013	ARCHITECTS, EXCEPT FOR DRAWING L	004053	110
0000000003086013	(USUALLY JUDGED AS THE MOST	004054	110
0000000003086013	FRIENDLY ROOM) THE SCORES BETWEEN	004055	110
0000000003086013	THE TESTED GROUPS ARE NOT	004056	110
0000000003086013	SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT, ALL THE	004057	110
0000000003086013	RESULTS ARE SIGNIFICANT AT THE ONE	004058	110
0000000003086013	PERCENT LEVEL, SHOWING THAT EVEN	004059	110
0000000003086013	WIDELY DIFFERENT GROUPS DO THINK	004060	110
0000000003086013	SOMEWHAT ALIKE OF THE CHARACTERS OF	004061	110
0000000003086013	THE INTERIORS OF ROOMS, FOR THREE	004062	110
0000000003086013	GROUPS THE SEATING WAS THE MOST	004063	110
0000000003086013	IMPORTANT VARIABLE, THE ROOF WAS	004064	110
0000000003086013	THE SECOND IN IMPORTANCE EXCEPT FOR	004065	110
0000000003086013	THE CONFERENCE ARCHITECTS WHO WERE	004066	110
0000000003086013	THE ONLY GROUP TO BE STRONGLY	004067	110
0000000003086013	INFLUENCED BY THE WINDOWS, MOST OF	004068	110
0000000003086013	THE SUBJECTS SAW THE WINDOWS AS	004069	110
0000000003086013	BEING THE LEAST IMPORTANT OF THE	004070	110
0000000003086013	THREE MAIN VARIABLES, THE	004071	110
0000000003086013	PSYCHOLOGISTS AND ARCHITECTS JUDGED	004072	110
0000000003086013	THE VARIABLES IN A VERY SIMILAR	004073	110
0000000003086013	MANNER AND RANKED THEM IDENTICALLY.	004074	110
0000000001002013	FIFTY RESEARCH OFFICERS	001001	111
0000000001002013	INDIVIDUALLY PERFORMED TESTS OF	001002	111
0000000001002013	ACCURACY (DOT TRACKING AND	001003	111
0000000001002013	ATTENTION TO VERBALLY PRESENTED	001004	111
0000000001002013	NUMERALS) IN A CONTROLLED	001005	111
0000000001002013	THERMAL ENVIRONMENT CHAMBER,	001006	111
0000000001002013	SIMILAR IN SIZE TO A SMALL DOMESTIC	001007	111
0000000001002013	ROOM, UNDER TEMPERATURES RANGING	001008	111
0000000001002013	FROM 60-80 DEGREES F., RELATIVE	001009	111
0000000001002013	HUMIDITY 40-50 PERCENT, AND AIR	001010	111
0000000001002013	SPEED 25 FT. PER MIN. THE EFFECT	001011	111
0000000001002013	OF TEMPERATURE BY A STATISTICALLY	001012	111
0000000001002013	SIGNIFICANT ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE	001013	111
0000000001002013	YIELDED AN OPTIMAL PERFORMANCE AT	001014	111
0000000001002013	A LITTLE BELOW 65 DEGREES.	001015	111

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0000000007002013	FOUR EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED:	001001	117
0000000007002013	THREE UNDER FACTORY CONDITIONS, ONE	001002	117
0000000007002013	A LABORATORY EXPERIMENT. IN EACH	001003	117
0000000007002013	EXPERIMENT SUBJECTS PERFORMED TASKS	001004	117
0000000007002013	INVOLVING INSPECTIONS FOR DEFECTS	001005	117
0000000007002013	IN MANUFACTURED PARTS UNDER VARYING	001006	117
0000000007002013	CONDITIONS OF SILENCE AND MUSIC. IN	001007	117
0000000007002013	ALL FOUR EXPERIMENTS THERE WAS A	001008	117
0000000007002013	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT	001009	117
0000000007002013	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MUSIC AND NON	001010	117
0000000007002013	MUSIC CONDITIONS. LIVELY MUSIC CAN	001011	117
0000000007002013	INFLUENCE EFFICIENCY POSITIVELY ON	001012	117
0000000007002013	SHORT CYCLE REPETITIVE TASKS.	001013	117
0000000007002013	IMPROVEMENT RESULTS FROM PREVENTING	001014	117
0000000007002013	FALL OFF IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE	001015	117
0000000007002013	SESSION. CONTINUOUS MUSIC IS NO	001016	117
0000000007002013	BETTER THAN CONTINUOUS NOISE IN	001017	117
0000000007002013	TERMS OF EFFICIENCY. SCHEDULING	001018	117
0000000007002013	PERIODS OF MUSIC MUST BE RELATED TO	001019	117
0000000007002013	THE LENGTH OF THE ACTILE PERIOD AND	001020	117
0000000007002013	TO THE LENGTH OF THE PERIOD OF	001021	117
0000000007002013	MUSIC.	001022	117
1510000008002073	TO DETERMINE IF THERE WERE PATTERNS	001001	123
1510000008002073	OF PREFERENCE IN RELATION TO THE	001002	123
1510000008002073	AREA OF THE ROOM AND PROXIMITY OF	001003	123
1510000008002073	OTHER PEOPLE, PATRONS WERE OBSERVED	001004	123
1510000008002073	IN THE RESERVE ROOM IN THE MAIN	001005	123
1510000008002073	LIBRARY OF A LARGE UNIVERSITY.	001006	123
1510000008002073	RESULTS SHOWED THAT ABOUT 80	001007	123
1510000008002073	PERCENT CHOSE END SEATS AT SIX MAN	001008	123
1510000008002073	TABLES. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT	001009	123
1510000008002073	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF	001010	123
1510000008002073	RESERVE USERS IN THE FRONT AS	001011	123
1510000008002073	OPPOSED TO THE BACK OF THE ROOM.	001012	123
1510000008002073	THERE WAS A TENDENCY FOR THE	001013	123
1510000008002073	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE CHOOSING THE	001014	123
1510000008002073	FRONT SECTION TO BE INITIALLY HIGH	001015	123
1510000008002073	AND THEN DECREASE AS MORE PEOPLE	001016	123
1510000008002073	ENTERED THE ROOM, SEATS AT SOME OF	001017	123
1510000008002073	THE TABLES WERE NEVER USED. PEOPLE	001018	123
1510000008002073	WHO ENTERED ALONE PREFERRED TO SIT	001019	123
1510000008002073	ALONE, THE FEW PEOPLE WHO DID NOT	001020	123
1510000008002073	KNOW EACH OTHER AND OCCUPIED THE	001021	123
1510000008002073	SAME TABLE, TENDED TO SIT TOWARD	001022	123
1510000008002073	THE SOCIOFUGAL END OF THE SPECTRUM.	001023	123
1510000008002073	PEOPLE WHO KNEW EACH OTHER TENDED	001024	123
1510000008002073	TO SIT TOWARD THE SOCIOFUGAL END OF	001025	123
1510000008002073	THE SPECTRUM, PEOPLE WHO KNEW EACH	001026	123
1510000008002073	OTHER TENDED TO SIT ACROSS RATHER	001027	123
1510000008002073	THAN SIDE BY SIDE.	001028	123
151000000802 0 1	AN OPTIMAL SITUATION WOULD BE THE	002001	123
151000000802 0 1	PROVISION OF A VARIETY OF AREAS -	002002	123
151000000802 0 1	PRIVATE STUDY ROOMS, LARGE READING	002003	123
151000000802 0 1	AREAS, DISCUSSION AREAS, ETC. AN	002004	123
151000000802 0 1	ECONOMICAL WAY TO MEET THESE	002005	123
151000000802 0 1	STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS WOULD BE TO	002006	123
151000000802 0 1	BUILD FLEXIBILITY INTO THE LIBRARY,	002007	123
151000000802 0 1	SO THAT THE SAME ROOM CAN BE USED	002008	123
151000000802 0 1	FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.	002009	123
0000000008002012	...IT HAS OFTEN BEEN SUGGESTED,	001001	126
0000000008002012	ON THE BASIS OF STATIC	001002	126

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00000000008002012	ANTHROPOMETRIC DATA, THAT A FIXED	001003	128
00000000008002012	DESK HEIGHT OF 28 IN.(711 MM.) IS	001004	128
00000000008002012	THE BEST SINGLE COMPROMISE DESK	001005	128
00000000008002012	HEIGHT...THERE IS ROOM FOR DOUBT	001006	128
00000000008002012	WHETHER THIS CONCLUSION IS	001007	128
00000000008002012	ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED,EITHER BY	001008	128
00000000008002012	STATIC DATA OR FITTING TRIALS, AND	001009	128
00000000008002012	WHETHER ONE FIXED HEIGHT CAN COVER	001010	128
00000000008002012	ALL REQUIREMENTS...DESKS SHOULD BE	001011	128
00000000008002012	ADJUSTABLE AND LOWER IN HEIGHT...	001012	128
00000000008002012	THE RANGE REQUIRED FOR ADJUSTABLE	001013	128
00000000008002012	DESKS WILL FALL BETWEEN 23 AND 30	001014	128
00000000008002012	INCHES FOR GENERAL PURPOSE DESKS.	001015	128
00000000008002012	THE OPTIMUM FIXED HEIGHT APPEARS	001016	128
00000000008002012	LIKELY TO BE 27 INCHES RATHER THAN	001017	128
00000000008002012	28 INCHES.	001018	128
00000000008002011	THE DESK USER MUST BE ABLE TO SIT	002001	128
00000000008002011	COMFORTABLY WITH FEET ON THE FLOOR,	002002	128
00000000008002011	LEGS AT APPROXIMATELY RIGHT ANGLES	002003	128
00000000008002011	TO THE THIGHS, WITH FOREARMS	002004	128
00000000008002011	RESTING ON THE DESK TOP. LEGS AND	002005	128
00000000008002011	ARMS MUST BE UNHAMPERED, SINCE	002006	128
00000000008002011	FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND CHANGE OF	002007	128
00000000008002011	POSTURE ARE COMFORT CONSTITUENTS.	002008	128
00000000008002011	THE DESK TOP MUST THEREFORE BE	002009	128
00000000008002011	APPROXIMATELY AT ELBOW HEIGHT,	002010	128
00000000008002011	THERE MUST BE CLEARANCE FOR THE	002011	128
00000000008002011	THIGHS BETWEEN SEAT AND DESK TOP,	002012	128
00000000008002011	AND THE SEAT MUST BE AT OR SLIGHTLY	002013	128
00000000008002011	BELOW LOWER LEG (POPLITEAL) HEIGHT.	002014	128
01000000008002073	ISSUES STUDIED WERE: (A) WHETHER	001001	141
01000000008002073	THERE WAS AN AREA IN THE CLASSROOM	001002	141
01000000008002073	THAT RECEIVED A DISPROPORTIONATE	001003	141
01000000008002073	SHARE OF TEACHER-PUPIL INTERACTION;	001004	141
01000000008002073	(B) TO DESCRIBE TEACHER MOBILITY IN	001005	141
01000000008002073	A CLASSROOM AND DETERMINE WHETHER	001006	141
01000000008002073	THIS MIGHT BE RELATED TO THE	001007	141
01000000008002073	EXISTENCE OF A ZONE OF INTERACTION;	001008	141
01000000008002073	(C) TO STUDY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN	001009	141
01000000008002073	ZONES OF INCREASED PARTICIPATION	001010	141
01000000008002073	AND TEACHER RESPONSES LABELLED	001011	141
01000000008002073	POSITIVE, NEGATIVE, AND NO	001012	141
01000000008002073	RESPONSE. DATA FOR THE INVESTGATION	001013	141
01000000008002073	CONSISTED OF RECORDS OF LIVE SCHOOL	001014	141
01000000008002073	LESSONS OBTAINED BY TRAINED	001015	141
01000000008002073	OBSERVERS AS COMPARED WITH	001016	141
01000000008002073	VIDEOTAPED RECORDINGS. SUBJECTS	001017	141
01000000008002073	WERE 53 CHILDREN, 26 IN A GRADE	001018	141
01000000008002073	FIVE LANGUAGE ARTS CLASS, AND 27	001019	141
01000000008002073	IN A GRADE EIGHT SOCIAL STUDIES	001020	141
01000000008002073	CLASS. TEACHERS WERE TWO FEMALES	001021	141
01000000008002073	WHO AGREED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE	001022	141
01000000008002073	STUDY, BUT WHO WERE NOT INFORMED	001023	141
01000000008002073	OF THE EXACT NATURE OF THE	001024	141
01000000008002073	HYPOTHESES INVESTIGATED. FIVE SETS	001025	141
01000000008002073	OF BEHAVIOR CATEGORIES WERE	001026	141
01000000008002073	DEVISED: (1) TEACHER LOCATION; (2)	001027	141
01000000008002073	SPECIFIC PUPIL EMITTER; (3)	001028	141
01000000008002073	SPECIFIC PUPIL TARGET; (4) DIFFUSE	001029	141
01000000008002073	EMITTER CATEGORY; (5) DIFFUSE PUPIL	001030	141
01000000008002073	TARGET. THE HEADING TEACHER	001031	141
01000000008002073	RESPONSES TO PUPIL VERBALIZATIONS	001032	141
01000000008002073	INCLUDED: (A) A POSITIVE RESPONSE	001033	141

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0100000008002073	BY THE TEACHER TO A PUPIL	001034	141
0100000008002073	VERBALIZATION; (B) A NEGATIVE	001035	141
0100000008002073	RESPONSE; (C) NO RESPONSE AT ALL,	001036	141
0100000008002073	THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS WERE	001037	141
0100000008002073	MET: (A) NO PARTICIPATING TEACHER	001038	141
0100000008002073	HAD LESS THAN 2 YEARS' TEACHING	001039	141
0100000008002073	EXPERIENCE; (B) ONLY REGULAR CLASS	001040	141
0100000008002073	GROUPS WERE USED; (C) CLASS HAD A	001041	141
0100000008002073	MINIMUM OF 25 STUDENTS; (D) DESKS	001042	141
0100000008002073	WERE ARRANGED IN ROWS, SEATING	001043	141
0100000008002073	CHOICES WERE MADE BY STUDENTS VS,	001044	141
0100000008002073	ASSIGNMENT BY TEACHERS, TEACHERS	001045	141
0100000008002073	AND STUDENTS WERE OBSERVED IN THE	001046	141
0100000008002073	SAME SUBJECT CLASS ON 20 SEPARATE	001047	141
0100000008002073	OCCASIONS SPREAD OVER A 6-WEEK	001048	141
0100000008002073	PERIOD, OBSERVERS, SEATED AT THE	001049	141
0100000008002073	BACK OF THE ROOM, RECORDED	001050	141
0100000008002073	OBSERVATIONS IN EACH CATEGORY FOR	001051	141
0100000008002073	APPROXIMATELY 10 MINUTES EACH	001052	141
0100000008002073	SESSION ON A TALLY SHEET	001053	141
0100000008002073	REPRESENTING THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE	001054	141
0100000008002073	CLASSROOM, OBSERVATION AND	001055	141
0100000008002073	RECORDING LASTED FOR 1 MINUTE	001056	141
0100000008002073	FOLLOWED BY A 15-SECOND PAUSE,	001057	141
0100000008002073	ANOTHER MINUTE OF OBSERVATION	001058	141
0100000008002073	FOLLOWED BY A PAUSE OF 15 SECONDS	001059	141
0100000008002073	AND SO ON UNTIL THE 10 MINUTES HAD	001060	141
0100000008002073	EXPIRED, THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT	001061	141
0100000008002073	SEX DIFFERENCES (P>.05) FOR BOTH	001062	141
0100000008002073	TARGET AND EMITTER FREQUENCIES IN	001063	141
0100000008002073	EITHER CLASS A OR B, 29 PERCENT OF	001064	141
0100000008002073	THE EMITTER INCIDENTS AND 31	001065	141
0100000008002073	PERCENT OF THE TARGET INCIDENTS	001066	141
0100000008002073	WERE LOCATED IN THE CENTER FRONT	001067	141
0100000008002073	"ACTION ZONE", ONE QUARTER OF THE	001068	141
0100000008002073	STUDENTS IN CLASSES A AND B	001069	141
0100000008002073	RECEIVED 47 PERCENT AND 61 PERCENT	001070	141
0100000008002073	OF THE TEACHERS' POSITIVE	001071	141
0100000008002073	VERBALIZATIONS, RESPECTIVELY, MALES	001072	141
0100000008002073	RECEIVED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE (P<.01)	001073	141
0100000008002073	TEACHER APPROVAL THAN DID FEMALES,	001074	141
0100000008002073	FOR MALES ONLY, FREQUENCY OF	001075	141
0100000008002073	RECEIVING POSITIVE RESPONSES WAS	001076	141
0100000008002073	CORRELATED SIGNIFICANTLY (RHO=.53;	001077	141
0100000008002073	T=3.00, P<.01) WITH EMITTER	001078	141
0100000008002073	RESPONSES, FOR FEMALES TEACHER	001079	141
0100000008002073	INITIATED PRAISE IS DISPERSED MORE	001080	141
0100000008002073	RANDOMLY? FOR MALES THE MORE HE	001081	141
0100000008002073	PARTICIPATES, THE MORE REWARDING	001082	141
0100000008002073	STATEMENTS HE RECEIVES, TEACHERS'	001083	141
0100000008002073	NONVERBAL APPROVAL AND POSITIVE	001084	141
0100000008002073	CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK WERE NOT	001085	141
0100000008002073	RECORDED IN THE STUDY, A "D ACTION	001086	141
0100000008002073	ZONE," WAS DEFINED AS COMPRISING	001087	141
0100000008002073	ONE QUARTER OF THE PUPILS IN THE	001088	141
0100000008002073	CLASS WHO SAT IN DESKS ADJACENT TO	001089	141
0100000008002073	ONE ANOTHER SO THAT THE TOTAL SCORE	001090	141
0100000008002073	OF EMITTER AND TARGET INCIDENTS WAS	001091	141
0100000008002073	MAXIMIZED, IN CLASS A THE "D ACTION	001092	141
0100000008002073	ZONE" ACCOUNTED FOR 46.6 PERCENT OF	001093	141
0100000008002073	THE EMITTER INCIDENTS AND 48.1	001094	141
0100000008002073	PERCENT OF THE TARGETS, IN CLASS B	001095	141
0100000008002073	42.1 PERCENT OF THE EMITTERS AND	001096	141
0100000008002073	50.7 PERCENT OF THE TARGETS WERE	001097	141
0100000008002073	LOCATED IN THIS ZONE, FOR CLASS A	001098	141
0100000008002073	THE ACTION ZONE FOR TARGETS WAS	001099	141

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0100000008002073	SPREAD ACROSS THE FRONT SEATS OF	001100	141
0100000008002073	THE ROOM, WHILE FOR EMITTERS IT	001101	141
0100000008002073	EMERGED IN THE RIGHT CENTER OF THE	001102	141
0100000008002073	ROOM WITH NO OVERLAPPING OF THE TWO	001103	141
0100000008002073	ZONES. CLASS B HAD ITS "D ACTION	001104	141
0100000008002073	ZONE" FOR TARGETS IN THE LEFT FRONT	001105	141
0100000008002073	OF THE ROOM, WHILE THE ZONE FOR	001106	141
0100000008002073	EMITTERS WAS SITUATED IN THE RIGHT	001107	141
0100000008002073	FRONT SECTION OF THE ROOM WITH NO	001108	141
0100000008002073	OVERLAPPING. PUPILS SEATED FURTHER	001109	141
0100000008002073	FROM THE TEACHER WERE NOT SINGLED	001110	141
0100000008002073	OUT FOR COMMUNICATION AS OFTEN AS	001111	141
0100000008002073	THOSE SEATED AT THE FRONT OF THE	001112	141
0100000008002073	CLASS, WHEREAS PUPILS SEATED IN THE	001113	141
0100000008002073	MIDDLE SEATS AND THE BACK WERE MORE	001114	141
0100000008002073	LIKELY TO INITIATE COMMUNICATION	001115	141
0100000008002073	WITH THE TEACHER THAN TO RECEIVE	001116	141
0100000008002073	IT. DISPARITY PREVAILED IN THE	001117	141
0100000008002073	ADMINISTATION OF TEACHER	001118	141
0100000008002073	QUALITATIVE RESPONSES, SEX	001119	141
0100000008002073	DIFFERENTIALLY INTERACTS WITH	001120	141
0100000008002073	PUPIL STATUS AS EMITTERS AND	001121	141
0100000008002073	TARGETS. FOR FEMALES TEACHER	001122	141
0100000008002073	APPROVAL IS LESS CONTINGENTLY BASED	001123	141
0100000008002073	ON STUDENT PARTICIPATION.	001124	141
0200000007082072	A BASIC SPACE FACILITY FOR A	001001	143
0200000007082072	DYNAMIC INDIVIDUALIZED FOREIGN	001002	143
0200000007082072	LANGUAGE PROGRAM SHOULD	001003	143
0200000007082072	PROVIDE ENVIRONMENTS FOR:	001004	143
0200000007082072	1. QUIET, SILENT STUDENT	001005	143
0200000007082072	ACTIVITIES;	001006	143
0200000007082072	2. SMALL GROUP PLANNING AND	001007	143
0200000007082072	LEARNING ACTIVITIES;	001008	143
0200000007082072	3. TEACHER CONTROLLED GROUP	001009	143
0200000007082072	LEARNING SITUATIONS;	001010	143
0200000007082072	4. RESOURCE MATERIALS, BOOKS,	001011	143
0200000007082072	MAGAZINES, PAPERS, ETC.;	001012	143
0200000007082072	5. AUDIO-VISUAL ACTIVITIES FOR	001013	143
0200000007082072	LARGE AND SMALL GROUPS;	001014	143
0200000007082072	6. AUDIO AND/OR VISUAL EQUIPMENT	001015	143
0200000007082072	FOR INDIVIDUALS;	001016	143
0200000007082072	7. HIGH LEVEL NOISE GROUP	001017	143
0200000007082072	ACTIVITIES SUCH AS SINGING;	001018	143
0200000007082072	8. TEACHER/STUDENT CONFERENCES;	001019	143
0200000007082072	9. STORAGE OF MATERIALS, PROGRAMS,	001020	143
0200000007082072	AND STUDENT FILES;	001021	143
0200000007082072	10. TEACHER/STAFF PREPARATION.	001022	143
0200000007082072	WHAT FORM EACH OF THESE AREAS	001023	143
0200000007082072	SHOULD TAKE DEPENDS ON THE LOCAL	001024	143
0200000007082072	SITUATION AND THE TEACHER. THEY	001025	143
0200000007082072	SHOULD, HOWEVER, BE READILY	001026	143
0200000007082072	ACCESSIBLE TO BOTH TEACHER AND	001027	143
0200000007082072	STUDENT. WALL SPACE SHOULD BE	001028	143
0200000007082072	UTILIZED TO THE MAXIMUM TO PROVIDE	001029	143
0200000007082072	LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH	001030	143
0200000007082072	VISUALLY STIMULATING LEARNING	001031	143
0200000007082072	EXPERIENCES. IN A NEW SCHOOL	001032	143
0200000007082072	BUILDING, FLEXIBLE LARGE SPACE	001033	143
0200000007082072	AREAS SHOULD BE PLANNED, PROVIDED	001034	143
0200000007082072	ENOUGH SOUND ISOLATION MAKES IT	001035	143
0200000007082072	POSSIBLE TO CARRY ON THE TYPES OF	001036	143
0200000007082072	LEARNING ACTIVITIES UNIQUE TO A	001037	143
0200000007082072	FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAM.	001038	143

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000000000?007012	SENSITIVITY OF THE HUMAN BODY TO	001001	144
000000000?007012	VIBRATION PROVIDES ANOTHER CHANNEL	001002	144
000000000?007012	OF INQUIRY OF RENEWED IMPORTANCE IN	001003	144
000000000?007012	VIEW OF THE INCREASING USE, FOR	001004	144
000000000?007012	EXAMPLE, OF PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE	001005	144
000000000?007012	UNITS IN BUILDING, ADEQUATELY	001006	144
000000000?007012	STRONG BUT SOMETIMES SO SLIM THAT	001007	144
000000000?007012	THEY WILL DEFLECT AND VIBRATE IN A	001008	144
000000000?007012	NOTICEABLE MANNER.	001009	144
000000000?007022	...IT CAN BE READILY SHOWN THAT A	002001	144
000000000?007022	TRANSMISSION LOSS THROUGH THE	002002	144
000000000?007022	INTERIOR WALLS OF RESIDENCES SHOULD	002003	144
000000000?007022	BE NO LESS THAN 50 DB.	002004	144
000000000?037012	THE BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF	001001	148
000000000?037012	LIGHT HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEEN	001002	148
000000000?037012	CONSIDERED BY ILLUMINATING	001003	148
000000000?037012	ENGINEERS, FOR YEARS THE MAKERS OF	001004	148
000000000?037012	ARTIFICIAL LIGHT SOURCES AND THE	001005	148
000000000?037012	ENGINEERS WHO SPECIFIED AND	001006	148
000000000?037012	INSTALLED THEM GAVE FIRST ATTENTION	001007	148
000000000?037012	TO VISION, AS A CONSEQUENCE,	001008	148
000000000?037012	EFFICIENT LIGHT SOURCES INVOLVING	001009	148
000000000?037012	SODIUM OR MERCURY VAPOR WERE	001010	148
000000000?037012	DEVELOPED AND WIDELY APPLIED AS IF	001011	148
000000000?037012	THE ONLY FUNCTION OF ILLUMINATION	001012	148
000000000?037012	WAS TO ENABLE MAN TO SEE, BUT IF	001013	148
000000000?037012	MAN IS TO BE CONFINED FOR LONG	001014	148
000000000?037012	HOURS, KEPT OUT OF NATURE AND AWAY	001015	148
000000000?037012	FROM THE SUN, HE WILL NEED BALANCED	001016	148
000000000?037012	LIGHT THAT EMITS A FULL OR FAIRLY	001017	148
000000000?037012	FULL SPECTRUM, INCLUDING SOME	001018	148
000000000?037012	ULTRAVIOLET. THERE IS PLENTY OF	001019	148
000000000?037012	EVIDENCE THAT PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO	001020	148
000000000?037012	SODIUM OR MERCURY VAPOR OR TO	001021	148
000000000?037012	CONVENTIONAL FLUORESCENT LIGHT WILL	001022	148
000000000?037012	THROW HIS SYSTEM OUT OF KILTER,	001023	148
000000000?037012	ASIDE FROM THE BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS	001024	148
000000000?037012	OF LIGHT, HOWEVER, MAN IS A PSYCHIC	001025	148
000000000?037012	CREATURE AS WELL AS A PHYSICAL ONE.	001026	148
000000000?037012	SENSORY DEPRIVATION CAN DRIVE HIM	001027	148
000000000?037012	MAD OR AT LEAST OUT OF HIS BETTER	001028	148
000000000?037012	WITS, ANYONE SUFFERING FROM	001029	148
000000000?037012	LINGERING MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL SHOCK	001030	148
000000000?037012	WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE PHYSICAL	001031	148
000000000?037012	AILMENTS AND A SHORTENED LIFE SPAN.	001032	148
000000000?007012	MOST ARTIFICIAL ENVIRONMENTS TODAY	002001	148
000000000?007012	EXPOSE PEOPLE TO UNBALANCED LIGHT	002002	148
000000000?007012	SOURCES. INCANDESCENT LIGHT IS	002003	148
000000000?007012	ALMOST COMPLETELY LACKING IN	002004	148
000000000?007012	ULTRAVIOLET WAVELENGTHS. THE GLASS	002005	148
000000000?007012	TUBES OF MOST FLUORESCENT LIGHTING	002006	148
000000000?007012	FIXTURES ABSORB AND SCREEN OUT	002007	148
000000000?007012	ULTRAVIOLET. SOME MERCURY SOURCES,	002008	148
000000000?007012	RICH IN ULTRAVIOLET, LACK RED AND	002009	148
000000000?007012	INFRARED FREQUENCIES. CLEAR MERCURY	002010	148
000000000?007012	LIGHTING, HOWEVER, IS OBJECTIONABLE	002011	148
000000000?007012	BECAUSE OF THE DISTORTION OF COLORS	002012	148
000000000?007012	IN AN ENVIRONMENT AND THE UGLY	002013	148
000000000?007012	APPEARANCE OF THE HUMAN COMPLEXION.	002014	148
000000000?007012	THE CURRENT NEED IN ARTIFICIAL	002015	148
000000000?007012	LIGHT PERHAPS SETTLES DOWN TO	002016	148

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0000000005007012	ULTRAVIOLET AND HOW MUCH OF IT	002017	148
0000000005007012	SHOULD BE GIVEN TO MAN FOR A	002018	148
0000000005007012	BENEFICIAL BIOLOGICAL RESULT.	002019	148
0000000005007012	THE ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION THAT LIES	002020	148
0000000005007012	NEXT TO VISIBLE VIOLET CAN BE	002021	148
0000000005007012	CONVENIENTLY CLASSIFIED AS LONG	002022	148
0000000005007012	WAVE OR SHORT WAVE. LONG WAVE	002023	148
0000000005007012	ULTRAVIOLET (ADJACENT TO VISIBLE	002024	148
0000000005007012	VIOLET) WILL PROBABLY FLUORESCENCE	002025	148
0000000005007012	IN MANY SUBSTANCES, IT IS	002026	148
0000000005007012	RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FLUORESCENT	002027	148
0000000005007012	LAMP OR TUBE, ACTIVATING PHOSPHORS	002028	148
0000000005007012	THAT BECOME HIGHLY LUMINOUS. OTHER	002029	148
0000000005007012	WAVES CAUSE SUNTAN, AS THE WAVES	002030	148
0000000005007012	GROW STILL SHORTER, ERYTHEMA OR THE	002031	148
0000000005007012	SKIN IS CAUSED, HERE CHOLESTEROL IS	002032	148
0000000005007012	ACTIVATED IN THE BODY AND VITAMIN D	002033	148
0000000005007012	GENERATED, WHERE QUARTZ IS	002034	148
0000000005007012	SUBSTITUTED FOR GLASS, WHICH	002365	148
0000000005007012	ABSORBS ULTRAVIOLET, ENERGY IS	002036	148
0000000005007012	PRODUCED THAT WILL KILL GERMS,	002037	148
0000000005007012	STERILIZE LIQUIDS AND FOOD,	002038	148
0000000005007012	GENERATE OZONE AND PERFORM OTHER	002039	148
0000000005007012	MARVELS, MUCH CAN BE SAID ABOUT	002040	148
0000000005007012	ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT. TOO MUCH OF IT	002041	148
0000000005007012	MAY CAUSE DAMAGE, SUCH AS SKIN	002042	148
0000000005007012	CANCER; TOO LITTLE OF IT MAY RESULT	002043	148
0000000005007012	IN VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY AND	002044	148
0000000005007012	RICKETS, A MEASURE OF ULTRAVIOLET	002045	148
0000000005007012	LIGHT IS UNDOUBTABLY NEEDED IN	002046	148
0000000005007012	ARTIFICIAL ENVIRONMENTS AND SOURCES	002047	148
0000000005007012	EMITTING IT ARE NOW BEING MADE, FOR	002048	148
0000000005007012	YEARS THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN USING	002049	148
0000000005007012	ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION TO SUPPLEMENT	002050	148
0000000005007012	CONVENTIONAL FLUORESCENT LIGHT IN	002051	148
0000000005007012	SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND OFFICES, IN	002052	148
0000000005007012	SCHOOLS, CHILDREN GROW FASTER THAN	002053	148
0000000005007012	USUAL, WORK ABILITY AND GRADES ARE	002054	148
0000000005007012	IMPROVED, AND CATARRHAL INFECTIONS	002055	148
0000000005007012	ARE FEWER.	002056	148
0000000005007011	BEYOND BIOLOGICAL LIGHTING, THERE	003001	148
0000000005007011	MUST BE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIC	003002	148
0000000005007011	LIGHTING, THE FORMER CHIEF CONCERN	003003	148
0000000005007011	OF THE ILLUMINATING ENGINEER - HERE	003004	148
0000000005007011	VISION AND VISIBILITY - SEEMS NOW	003005	148
0000000005007011	TO BE ACADEMIC IN THE EXTREME, THE	003006	148
0000000005007011	PROBLEM OF PROVIDING ENOUGH	003007	148
0000000005007011	ARTIFICIAL LIGHT FOR MAN TO SEE	003008	148
0000000005007011	CLEARLY AND COMFORTABLY, REGARDLESS	003009	148
0000000005007011	OF HIS TASK, WAS SOLVED YEARS AGO	003010	148
0000000005007011	AND HARDLY NEEDS EMPHASIS TODAY,	003011	148
0000000005007011	OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS NEED	003012	148
0000000005007011	ATTENTION.	003013	148
0000000005007012	THE SIMULATION OF MIND EXPANDED	004001	148
0000000005007012	STATES CAN BE INDUCED THROUGH	004002	148
0000000005007012	LIGHTING. TURN UP THE LIGHTS, THE	004003	148
0000000005007012	COLORS AND THE SOUNDS, AND PEOPLE	004004	148
0000000005007012	CAN BE EMOTIONALLY TRANSPORTED.	004005	148
0000000005007012	BARRIERS ARE BROKEN DOWN, AND	004006	148
0000000005007012	SOMEHOW PEOPLE HAVE LESS SHYNESS	004007	148
0000000005007012	AND TIMIDITY. ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE	004008	148
0000000005007012	A CERTAIN "WILDNESS" TODAY, THERE	004009	148
0000000005007012	IS A GOOD CHANCE THAT PSYCHIC	004010	148
0000000005007012	LIGHTING MAY BECOME ONE OF THE MOST	004011	148

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0000000005007012	IMPORTANT, FUNCTIONAL AND REWARDING	004012	148
0000000005007012	CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARTIFICIAL	004013	148
0000000005007012	ENVIRONMENT OF THE FUTURE.	004014	148
0000000005007011	SINCE LIGHT AND COLOR CAN HELP TO	005001	148
0000000005007011	SAVE MAN FROM HIMSELF, DRAW HIM OUT	005002	148
0000000005007011	OF HIS DESPONDENCY AND GET HIM	005003	148
0000000005007011	AGREEABLY INVOLVED IN THE WORLD AND	005004	148
0000000005007011	THE PEOPLE IN IT, LIGHT AND COLOR	005005	148
0000000005007011	BY ALL MEANS MUST HAVE AN ESSENTIAL	005006	148
0000000005007011	PLACE IN A NEW ERA OF ILLUMINATION	005007	148
0000000005007011	FOR THE MAN MADE ENVIRONMENTS OF	005008	148
0000000005007011	THE FUTURE.	005009	148
0000000008006012	MANY PEOPLE LIKE TO BE JAMMED NEAR	001001	149
0000000008006012	THEIR FELLOWS, ACTUALLY THERE IS	001002	149
0000000008006012	ISOLATION IN CROWDS, MORE PRIVACY	001003	149
0000000008006012	IN A BOX OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE	001004	149
0000000008006012	WHERE ONE TENANT HARDLY EVER SEES	001005	149
0000000008006012	AND NEVER TALKS TO THE NEXT DOOR	001006	149
0000000008006012	NEIGHBOR, MORE SECLUSION THAN CAN	001007	149
0000000008006012	POSSIBLY BE FOUND IN A SUBURB OR	001008	149
0000000008006012	OUT IN THE COUNTRY WHERE	001009	149
0000000008006012	NEIGHBORHOOD AFFAIRS ARE KNOWN TO	001010	149
0000000008006012	EVERYONE.	001011	149
0000000005006012	THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF COLOR ON	002001	149
0000000005006012	THE HUMAN ORGANISM WILL INDUCE	002002	149
0000000005006012	PSYCHOLOGICAL REACTIONS, BEHIND THE	002003	149
0000000005006012	PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO COLOR	002004	149
0000000005006012	ARE MORE BASIC RESPONSES TO	002005	149
0000000005006012	SPECIFIC WAVELENGTHS OF RADIANT	002006	149
0000000005006012	ENERGY.	002007	149
0000000005036012	IF THE SENSE OF SIGHT IS NOT	003001	149
0000000005036012	STIMULATED, REACTIONS WILL TAKE	003002	149
0000000005036012	PLACE, IT SEEMS THAT IN THE ABSENCE	003003	149
0000000005036012	OF SENSORY STIMULATION, THE BRAIN	003004	149
0000000005036012	CAN RUN WILD AND PRODUCE FANTASIES	003005	149
0000000005036012	WHICH MAY DOMINATE, IN THE	003006	149
0000000005036012	CONTEMPORARY WORLD, SUCH	003007	149
0000000005036012	HALLUCINATIONS MAY BECOME AN	003008	149
0000000005036012	OCCUPATIONAL HAZARD FOR MEN WHO SIT	003009	149
0000000005036012	AT AUTOMATED MACHINES OR WHO TRAVEL	003010	149
0000000005036012	INTO EMPTY SPACE CONFINED TO A	003011	149
0000000005036012	CROWDED PROJECTILE. COLORS AND	003012	149
0000000005036012	VISIONS FROM INSIDE THEM MAY BLOCK	003013	149
0000000005036012	VISION OF THEIR ACTUAL ENVIRONMENT.	003014	149
0000000008037073	THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE	004001	149
0000000008037073	ADMINISTRATION IN ITS TEKTITE	004002	149
0000000008037073	PROGRAM HAS UNDERTAKEN A SERIES OF	004003	149
0000000008037073	EXPERIMENTS IN HABITABILITY	004004	149
0000000008037073	ASSESSMENT, TWO GIANT CYLINDERS	004005	149
0000000008037073	PLACED 50 FEET UNDER WATER IN THE	004006	149
0000000008037073	VIRGIN ISLANDS HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED	004007	149
0000000008037073	AND INHABITED BY VARIOUS GROUPS OF	004008	149
0000000008037073	AQUANAUTS FOR PERIODS OF 14, 20 AND	004009	149
0000000008037073	30 DAYS, ALL WERE WELL QUALIFIED	004010	149
0000000008037073	FOR THE ORDEAL, TESTED	004011	149
0000000008037073	PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND RATED ABOVE	004012	149
0000000008037073	AVERAGE AS ENGINEERS AND	004013	149
0000000008037073	INTELLIGENT HUMAN BEINGS, ALL HAD	004014	149
0000000008037073	DUTIES TO PERFORM WHICH LEFT LITTLE	004015	149
0000000008037073	TIME FOR LONELINESS OR BOREDOM. THE	004016	149

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0000000008037073	TWO THINGS THEY MISSED MOST WERE	004017	149
0000000008037073	LACK OF NEWS AND LACK OF PRIVACY.	004018	149
0000000008037073	MUCH OF THEIR LEISURE TIME WAS	004019	149
0000000008037073	SPENT IN CONVERSATION AND IN	004020	149
0000000008037073	LISTENING TO TAPED MUSIC. SOME	004021	149
0000000008037073	QUOTATIONS FROM A REPORT PREPARED	004022	149
0000000008037073	BY DAVID NEWLIN, HARRY M WATTERS	004023	149
0000000008037073	AND EDWARD C MORTZ WHO UNDERTOOK A	004024	149
0000000008037073	SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT ON HABITABILITY	004025	149
0000000008037073	FOR NASA, ARE PERTINENT. "AQUANAUTS	004026	149
0000000008037073	EXPLICITLY AND SPONTANEOUSLY STATED	004027	149
0000000008037073	IN A NUMBER OF INTERVIEWS THAT THEY	004028	149
0000000008037073	THEMSELVES WERE SURPRISED AT HOW	004029	149
0000000008037073	LITTLE ANXIETY THEY FELT DURING THE	004030	149
0000000008037073	MISSION. MOST COMPLAINTS CENTERED	004031	149
0000000008037073	AROUND THE GENERAL AREA OF HABITAT	004032	149
0000000008037073	DESIGN. SPECIFICALLY, THE AQUANAUTS	004033	149
0000000008037073	WERE DISSATISFIED WITH THE DESIGN	004034	149
0000000008037073	OF THE HABITAT AFFECTING THE	004035	149
0000000008037073	PERFORMANCE OF THEIR TASKS.	004036	149
0000000008037073	ALTHOUGH CREWMEN REPORTED BOOKS AS	004037	149
0000000008037073	THEIR FAVORITE PASTIME, THEY DID	004038	149
0000000008037073	NOT SPEND MUCH OF THEIR TIME	004039	149
0000000008037073	READING THEM." PERHAPS THIS WAS A	004040	149
0000000008037073	MATTER OF FIRST GIVING ANSWERS THAT	004041	149
0000000008037073	ARE EXPECTED! THE PARTICIPANTS	004042	149
0000000008037073	MISSED SPOUSES AND FAMILIES, THEY	004043	149
0000000008037073	LIKED MUSIC AND TV FILMS, THEY	004044	149
0000000008037073	LEAST LIKED COOKING AND DID NOT	004045	149
0000000008037073	SEEM TO MISS FRESH AIR, THE REPORT	004046	149
0000000008037073	CONTINUES! "WITH RESPECT TO MOODS,	004047	149
0000000008037073	IT IS CLEAR THAT THE POSITIVE MOODS	004048	149
0000000008037073	OF SOCIAL AFFECTION, PLEASANTNESS,	004049	149
0000000008037073	ACTIVATION AND CONCENTRATION TEND	004050	149
0000000008037073	TO DECLINE DRAMATICALLY WITH	004051	149
0000000008037073	INCREASE IN MISSION DURATION. THIS	004052	149
0000000008037073	SUGGESTS THAT, ALONG WITH THE	004053	149
0000000008037073	DRAMATIC DECLINE IN POSITIVE	004054	149
0000000008037073	FEELING, THERE IS A TENDENCY FOR	004055	149
0000000008037073	THESE MOODS TO BE REPLACED BY A	004056	149
0000000008037073	STATE OF FLAT AND STEADY	004057	149
0000000008037073	UNEMOTIONALITY, APPARENTLY, LONGER	004058	149
0000000008037073	MISSIONS ENCOURAGE AQUANAUTS TO BE	004059	149
0000000008037073	IN A ROUTINIZED, NEUTRAL MOOD WHERE	004060	149
0000000008037073	THERE IS LESS ACTIVATION, LESS	004061	149
0000000008037073	CONCENTRATION AND LESS INTENSITY OF	004062	149
0000000008037073	FEELING EITHER IN A POSITIVE OR	004063	149
0000000008037073	NEGATIVE SENSE."	004064	149
0000000003007043	M D VERNON, AN EMINENT WOMAN	005001	149
0000000003007043	PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY AT THE	005002	149
0000000003007043	UNIVERSITY OF READING, ENGLAND,	005003	149
0000000003007043	DESCRIBES A NUMBER OF CLINICAL	005004	149
0000000003007043	STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF A	005005	149
0000000003007043	MONOTONOUS ENVIRONMENT. HERE IS ONE	005006	149
0000000003007043	EXAMPLE! "UNDER THE DIRECTION OF	005007	149
0000000003007043	HEBB, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL,	005008	149
0000000003007043	EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT TO	005009	149
0000000003007043	INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF KEEPING	005010	149
0000000003007043	PEOPLE FOR PERIODS UP TO FIVE DAYS	005011	149
0000000003007043	IN A COMPLETELY HOMOGENEOUS AND	005012	149
0000000003007043	UNVARYING ENVIRONMENT, IN A SMALL	005013	149
0000000003007043	ROOM THEY LAY ON A BED! THEY HEARD	005014	149
0000000003007043	NOTHING BUT THE MONOTONOUS BUZZ OF	005015	149
0000000003007043	MACHINERY! THEY HAD TRANSLUCENT	005016	149
0000000003007043	GOGGLES OVER THEIR EYES SO THAT	005017	149

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00000000003007043	THEY COULD ONLY SEE A BLUR OF	005018	149
00000000003007043	LIGHT; AND THEY WORE LONG CUFFS	005019	149
00000000003007043	WHICH CAME DOWN OVER THEIR HANDS	005020	149
00000000003007043	AND PREVENTED THEM FROM TOUCHING	005021	149
00000000003007043	ANYTHING. SOME OBSERVERS WERE ABLE	005022	149
00000000003007043	TO STAY IN THESE SURROUNDINGS	005023	149
00000000003007043	CONTINUOUSLY FOR FIVE DAYS; OTHERS	005024	149
00000000003007043	COULD NOT ENDURE THEM FOR MORE THAN	005025	149
00000000003007043	TWO DAYS." PROFESSOR VERNON	005026	149
00000000003007043	COMMENTS THAT AT FIRST THEY SLEPT A	005027	149
00000000003007043	GREAT DEAL, BUT AFTER ABOUT A DAY	005028	149
00000000003007043	THEY COULD SLEEP ONLY IN SNATCHES.	005029	149
00000000003007043	THEY BECAME BORED AND RESTLESS,	005030	149
00000000003007043	UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE. "IN FACT,	005031	149
00000000003007043	WHEN THEIR INTELLIGENCE WAS TESTED,	005032	149
00000000003007043	IT WAS FOUND TO HAVE DETERIORATED.	005033	149
00000000003007043	THEY FREQUENTLY SUFFERED FROM	005034	149
00000000003007043	VISUAL AND AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS.	005035	149
00000000003007043	WHEN THEY EMERGED FROM THEIR	005036	149
00000000003007043	INCARCERATION, THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF	005037	149
00000000003007043	THEIR SURROUNDINGS WERE IMPAIRED.	005038	149
00000000003007043	OBJECTS APPEARED BLURRED AND	005039	149
00000000003007043	UNSTABLE; STRAIGHT EDGES, SUCH AS	005040	149
00000000003007043	THOSE OF WALLS AND FLOORS, LOOKED	005041	149
00000000003007043	CURVED; DISTANCES WERE NOT CLEAR;	005042	149
00000000003007043	AND SOMETIMES THE SURROUNDINGS	005043	149
00000000003007043	MOVED AND SWIRLED ROUND THEM	005044	149
00000000003007043	CAUSING DIZZINESS.	005045	149
00000000005036012	THERE IS A NEED FOR VARIETY, FOR	006001	149
00000000005036012	COLOR AND FOR REASONABLE EXPOSURE	006002	149
00000000005036012	TO OTHER SENSATIONS IN AN	006003	149
00000000005036012	ENVIRONMENT. BLANK SURFACES TEND TO	006004	149
00000000005036012	FADE OUT IF VIEWED CONTINUOUSLY.	006005	149
00000000005036012	EVEN COLORS MAY FADE INTO NEUTRAL	006006	149
00000000005036012	GRAY. VISION SEEMS TO DEGENERATE	006007	149
00000000005036012	UNLESS STIMULATED, AND THE MIND	006008	149
00000000005036012	ITSELF DROPS INTO LETHARGY.	006009	149
00000000003056012	NOT ONLY HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS,	007001	149
00000000003056012	BUT ALSO CONVALESCENT HOMES,	007002	149
00000000003056012	NURSING HOMES AND RETIREMENT HOMES	007003	149
00000000003056012	NEED TO BE PLANNED TO COMBAT THE	007004	149
00000000003056012	FRIGHTENING DANGERS OF ISOLATION.	007005	149
00000000003056012	IF OLD PEOPLE, FOR EXAMPLE, CANNOT	007006	149
00000000003056012	STAND BEING TOGETHER, A SITUATION	007007	149
00000000003056012	WHICH IS USUALLY GOOD FOR THEM, AND	007008	149
00000000003056012	IF THEY PREFER SOLITUDE, SUCH	007009	149
00000000003056012	PRIVACY MUST OF NECESSITY BE	007010	149
00000000003056012	EQUIPPED WITH COLORS, SOUND,	007011	149
00000000003056012	MOTION, OTHERWISE, THEY WILL SURELY	007012	149
00000000003056012	ENCOUNTER NEUROTIC DISTURBANCES.	007013	149
00000000003056012	WITHOUT UNDUE EXAGGERATION, IT CAN	007014	149
00000000003056012	BE OBSERVED THAT PEOPLE WITH	007015	149
00000000003056012	BURDENSOME MENTAL, EMOTIONAL AND	007016	149
00000000003056012	ECONOMIC PROBLEMS CAN READILY CRACK	007017	149
00000000003056012	UP WHEN AGGRAVATED BY A BLEAK NOVEL	007018	149
00000000003056012	OR A DWELLING PLACE IN SQUALID	007019	149
00000000003056012	SURROUNDINGS.	007020	149
00000000005036022	COLOR IN ARCHITECTURE THESE DAYS IS	008001	149
00000000005036022	TOO BLAND, TOO SWEET, TOO MUCH A	008002	149
00000000005036022	PAMPERED LUXURY, A PREPONDERANCE OF	008003	149
00000000005036022	WHITE WALLS IS EMOTIONALLY STERILE	008004	149
00000000005036022	AND VISUALLY DANGEROUS. A HAPHAZARD	008005	149
00000000005036022	INDULGENCE IN BRIGHT ACCENTS +	008006	149

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0000000005036022	RUGS, FURNITURE, ACCESSORIES + MAY	008007	149
0000000005036022	BE CHARMING AND ALL THAT, BUT IT IS	008008	149
0000000005036022	LARGELY MEANINGLESS, WHAT MAY BE	008009	149
0000000005036022	DONE IN A HOME IS NO ONE'S BUSINESS	008010	149
0000000005036022	BUT THE OWNER'S AND HIS	008011	149
0000000005036022	DECORATOR'S, BUT WHERE THE	008012	149
0000000005036022	PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL	008013	149
0000000005036022	NEEDS OF MASSES OF PEOPLE ARE TO BE	008014	149
0000000005036022	SERVED, COLORS SHOULD NOT BE CHOSEN	008015	149
0000000005036022	ON WHIM OR IMPULSE,	008016	149
0000000005036011	AS MODERN CIVILIZATION GROWS MORE	009001	149
0000000005036011	COMPLEX, THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE	009002	149
0000000005036011	PLANNING OF ENVIRONMENTS WILL NEED	009003	149
0000000005036011	TO HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF	009004	149
0000000005036011	THE PSYCHIC MAKEUP OF PEOPLE, OTHER	009005	149
0000000005036011	FACTORS THAN COLOR NEED STUDY, BUT	009006	149
0000000005036011	AT LEAST THE SPECIFICATION OF IT	009007	149
0000000005036011	CAN AVOID MERE PERSONAL FANCY ON	009008	149
0000000005036011	THE PART OF THE ARCHITECT OR	009009	149
0000000005036011	INTERIOR DESIGNER WHO SHOULD PROFIT	009010	149
0000000005036011	FROM SOUND RESEARCH. IF PEOPLE ARE	009011	149
0000000005036011	TO LIVE IN CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS,	009012	149
0000000005036011	THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS, SUCH AS	009013	149
0000000005036011	LIGHT, HEAT AND FOOD, CAN BE	009014	149
0000000005036011	DIRECTLY AND COMPLETELY ENGINEERED	009015	149
0000000005036011	AND SO SHOULD THE PSYCHOLOGICAL	009016	149
0000000005036011	CONDITIONS,	009017	149
0000000005036012	A NEW METHOD HAS RECENTLY BEEN	010001	149
0000000005036012	DEVELOPED AND TRIED WITH SUCCESS IN	010002	149
0000000005036012	THE USE OF COLOR OVER LARGE	010003	149
0000000005036012	INTERIOR AREAS. WHITE WALLS ARE	010004	149
0000000005036012	BANNED IN PLACES LIKE OFFICES WHERE	010005	149
0000000005036012	PEOPLE ARE EXPECTED TO WORK AND	010006	149
0000000005036012	CONCENTRATE AT VISUAL TASKS BECAUSE	010007	149
0000000005036012	OF GLARE AND UNFAVORABLE EYE ABUSE.	010008	149
0000000005036012	LIKEWISE, THE FLACCID PASTEL COLORS	010009	149
0000000005036012	OF RECENT YEARS ARE TOO BLAND AND	010010	149
0000000005036012	LEAD TO PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL	010011	149
0000000005036012	MONOTONY. WHAT IS NEEDED IS VARIETY	010012	149
0000000005036012	AND CONTRAST WITHIN REASON AND	010013	149
0000000005036012	WITHIN THE REQUIREMENTS OF	010014	149
0000000005036012	RECOGNIZED SCIENTIFIC PRACTICE, TO	010015	149
0000000005036012	COMBAT SENSORY DEPRIVATION, THE NEW	010016	149
0000000005036012	PALETTE IS ONE THAT USES A SEQUENCE	010017	149
0000000005036012	COLOR SUCH AS LIGHT WARM GRAY OR	010018	149
0000000005036012	BEIGE, AND THEN INTRODUCES ON END	010019	149
0000000005036012	WALLS THE MORE LUMINOUS AND DYNAMIC	010020	149
0000000005036012	COLORS SUCH AS FLAMINGO RED,	010021	149
0000000005036012	PUMPKIN, YELLOW, PARROT GREEN,	010022	149
0000000005036012	TURQUOISE, SAPPHIRE BLUE OR THE	010023	149
0000000005036012	RICH TONES OF GOLD, AVACADO, TERRA	010024	149
0000000005036012	COTTA AND AQUAMARINE. THESE COLORS	010025	149
0000000005036012	WILL HAVE A REFLECTANCE OF ABOUT 20	010026	149
0000000005036012	TO 25 PERCENT TO AVOID EXCESSIVE	010027	149
0000000005036012	CONTRAST, WELL PLACED IN GENEROUS	010028	149
0000000005036012	AMOUNTS ON WALLS AND PLANNED ON A	010029	149
0000000005036012	BASIS OF TRAFFIC PATTERNS TO TREAT	010030	149
0000000005036012	THE EYE TO AN INTERESTING CHANGE OF	010031	149
0000000005036012	PACE DURING THE COURSE OF A DAY,	010032	149
0000000005036012	THESE COLORS WILL RESULT IN	010033	149
0000000005036012	IMPROVED EMPLOYEE ATTITUDE, WITH	010034	149
0000000005036012	THE GENERAL QUICKENING OF AUTONOMIC	010035	149
0000000005036012	FUNCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE	010036	149
0000000005036012	STIMULATION OF COLOR, GREATER WORK	010037	149

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0000000005036012	PRODUCTIVITY IS TO BE EXPECTED.	010038	149
0000000005036011	IN THE FUTURE, ENVIRONMENTS WILL BE	011001	149
0000000005036011	ACTIVE, NOT STATIC, LIGHT AND COLOR	011002	149
0000000005036011	EFFECTS AND PERHAPS EVEN THE	011003	149
0000000005036011	PROJECTION OF PATTERNS AND SCENES	011004	149
0000000005036011	WILL BE MONITORED ELECTRICALLY FOR	011005	149
0000000005036011	MORNING, NOON, EVENING AND NIGHT,	011006	149
0000000005036011	JUST AS IN NATURE, SOME OF THE	011007	149
0000000005036011	LIGHT WILL BE PROGRAMMED FOR	011008	149
0000000005036011	PHYSIOLOGICAL WELLBEING, SOME FOR	011009	149
0000000005036011	EMOTIONAL STABILITY, NATURAL DAY	011010	149
0000000005036011	AND NIGHT CYCLES AND RHYTHMS WILL	011011	149
0000000005036011	KEEP MAN ATTUNED TO HARMONIES WITH	011012	149
0000000005036011	NATURE WHICH HAVE GUIDED AND	011013	149
0000000005036011	CONTROLLED HIS EXISTENCE OVER EONS	011014	149
0000000005036011	OF TIME	011015	149
0801700008052022	A-V PRESENTATION: TO	001001	166
0801700008052022	ACCOMODATE LARGE GROUPS OF	001002	166
0801700008052022	VIEWERS, MANY ROOMS ARE MADE	001003	166
0801700008052022	TOO LONG FOR THE AVAILABLE	001004	166
0801700008052022	CEILING HEIGHT...WITH A BACK	001005	166
0801700008052022	ROW SEAT TO SCREEN DISTANCE OF	001006	166
0801700008052022	SIX TIMES THE PICTURE WIDTH,	001007	166
0801700008052022	THE USABLE ROOM LENGTH IS 36	001008	166
0801700008052022	FT. LIKEWISE, IF THE CEILING	001009	166
0801700008052022	IS LIMITED TO 9 FT,6 IN., THE	001010	166
0801700008052022	USABLE ROOM LENGTH IS REDUCED	001011	166
0801700008052022	TO 30 FT. FOR THE 50 FT.	001012	166
0801700008052022	LENGTH PLANNED TO SEAT 116	001013	166
0801700008052022	PEOPLE, A CEILING HEIGHT OF	001014	166
0801700008052022	13 FT, IS REQUIRED.	001015	166
0801700008052022	A-V PRESENTATION: WHEN A SPACE	002001	166
0801700008052022	HAVING RECTANGULAR PROPORTIONS IS	002002	166
0801700008052022	TO BE USED FOR THE PROJECTION OF	002003	166
0801700008052022	VISUALS, THE IMAGES SHOULD BE	002004	166
0801700008052022	PROJECTED ON THE SHORT WALL, THIS	002005	166
0801700008052022	GIVES THE AUDIENCE MORE DEPTH THAN	002006	166
0801700008052022	WIDTH, ELIMINATING "WIDE SECTOR"	002007	166
0801700008052022	VIEWING AND RESULTING IN A MORE	002008	166
0801700008052022	BRILLIANT IMAGE. AS THE AUDIENCE	002009	166
0801700008052022	AREA WIDENS, LESS LIGHT FROM THE	002010	166
0801700008052022	SCREEN DIFFUSES TOWARD THE EXTREME	002011	166
0801700008052022	SIDE AISLE OBSERVERS. THE OPTIMUM	002012	166
0801700008052022	SEATING AREA IS ABOUT THREE TIMES	002013	166
0801700008052022	THE IMAGE WIDTH, PROVIDING VERY	002014	166
0801700008052022	GOOD TO EXCELLENT IMAGE BRIGHTNESS	002015	166
0801700008052022	FOR 78 PERCENT OF THE AUDIENCE WITH	002016	166
0801700008052022	16 PERCENT RECEIVING GOOD	002017	166
0801700008052022	BRIGHTNESS AND 6 PERCENT, FAIR. THE	002018	166
0801700008052022	FAIR SEATS ARE OF COURSE UP FRONT	002019	166
0801700008052022	AT THE EXTREME SIDE AISLES.	002020	166
0801700008052022	A-V PRESENTATION:	003001	166
0801700008052022	THE HEIGHT OF A SEATED OBSERVER'S	003002	166
0801700008052022	EYE IS APPROXIMATELY 3 FT. 9 IN.	003003	166
0801700008052022	ABOVE THE FLOOR, SO THE BOTTOM OF	003004	166
0801700008052022	THE SCREEN SHOULD BE AT LEAST 4 FT.	003005	166
0801700008052022	ABOVE THE FINISHED FLOOR. WHEN	003006	166
0801700008052022	THERE ARE MORE THAN FIVE ROWS OF	003007	166
0801700008052022	SEATS, RAISE THE SCREEN EVEN	003008	166
0801700008052022	HIGHER. MANY LECTURE HALLS HAVE	003009	166
0801700008052022	THE BOTTOM OF THE SCREEN LOCATED	003010	166

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0801700008052022	7 FT. ABOVE THE FLOOR; THE SPACE	003011	166
0801700008052022	BENEATH SERVES FOR A CHALKBOARD.	003012	166
0801700008052022	THIS DESIGN IS USUALLY USED WITH	003013	166
0801700008052022	TIERED SEATING, AND PROVIDES	003014	166
0801700008052022	EXCELLENT SIGHTLINES, BUT REQUIRES	003015	166
0801700008052022	14 TO 15 FT. CEILING HEIGHTS.	003016	166
0801700008052022	A-V PRESENTATION: MANY TIMES THE	004001	166
0801700008052022	LECTURE HALL OR CLASSROOM IS SET UP	004002	166
0801700008052022	FOR LIVE SPEECH OR DEMONSTRATION,	004003	166
0801700008052022	AND SEATS ARE CLUSTERED RELATIVELY	004004	166
0801700008052022	CLOSE TO THE INSTRUCTOR'S POSITION.	004005	166
0801700008052022	THIS SEATING ARRANGEMENT SHOULD BE	004006	166
0801700008052022	AVOIDED FOR PROJECTED VISUALS. IN	004007	166
0801700008052022	AUDITORIUMS, WHERE SEATING FOR LIVE	004008	166
0801700008052022	PRESENTATION MAY VARY WIDELY FROM	004009	166
0801700008052022	THAT FOR PROJECTION PRESENTATION,	004010	166
0801700008052022	USE COLOR-CODED SEATS OR OTHER	004011	166
0801700008052022	MEANS OF IDENTIFYING SEATS	004012	166
0801700008052022	ACCORDING TO FUNCTION.	004013	166
0801700008052022	A-V PRESENTATION: PLATFORMS OR	005001	166
0801700008052022	RAISED FLOORS SHOULD BE PROVIDED	005002	166
0801700008052022	TO ELEVATE PROJECTION EQUIPMENT SO	005003	166
0801700008052022	THAT BEAMS OF LIGHT CLEAR THE HEADS	005004	166
0801700008052022	OF THE AUDIENCE IN FRONT SCREEN	005005	166
0801700008052022	SYSTEMS, AND SO THAT THE OPTICAL	005006	166
0801700008052022	CENTER IS AT THE SCREEN CENTER IN	005007	166
0801700008052022	REAR PROJECTION SYSTEMS. SUITABLE	005008	166
0801700008052022	STAIRS AND SAFETY RAILINGS MUST BE	005009	166
0801700008052022	INSTALLED WITH THESE PLATFORMS.	005010	166
0801700008052022	A-V PRESENTATION: WHILE IT IS TRUE	006001	166
0801700008052022	THAT A 23 IN. TV SET CAN BE SEEN	006002	166
0801700008052022	FROM A DISTANCE OF 23 FT.... MORE	006003	166
0801700008052022	THAN JUST "SEEING" IS REQUIRED IN	006004	166
0801700008052022	CLASSROOM SITUATIONS. WHEN A	006005	166
0801700008052022	VIEWER IS LOCATED 15 FT. FROM A 23	006006	166
0801700008052022	IN. SET HE CAN RESOLVE A GOOD	006007	166
0801700008052022	AMOUNT OF DETAIL, BUT VIEWING	006008	166
0801700008052022	DISTANCES OF 6 FT. TO 10 FT. ARE	006009	166
0801700008052022	NECESSARY FOR DETAILED VIEWING OF	006010	166
0801700008052022	SUCH THINGS AS MICROSCOPIC SLIDES	006011	166
0801700008052022	AND OTHER HIGHLY DETAILED IMAGES.	006012	166
0801700008052022	A SINGLE MONITOR, LOCATED AT THE	006013	166
0801700008052022	HEAD OF A CLASS SERVING SOME 30	006014	166
0801700008052022	STUDENTS, FOR EXAMPLE, IS NOT	006015	166
0801700008052022	CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY FOR GOOD	006016	166
0801700008052022	VIEWING. IN SUCH CASES THE	006017	166
0801700008052022	AUDIENCE SHOULD BE DIVIDED INTO TWO	006018	166
0801700008052022	GROUPS, EACH VIEWING A SEPARATE	006019	166
0801700008052022	MONITOR.	006020	166
0000000008007051	NEWMAN DEFINES THE GOAL OF	001001	177
0000000008007051	DEFENSIBLE SPACE CONCEPTS AS DESIGN	001002	177
0000000008007051	THAT "RETURNS TO THE PRODUCTIVE USE	001003	177
0000000008007051	OF RESIDENTS THE PUBLIC AREAS	001004	177
0000000008007051	BEYOND THE DOORS OF INDIVIDUAL	001005	177
0000000008007051	APARTMENTS: THE HALLWAYS, LOBBIES,	001006	177
0000000008007051	GROUNDS, AND SURROUNDING STREETS-	001007	177
0000000008007051	AREAS WHICH ARE NOW BEYOND THE	001008	177
0000000008007051	CONTROL OF INHABITANTS."	001009	177
0000000008007052	FOUR ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL DESIGN	002001	177
0000000008007052	THAT CONTRIBUTE, SEPARATELY OR	002002	177

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00000000008007052	TOGETHER, TO THE CREATION OF SECURE	002003	177
00000000008007052	ENVIRONMENTS ARE: 1. TERRITORIAL	002004	177
00000000008007052	DEFINITION OF SPACE IN DEVELOPMENTS	002005	177
00000000008007052	REFLECTING THE AREAS OF INFLUENCE	002006	177
00000000008007052	OF THE INHABITANTS, THIS WORKS BY	002007	177
00000000008007052	SUBDIVIDING THE RESIDENTIAL	002008	177
00000000008007052	ENVIRONMENT INTO ZONES TOWARD WHICH	002009	177
00000000008007052	ADJACENT RESIDENTS EASILY ADOPT	002010	177
00000000008007052	PROPRIETARY ATTITUDES. 2.	002011	177
00000000008007052	POSITIONING APARTMENT WINDOWS TO	002012	177
00000000008007052	ALLOW RESIDENTS TO NATURALLY SURVEY	002013	177
00000000008007052	THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR PUBLIC	002014	177
00000000008007052	AREAS OF THEIR LIVING ENVIRONMENT.	002015	177
00000000008007052	3. ADOPTING BUILDING FORMS AND	002016	177
00000000008007052	IDIOMS THAT AVOID THE STIGMA OF	002017	177
00000000008007052	PECULIARITY WHICH ALLOWS OTHERS TO	002018	177
00000000008007052	PERCEIVE THE VULNERABILITY AND	002019	177
00000000008007052	ISOLATION OF THE INHABITANTS. 4.	002020	177
00000000008007052	ENHANCING SAFETY BY LOCATING	002021	177
00000000008007052	RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN	002022	177
00000000008007052	FUNCTIONALLY SYMPATHETIC URBAN	002023	177
00000000008007052	AREAS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO	002024	177
00000000008007052	ACTIVITIES THAT DO NOT PROVIDE	002025	177
00000000008007052	CONTINUED THREAT.	002026	177
00000000008007051	"DEFENSIBLE SPACE CAN BE MADE TO	003001	177
00000000008007051	OPERATE IN AN EVOLVING HIERARCHY	003002	177
00000000008007051	FROM LEVEL TO LEVEL IN THE	003003	177
00000000008007051	COLLECTIVE HUMAN HABITAT- TO EXTEND	003004	177
00000000008007051	FROM APARTMENT TO STREET, IT IS A	003005	177
00000000008007051	TECHNIQUE APPLICABLE TO LOW DENSITY	003006	177
00000000008007051	ROWHOUSE GROUPINGS AS WELL AS TO	003007	177
00000000008007051	DEVELOPMENTS COMPOSED OF HIGH RISE	003008	177
00000000008007051	APARTMENT BUILDINGS, THE SMALL	003009	177
00000000008007051	CLUSTER OF APARTMENTS AT EACH FLOOR	003010	177
00000000008007051	OF A MULTI STORY BUILDING IS THE	003011	177
00000000008007051	FIRST LEVEL BEYOND THE APARTMENT	003012	177
00000000008007051	UNIT WHERE OCCUPANTS CAN BE MADE TO	003013	177
00000000008007051	EXTEND THE REALM OF THEIR HOMES AND	003014	177
00000000008007051	RESPONSIBILITIES, THE SECOND LEVEL	003015	177
00000000008007051	IS THE COMMON ENTRY AND CIRCULATION	003016	177
00000000008007051	PATHS WITHIN THEIR BUILDINGS, THE	003017	177
00000000008007051	THIRD LEVEL IS THE CLUSTERING OF	003018	177
00000000008007051	BUILDINGS WHICH DEFINE A PROJECT'S	003019	177
00000000008007051	GROUNDS AND ITS ENTRY. THE FINAL	003020	177
00000000008007051	LEVEL IN THE HIERARCHY OCCURS WHEN	003021	177
00000000008007051	THE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT STAKES ITS	003022	177
00000000008007051	CLAIM ON THE URBAN STREETS	003023	177
00000000008007051	SURROUNDING THE HOUSING	003024	177
00000000008007051	DEVELOPMENT."	003025	177
00000000008007052	TO THE APARTMENT DWELLER, LIMITS OF	004001	177
00000000008007052	INFLUENCE ARE OFTEN DEFINED BY THE	004002	177
00000000008007052	APARTMENT DOOR, CORRIDORS SHARED BY	004003	177
00000000008007052	MANY UNITS ARE FELT TO BE PUBLIC	004004	177
00000000008007052	SPACES NOT CONTROLLED BY ANYONE,	004005	177
00000000008007052	...INCREASING THE NUMBER OF UNITS	004006	177
00000000008007052	PER HALLWAY TO THAT USUALLY FOUND	004007	177
00000000008007052	IN HIGH RISE, DOUBLE LOADED	004008	177
00000000008007052	CORRIDOR SCHEMES, ELIMINATES ALMOST	004009	177
00000000008007052	ALL TERRITORIALITY, BECAUSE OF THE	004010	177
00000000008007052	INABILITY TO DISTINGUISH A	004011	177
00000000008007052	POTENTIAL INTRUDER FROM A	004012	177
00000000008007052	NEIGHBOR'S EXPECTED VISITOR, NO	004013	177
00000000008007052	CHALLENGE OF HIS PRESENCE OCCURS.	004014	177
00000000008007052	THIS EFFECT, MULTIPLIED BY A NUMBER	004015	177

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0000000008007052	OF FLOORS, MAKES ELEVATORS AND	004016	177
0000000008007052	LOBBY AREAS INCREASINGLY PUBLIC.	004017	177
0000000008007051	...REDUCING THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE	005001	177
0000000008007051	SHARING A GIVEN ACCESS SPACE	005002	177
0000000008007051	INCREASES THE CHANCE OF SPOTTING	005003	177
0000000008007051	SUSPICIOUS VISITORS, AS WELL AS	005004	177
0000000008007051	INCREASING THE PRIDE OF COLLECTIVE	005005	177
0000000008007051	MAINTENANCE.	005006	177
0000000008007052	...ASPECTS OF TERRITORIALITY ARE	006001	177
0000000008007052	REINFORCED BY BUILDING	006002	177
0000000008007052	CONFIGURATIONS THAT DEFINE AREAS	006003	177
0000000008007052	THAT MIGHT BE ADOPTED AS EXTENSIONS	006004	177
0000000008007052	OF PROPRIETARY SPACES.	006005	177
0000000005007051	THE KNOWLEDGE, BY BOTH RESIDENT AND	007001	177
0000000005007051	INTRUDER, THAT CONSTANT OBSERVATION	007002	177
0000000005007051	IS POSSIBLE, CAN ALLAY FEARS AND	007003	177
0000000005007051	DETER CRIME.	007004	177
0000000003087051	...LIVING UNITS ARE ASSESSED BY	008001	177
0000000003087051	TENANTS NOT ONLY ON THE BASIS OF	008002	177
0000000003087051	SIZE AND AVAILABLE AMENITIES, BUT	008003	177
0000000003087051	ON THE BASIS OF THE LIFESTYLE THEY	008004	177
0000C00003087051	SYMBOLIZE AND PURPORT TO OFFER.	008005	177
0000000008007052	OUR SURVEY OF URBAN HOUSING REVEALS	009001	177
0000000008007052	THAT HIGH RISE ELEVATOR BUILDINGS	009002	177
0000000008007052	AS FAMILY HOUSING ARE, AT BEST, A	009003	177
0000000008007052	MINIMAL SOLUTION, REGARDLESS OF	009004	177
0000000008007052	INCOME GROUP.	009005	177
0101710003052023	TWO SIMILAR SCHOOLS OF FOUR	001001	179
0101710003052023	CLASSROOMS EACH IN WAYNE, MICHIGAN,	001002	179
0101710003052023	WERE THE SUBJECT OF A STUDY OF THE	001003	179
0101710003052023	EFFECT OF WINDOWLESS CLASSROOMS ON	001004	179
0101710003052023	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN. EACH	001005	179
0101710003052023	CLASSROOM HAS A COMPLETELY LUMINOUS	001006	179
0101710003052023	CEILING WHICH PROVIDES ABOUT 4 FOOT	001007	179
0101710003052023	CANDLES OF UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED	001008	179
0101710003052023	DAYLIGHT WHEN THE SUN IS OUT.	001009	179
0101710003052023	FLOURESCENT TUBES IN THE ROOF	001010	179
0101710003052023	CEILING PLENUM CONSTITUTE THE MAIN	001011	179
0101710003052023	SOURCE OF ILLUMINATION,	001012	179
0101710003052023	APPROXIMATELY 35 FOOT CANDLES AT	001013	179
0101710003052023	WORK LEVEL IN EACH ROOM. TEACHERS	001014	179
0101710003052023	AND STUDENTS RESPONDED TO	001015	179
0101710003052023	QUESTIONNAIRES BEFORE WINDOWS WERE	001016	179
0101710003052023	REMOVED IN THE TEST SCHOOL, AFTER	001017	179
0101710003052023	WINDOWS WERE REMOVED, AND AFTER	001018	179
0101710003052023	WINDOWS WERE RESTORED. TO REMOVE	001019	179
0101710003052023	WINDOWS IN THE TEST SCHOOL, OPAQUE	001020	179
0101710003052023	PANELS OF ASBESTOS CEMENT WERE	001021	179
0101710003052023	SUBSTITUTED FOR THE EXISTING	001022	179
0101710003052023	PLEXIGLAS WINDOW PANELS. THIS WALL	001023	179
0101710003052023	WAS THEN USED FOR MORE TACKBOARDS,	001024	179
0101710003052023	CHALKBOARDS,SHELVING,ETC. WINDOWS	001025	179
0101710003052023	WERE REMOVED FOR AN ENTIRE ACADEMIC	001026	179
0101710003052023	YEAR.	001027	179
0101710003052023		001028	179
0101710003052023	CONTRAST OF PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT	001029	179
0101710003052023	RECORDS IN TEST SCHOOL AND CONTROL	001030	179
0101710003052023	SCHOOL WHEN WINDOWS WERE REMOVED	001031	179
0101710003052023	AS COMPARED WITH PUPIL PERFORMANCE	001032	179

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0101710003052023	WITH WINDOWS INTACT:			001033	179
0101710003052023		TEST SCHOOL	CONTROL SCHOOL	001034	179
0101710003052023				001035	179
0101710003052023	PUPILS WHO			001036	179
0101710003052023	PERFORMED BETTER	34	38	001037	179
0101710003052023	PUPILS WHO			001038	179
0101710003052023	PERFORMED SAME	16	20	001039	179
0101710003052023	PUPILS WHO			001040	179
0101710003052023	PERFORMED WORSE	40	42	001041	179
0101710003052023				001042	179
0101710003052023	TOTALS	90	100	001043	179
0101710003052023				001044	179
0101710003052023	THE CLOSE PARALLEL IN PUPIL			001045	179
0101710003052023	LEARNING BETWEEN THE TWO SCHOOLS,			001046	179
0101710003052023	IN THE WORDS OF THE AUTHORS, HARDLY			001047	179
0101710003052023	PERMITS ANY OTHER CONCLUSION THAN			001048	179
0101710003052023	THAT CLASSROOM WINDOWS HAVE VERY			001049	179
0101710003052023	LITTLE IF ANY EFFECT ON A CHILD'S			001050	179
0101710003052023	ABILITY TO LEARN. NO ADVERSE			001051	179
0101710003052023	EFFECTS OF THE WINDOWLESS SCHOOL			001052	179
0101710003052023	WERE FOUND.			001053	179
0101710003052021	IF A DECISION HAS ALREADY BEEN			002001	179
0101710003052021	REACHED THAT THE NEW SCHOOL			002002	179
0101710003052021	BUILDING IS TO BE AIR-CONDITIONED			002003	179
0101710003052021	AND THE CLASSROOMS ARTIFICIALLY			002004	179
0101710003052021	ILLUMINATED, THEN THE ONLY VALID			002005	179
0101710003052021	REASON FOR HAVING WINDOWS IN THE			002006	179
0101710003052021	CLASSROOM IS THE POSSIBILITY THAT			002007	179
0101710003052021	AN "EYE" TO THE OUTDOORS MAY BE			002008	179
0101710003052021	DESIRABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.			002009	179
0101710003052021	THE EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF SUCH A			002010	179
0101710003052021	VIEW SHOULD BE ASSESSED AGAINST			002011	179
0101710003052021	THE COST OF INSTALLING AND			002012	179
0101710003052021	MAINTAINING CLASSROOM WINDOWS.			002013	179
0000000008002052	OFFICE PLANNING WILL NOT BE BASED			001001	180
0000000008002052	UPON THE TRADITIONAL ORGANIZATION			001002	180
0000000008002052	CHART, BUT RATHER ON THE			001003	180
0000000008002052	ARRANGEMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN OPEN			001004	180
0000000008002052	SPACES FOR BETTER INTERPERSONAL			001005	180
0000000008002052	RELATIONSHIPS AND IMPROVED			001006	180
0000000008002052	COMMUNICATIONS, SUCH PLANNING WILL			001007	180
0000000008002052	ELIMINATE MOST PRIVATE OFFICES AND			001008	180
0000000008002052	DILUTE THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN			001009	180
0000000008002052	MANAGEMENT AND LABOR - CHIEFLY			001010	180
0000000008002052	BECAUSE THE DRAWING BOARD MUST SHOW			001011	180
0000000008002052	FEW, IF ANY, FIXED WALLS AND			001012	180
0000000008002052	PARTITIONS, THE OPEN SPACE WILL			001013	180
0000000008002052	CONTAIN FURNITURE ARRANGED TO			001014	180
0000000008002052	CREATE FUNCTIONAL WORK GROUPS WIT			001015	180
0000000008002052	ADDED MOVABLE ACOUSTICAL SCREENS			001016	180
0000000008002052	AND PLANTS.			001017	180
0000000008002052	LANDSCAPE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS			002001	180
0000000008002052	ARE: (1)COMMUNICATIONS PROCEDURES			002002	180
0000000008002052	(2) WORK FLOW ROUTES (3) HIERARCHY			002003	180
0000000008002052	AND STATUS (4) ACOUSTICS (5)			002004	180
0000000008002052	AESTHETICS (6) WALKING LANES (7)			002005	180
0000000008002052	ECONOMY (8)FLEXIBILITY. WHEN THE			002006	180
0000000008002052	WHEN THE LAYOUT APPLIES TO EXISTING			002007	180
0000000008002052	SPACE, IT'S HELPFUL TO DRAW UP AN			002008	180
0000000008002052	IDEAL OFFICE LAYOUT THAT CONFORMS			002009	180
0000000008002052	TO THE SHAPE OF THE BUILDING BUT			002010	180
0000000008002052	DISREGARDS EVERYTHING ELSE, THE			002011	180

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0000000008002052	GOAL IS TO FIND THE IDEAL POSITION	002012	180
0000000008002052	AND SPACE NEEDS OF OFFICE WORKERS	002013	180
0000000008002052	AND UNITS IN THEIR CORRECT	002014	180
0000000008002052	RELATIONSHIP. THIS LAYOUT IS THEN	002015	180
0000000008002052	ADAPTED TO THE BUILDING. WHEN	002016	180
0000000008002052	OFFICE PLANNERS ARE FORTUNATE TO BE	002017	180
0000000008002052	DRAWING LAYOUTS FOR NEW BUILDING	002018	180
0000000008002052	SPACE, THEY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO	002019	180
0000000008002052	ADAPT THE SPACE TO OFFICE LAYOUT	002020	180
0000000008002052	REQUIREMENTS - RATHER THAN HAVING	002021	180
0000000008002052	TO CONFINE THE OFFICE LAYOUT TO THE	002022	180
0000000008002052	DICTATES OF EXISTING SPACE.	002023	180
0000000008002052	AN EFFECTIVE LAYOUT FOR EITHER	003001	180
0000000008002052	LANDSCAPE OR CONVENTIONAL STYLE	003002	180
0000000008002052	OFFICES REQUIRES THAT THOROUGH	003003	180
0000000008002052	ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL AND WORK	003004	180
0000000008002052	FLOW PATTERNS BE CARRIED OUT. FOR	003005	180
0000000008002052	EXAMPLE, TOTALLY ENCLOSED SPACE	003006	180
0000000008002052	(CONFERENCE ROOMS AND SPECIAL	003007	180
0000000008002052	ACTIVITY AREAS, SUCH AS MACHINE OR	003008	180
0000000008002052	SCREENING ROOMS) SHOULD BE LOCATED	003009	180
0000000008002052	SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE	003010	180
0000000008002052	FREE-FORM ARRANGEMENT, WITH THE	003011	180
0000000008002052	RELATIVELY WIDE, UNOBSTRUCTED	003012	180
0000000008002052	SPACES AVAILABLE, IT BECOMES	003013	180
0000000008002052	POSSIBLE TO ARRANGE INDIVIDUALS AND	003014	180
0000000008002052	GROUPS OF PEOPLE TO EFFECTIVELY	003015	180
0000000008002052	PROVIDE FOR WORK FLOW ROUTES.	003016	180
0000000008002052	THE LANDSCAPED OFFICE CALLS FOR THE	004001	180
0000000008002052	TRADITIONAL HIERARCHICAL	004002	180
0000000008002052	ARRANGEMENT TO BE DISCARDED IN	004003	180
0000000008002052	FAVOR OF A MORE FLEXIBLE FORMAT.	004004	180
0000000008002052	AVAILABLE EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT	004005	180
0000000008002052	ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL	004006	180
0000000008002052	EFFECTIVENESS ARE MAINTAINED BY	004007	180
0000000008002052	CONVERSION TO LANDSCAPE OFFICE	004008	180
0000000008002052	FACILITIES, SUPERVISORY	004009	180
0000000008002052	EFFECTIVENESS IN THE OPEN STYLE	004010	180
0000000008002052	OFFICE WILL BE SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN	004011	180
0000000008002052	IN AN ENCLOSED ARRANGEMENT, STATUS	004012	180
0000000008002052	IS NOT IGNORED IN THE LANDSCAPE	004013	180
0000000008002052	OFFICE, TYPES OF FURNITURE, COLORS	004014	180
0000000008002052	OF TELEPHONES AND PROXIMITY TO	004015	180
0000000008002052	SMALL CONFERENCE TABLES, WILL	004016	180
0000000008002052	INDICATE STATUS IN A SUBTLE WAY.	004017	180
0000000008002052	FOR EXAMPLE, DIFFERENT TYPES OF	004018	180
0000000008002052	DESKS MAY BE USED TO DIFFERENTIATE	004019	180
0000000008002052	LEVELS OF STATUS.	004020	180
0000000007082052	ACOUSTICS, WITH THOROUGH PLANNING	005001	180
0000000007082052	AND A SYSTEMS APPROACH, NEED NOT BE	005002	180
0000000007082052	A PROBLEM AFTER AN OPEN SPACE	005003	180
0000000007082052	OFFICE IS IN OPERATION, IN FACT,	005004	180
0000000007082052	ACOUSTICS CAN BE BETTER IN A	005005	180
0000000007082052	LANDSCAPED OFFICE WITHOUT SO MANY	005006	180
0000000007082052	WALLS TO ECHO CONVERSATION AND	005007	180
0000000007082052	NOISE. THE SOUND DISPERSING	005008	180
0000000007082052	QUALITIES OF LARGE AREAS OF SPACE	005009	180
0000000007082052	UNBROKEN BY OPPOSING PLANE SURFACES	005010	180
0000000007082052	CAN BE EXPLOITED TO GOOD ADVANTAGE.	005011	180
0000000007082052	THE USE OF ACOUSTICAL MATERIALS	005012	180
0000000007082052	OFFERS EFFICIENT, HIGHLY	005013	180
0000000007082052	INDIVIDUALIZED METHODS OF BALANCING	005014	180
0000000007082052	AUDITORY EFFECT LEVELS AND VISUAL	005015	180

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00000000007082052	PRIVACY, THE CARPETING MAKES A	005016	180
00000000007082052	MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO SOUND	005017	180
00000000007082052	ENGINEERING. TILTED WINDOWS AND	005018	180
00000000007082052	CANTED WALLS ALSO HELP TO MINIMIZE	005019	180
00000000007082052	AUDITORY DISTRACTIONS, BASIC TO THE	005020	180
00000000007082052	WHOLE QUESTION OF SOUND CONTROL IS	005021	180
00000000007082052	THE SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE SPACE TO	005022	180
00000000007082052	BE OCCUPIED AND THE ELEMENTS THAT	005023	180
00000000007082052	MAKE UP THE ENCLOSED AREA, TO	005024	180
00000000007082052	ACHIEVE A SATISFACTORY LEVEL OF	005025	180
00000000007082052	SOUND CONDITIONING, AN ACOUSTICAL	005026	180
00000000007082052	EXPERT MUST COOPERATE CLOSELY WITH	005027	180
00000000007082052	THE SPACE PLANNER AND THE INTERIOR	005028	180
00000000007082052	DESIGN TEAM.	005029	180
00000000003052052	AESTHETICS MUST ALSO BE BUILT INTO	006001	180
00000000003052052	PLANNING. THE KEY POINT TO KEEP IN	006002	180
00000000003052052	MIND IS THAT THE AESTHETIC EFFECT	006003	180
00000000003052052	WILL OFTEN COST LITTLE MORE THAN	006004	180
00000000003052052	THE EXPENSE OF PLANNING, FOR	006005	180
00000000003052052	EXAMPLE, IT COSTS NOTHING TO CHANGE	006006	180
00000000003052052	COLORS OF EQUIPMENT AS THEY ARE	006007	180
00000000003052052	BEING PLANNED AND PURCHASED FOR THE	006008	180
00000000003052052	FIRST TIME, BUT THE BEAUTY AND	006009	180
00000000003052052	ENJOYMENT OF A PROPERLY	006010	180
00000000003052052	COORDINATED COLOR SCHEME OFFER REAL	006011	180
00000000003052052	ADVANTAGES TO EMPLOYEE MORALE, THE	006012	180
00000000003052052	LANDSCAPED OFFICE MUST BE	006013	180
00000000003052052	INCORPORATED INTO ONE INTEGRATED	006014	180
00000000003052052	DESIGN, THE COLOR, TEXTURE, DESIGN	006015	180
00000000003052052	AND ARRANGEMENT OF SUCH ELEMENTS AS	006016	180
00000000003052052	FURNITURE, CARPET, SCREENS,	006017	180
00000000003052052	PLANTERS, EQUIPMENT, STORAGE UNITS	006018	180
00000000003052052	AND DRAPERIES MUST EACH BE	006019	180
00000000003052052	CONSIDERED. CERTAIN MINOR	006020	180
00000000003052052	DEVIATIONS FROM AN OVERALL PATTERN	006021	180
00000000003052052	CAN BE TOLERATED, BUT EACH ITEM	006022	180
00000000003052052	MUST, TO THE GREATEST EXTENT	006023	180
00000000003052052	POSSIBLE, BE COMPATIBLE WITH ALL OF	006024	180
00000000003052052	THE OTHER ELEMENTS WHICH ENTER INTO	006025	180
00000000003052052	THE DESIGN. IN THE FREE FORM	006026	180
00000000003052052	DESIGN, CHARACTERISTIC OF	006027	180
00000000003052052	LANDSCAPE, THE BUILDING BLOCK	006028	180
00000000003052052	APPROACH USING MODULAR ELEMENTS OF	006029	180
00000000003052052	FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT PERMITS	006030	180
00000000003052052	CUSTOM TAILORING OF WORK PLACES.	006031	180
00000000003052052	CONTEMPORARY FURNITURE DESIGN TENDS	006032	180
00000000003052052	TO PROVIDE A WIDE VARIETY OF ITEMS	006033	180
00000000003052052	WHICH ARE AESTHETICALLY	006034	180
00000000003052052	SATISFACTORY IN EITHER A MIXED OR	006035	180
00000000003052052	MATCHED ARRANGEMENT. AGAIN, THE	006036	180
00000000003052052	EMPHASIS IS PLACED UPON PROPER	006037	180
00000000003052052	PLANNING.	006038	180
00000000008002052	WITH RESPECT TO WALKING LANES: (1)	007001	180
00000000008002052	PLAN HOW FUNCTIONS (OR DEPARTMENTS)	007002	180
00000000008002052	WILL BE ARRANGED IN GROUPS (DESK,	007003	180
00000000008002052	FILE, TABLE ARRANGEMENTS), KEEPING	007004	180
00000000008002052	DESKS AND EQUIPMENT ARRANGED BY	007005	180
00000000008002052	FUNCTION WILL CUT DOWN ON THE	007006	180
00000000008002052	DISTANCE OF WALKING, (2) PLAN THE	007007	180
00000000008002052	PROXIMITY OF ONE RELATED FUNCTION	007008	180
00000000008002052	CLOSE TO ANOTHER, ADJOIN RELATED	007009	180
00000000008002052	FUNCTIONS IN A LOGICAL AND COHERENT	007010	180
00000000008002052	MANNER TO KEEP CROSS TRAFFIC TO A	007011	180
00000000008002052	MINIMUM, (3) DESIGN AREAS WITH	007012	180

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00000000008002052	TECHNICAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL	007013	180
00000000008002052	SIMILARITIES TOGETHER, ATTEMPTS	007014	180
00000000008002052	WERE MADE TO CUT DOWN ON WALKING	007015	180
00000000008002052	FROM ONE AREA TO ANOTHER - AN	007016	180
00000000008002052	ACTION THAT WASTES TIME AND MAY	007017	180
00000000008002052	DISTRACT OTHERS, (4) PLAN SHORTER	007018	180
00000000008002052	WALKING ROUTES BY DECENTRALIZING	007019	180
00000000008002052	TRAFFIC TO AND FROM RESTROOMS,	007020	180
00000000008002052	LOUNGES, AND SUPPLY AREAS, THUS,	007021	180
00000000008002052	AGAIN, REDUCING THE NUMBER OF STEPS	007022	180
00000000008002052	TAKEN BY OFFICE WORKERS, OFFICE	007023	180
00000000008002052	INTERNAL TRAFFIC LAYOUTS MUST BE AN	007024	180
00000000008002052	IMPORTANT BYPRODUCT OF THE COMPLETE	007025	180
00000000008002052	SYSTEMS APPROACH AND THOROUGH	007026	180
00000000008002052	PLANNING.	007027	180
00000000002002052	SINCE LABOR COSTS OF OPERATING AN	008001	180
00000000002002052	OFFICE ARE A BIG CONSIDERATION, THE	008002	180
00000000002002052	HUMAN FACTOR MUST BE CAREFULLY	008003	180
00000000002002052	REVIEWED WITH RESPECT TO OFFICE	008004	180
00000000002002052	ENVIRONMENT, A GOOD WORKING	008005	180
00000000002002052	ENVIRONMENT SAFEGUARDS THE PHYSICAL	008006	180
00000000002002052	AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF	008007	180
00000000002002052	EMPLOYEES, REDUCING TURNOVER AND	008008	180
00000000002002052	ABSENTEEISM AND INCREASING	008009	180
00000000002002052	PRODUCTION, OFFICE ENVIRONMENT	008010	180
00000000002002052	CONSISTS OF SUCH FACTORS AS	008011	180
00000000002002052	HEATING, LIGHTING, VENTILATING,	008012	180
00000000002002052	SOUND, AND COLOR. THESE	008013	180
00000000002002052	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ARE VERY	008014	180
00000000002002052	IMPORTANT TO PRODUCTIVITY AND	008015	180
00000000002002052	MORALE, A GOOD OFFICE ENVIRONMENT	008016	180
00000000002002052	ADDS MUCH TO OFFICE ECONOMY.	008017	180
00000000002082052	OFFICE LANDSCAPE FACILITIES CAN BE	009001	180
00000000002082052	PROVIDED AND OPERATED AT COSTS	009002	180
00000000002082052	COMPARABLE TO THOSE APPLICABLE TO	009003	180
00000000002082052	CONVENTIONAL OFFICES, GIVEN A	009004	180
00000000002082052	SUITABLE LEVEL OF STAFF INVOLVEMENT	009005	180
00000000002082052	IN THE DESIGN PROCESS, A	009006	180
00000000002082052	SATISFACTORY DEGREE OF USER	009007	180
00000000002082052	ACCEPTANCE CAN READILY BE ACHIEVED.	009008	180
00000000002082052	BENEFITS THROUGH OFFICE LANDSCAPE	009009	180
00000000002082052	MAY BE EXPECTED TO RESULT IN SUCH	009010	180
00000000002082052	AREAS AS IMPROVED PERSONAL	009011	180
00000000002082052	COMMUNICATION, BETTER SUPERVISION,	009012	180
00000000002082052	REDUCED ABSENTEEISM, IMPROVED WORK	009013	180
00000000002082052	FLOW, INCREASED MOTIVATION OF	009014	180
00000000002082052	CLERICAL EMPLOYEES AND FLEXIBILITY	009015	180
00000000002082052	OF WORKER PLACE ARRANGEMENT.	009016	180
00000000001005011	TWO CRITERIA SHOULD BE MET IN THE	001001	190
00000000001005011	SELECTION OF AN INDEX OF	001002	190
00000000001005011	ENVIRONMENTAL THERMAL SEVERITY, THE	001003	190
00000000001005011	INDEX CHOSEN SHOULD PERMIT	001004	190
00000000001005011	COMPARABLE DATA FROM ALLIED	001005	190
00000000001005011	EXPERIMENTS BY MANY INVESTIGATORS	001006	190
00000000001005011	TO BE BROUGHT TOGETHER, IN THE	001007	190
00000000001005011	ABSENCE OF A THEORETICAL MODEL OF	001008	190
00000000001005011	THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY VARIOUS	001009	190
00000000001005011	ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS TO THE	001010	190
00000000001005011	RESPONSES OF EXPOSED WORKERS THE	001011	190
00000000001005011	PRAGMATIC WEIGHTING DERIVED FROM	001012	190
00000000001005011	THE DATA SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AS	001013	190
00000000001005011	EITHER THE BEST STATISTICAL	001014	190

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00000000001005011	ESTIMATION OF SOME 'TRUE' WEIGHTING	001015	190
00000000001005011	OR A WEIGHTING WHICH IS ADEQUATE	001016	190
00000000001005011	FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE PARTICULAR	001017	190
00000000001005011	INVESTIGATION CONCERNED.	001018	190
00000000001005012	IF THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS	002001	190
00000000001005012	WHICH PREDISPOSE MEN TO TOLERANCE	002002	190
00000000001005012	OR INTOLERANCE OF HIGH TEMPERATURE	002003	190
00000000001005012	CONDITIONS WERE KNOWN IT WOULD BE	002004	190
00000000001005012	POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THERMAL HAZARD	002005	190
00000000001005012	TO A MINIMUM BY SELECTING MEN FOR	002006	190
00000000001005012	WORK AT HIGH TEMPERATURES, OR	002007	190
00000000001005012	IDENTIFYING THOSE MEN WHO SHOULD	002008	190
00000000001005012	NEVER BE REQUIRED TO WORK AT HIGH	002009	190
00000000001005012	TEMPERATURES, RESEARCH FINDINGS	002010	190
00000000001005012	SUGGEST THAT, IN GENERAL, YOUNG,	002011	190
00000000001005012	PHYSICALLY FIT, HIGHLY ACCLIMATIZED	002012	190
00000000001005012	MEN WILL BE LEAST AT RISK ON	002013	190
00000000001005012	EXPOSURE TO WORK IN HEAT AND THAT,	002014	190
00000000001005012	IN GENERAL, OLD, UNFIT, OBESE,	002015	190
00000000001005012	UNACCLIMATIZED MEN WILL BE MOST AT	002016	190
00000000001005012	RISK ON EXPOSURE TO WORK IN HEAT,	002017	190
00000000001005012	MORE PRECISE METHODS OF SELECTION,	002018	190
00000000001005012	HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TO	002019	190
00000000001005012	ESTABLISH.	002020	190
00000000001005012	AN OPTIMUM STRATEGY FOR INDUSTRY	003001	190
00000000001005012	TO SELECT A GIVEN LEVEL OF SAFE	003002	190
00000000001005012	EXPOSURE RISK AND IDENTIFY THOSE	003003	190
00000000001005012	INDIVIDUALS WHO SHOW SIGNS OF	003004	190
00000000001005012	DISTRESS WITHIN THE DURATION OF	003005	190
00000000001005012	EXPOSURE RECOMMENDED IN THE SAFE	003006	190
00000000001005012	EXPOSURE TIMES DESCRIBED HERE, THE	003007	190
00000000001005012	AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER HEAT EXPOSURE	003008	190
00000000001005012	FOR THESE WORKERS AND FOR OTHER	003009	190
00000000001005012	WORKERS OF THE OLDER, LESS FIT,	003010	190
00000000001005012	MORE OBESE TYPE SHOULD PERMIT THE	003011	190
00000000001005012	REDUCTION OF HAZARD TO WORKERS IN	003012	190
00000000001005012	HOT CONDITIONS TO A MINIMUM.	003013	190
00000000001005013	A RANGE OF ENVIRONMENTS WAS	004001	190
00000000001005013	REQUIRED OVER THE THREE SERIES OF	004002	190
00000000001005013	INVESTIGATIONS WHICH HAD AS A LOWER	004003	190
00000000001005013	LIMIT OF SEVERITY THOSE LEVELS OF	004004	190
00000000001005013	THERMAL STRESS WHICH COULD NOT BE	004005	190
00000000001005013	TOLERATED FOR PERIODS OF 2-4 HR BY	004006	190
00000000001005013	SOME OF THE MEN EXPOSED TO THEM AND	004007	190
00000000001005013	WHICH HAD AS AN UPPER LIMIT OF	004008	190
00000000001005013	SEVERITY THOSE LEVELS OF THERMAL	004009	190
00000000001005013	STRESS WHICH WOULD PRODUCE	004010	190
00000000001005013	UNPLEASANT BURNING SENSATIONS ON	004011	190
00000000001005013	EXPOSED AREAS OF SKIN. IN THE	004012	190
00000000001005013	SERIES OF INVESTIGATIONS DESCRIBED	004013	190
00000000001005013	HERE (AS CONDUCTED IN BRITAIN) IN	004014	190
00000000001005013	WHICH UNACCLIMATIZED MEN WERE	004015	190
00000000001005013	REQUIRED TO WORK CONTINUOUSLY AT	004016	190
00000000001005013	ABOUT 170 J/M SQUARED/S THE LOWER	004017	190
00000000001005013	LIMIT OF THE RANGE OF CLIMATIC	004018	190
00000000001005013	SEVERITY WAS CHOSEN AS AN	004019	190
00000000001005013	ENVIRONMENT OF 37.0/30.0 DEGREES	004020	190
00000000001005013	CENTIGRADE DB/WB. IT WAS THE	004021	190
00000000001005013	PURPOSE OF THE STUDY TO DETERMINE	004022	190
00000000001005013	SAFE EXPOSURE TIMES FOR WORK IN	004023	190
00000000001005013	ENVIRONMENTS THAT COULD BE ENTERED	004024	190
00000000001005013	WITHOUT SPECIAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	004025	190
00000000001005013	AND IN WHICH THE DURATION OF	004026	190

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00000000001005013	EXPOSURE WOULD NOT BE DETERMINED BY	004027	190
00000000001005013	INTOLERABLE PAIN OR TISSUE DAMAGE	004028	190
00000000001005013	IN EXPOSED SKIN SURFACES. IT WAS	004029	190
00000000001005013	DESIRED TO DERIVE MINIMUM SAFE	004030	190
00000000001005013	EXPOSURE TIMES OF 10 MIN, IN ORDER	004031	190
00000000001005013	THAT SUFFICIENT TIME SHOULD BE	004032	190
00000000001005013	AVAILABLE TO WORKERS TO PERFORM	004033	190
00000000001005013	USEFUL WORK, FOR THE PRESENT SERIES	004034	190
00000000001005013	OF EXPERIMENTS THE HIGHEST WET BULB	004035	190
00000000001005013	TEMPERATURE TO BE INCLUDED WAS 48,3	004036	190
00000000001005013	DEGREES CENTIGRADE, AT THIS	004037	190
00000000001005013	TEMPERATURE SOME OF THE SUBJECTS	004038	190
00000000001005013	WERE UNABLE TO FACE INTO AN AIR	004039	190
00000000001005013	MOVEMENT OF 1,02 M/S WITHOUT	004040	190
00000000001005013	EXPERIENCING UNPLEASANT FACIAL AND	004041	190
00000000001005013	BUCCOPHARYNGEAL DISTRESS. OF THE	004042	190
00000000001005013	440 DURATIONS OF EXPOSURE EXAMINED	004043	190
00000000001005013	IN THE THREE SERIES OF	004044	190
00000000001005013	INVESTIGATIONS, THERE WERE 16 (3,6	004045	190
00000000001005013	PERCENT) WHICH WERE TERMINATED AT	004046	190
00000000001005013	10 MIN, OR LESS, A RANGE OF	004047	190
00000000001005013	RELATIVE HUMIDITIES OF 9 PERCENT TO	004048	190
00000000001005013	84 PERCENT WAS INCORPORATED IN THE	004049	190
00000000001005013	CHOICE OF CONDITIONS, IN SERIES ONE	004050	190
00000000001005013	ENVIRONMENTS WERE EXPERIENCED IN	004051	190
00000000001005013	ORDER OF INCREASING SEVERITY, IN	004052	190
00000000001005013	SERIES TWO AND THREE THE ORDER OF	004053	190
00000000001005013	PRESENTATION OF CLIMATES WAS	004054	190
00000000001005013	RANDOMIZED, ALL SUBJECTS WERE TAKEN	004055	190
00000000001005013	FROM THE POPULATION OF THE ENGINEER	004056	190
00000000001005013	ROOM PERSONNEL IN THE ROYAL NAVY.	004057	190
00000000001005013	IN SERIES ONE SIX ENVIRONMENTS WERE	004058	190
00000000001005013	EXPERIENCED BY 8 MEN. IN SERIES TWO	004059	190
00000000001005013	FIVE ENVIRONMENTS WERE EXPERIENCED	004060	190
00000000001005013	BY 31 MEN, IN SERIES THREE EACH MAN	004061	190
00000000001005013	EXPERIENCED FIVE CLIMATES EXCEPT 4	004062	190
00000000001005013	MEN WHO WERE EXPOSED TO TEN	004063	190
00000000001005013	DIFFERENT CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, THE	004064	190
00000000001005013	MEN IN SERIES THREE WERE DIVIDED	004065	190
00000000001005013	INTO GROUPS OF 12, THROUGOUT	004066	190
00000000001005013	EXPOSURES CONTINUOUS WORK WAS	004067	190
00000000001005013	PERFORMED ON A STOOL STEPPING TASK	004068	190
00000000001005013	WHICH REQUIRED SUBJECTS TO STEP ON	004069	190
00000000001005013	AND OFF A 22,9 CM HIGH STOOL IN	004070	190
00000000001005013	TIME WITH A SIGNAL LIGHT FLASHING	004071	190
00000000001005013	AT A RATE OF 12 TIMES PER MINUTE.	004072	190
00000000001005013	AFTER BEING WEIGHED NUDE, SUBJECTS	004073	190
00000000001005013	SAT AT REST IN AN ANTE ROOM BETWEEN	004074	190
00000000001005013	30 MIN AND 40 MIN BEFORE ENTRY INTO	004075	190
00000000001005013	THE HOT CHAMBER, MOUTH OR EAR	004076	190
00000000001005013	TEMPERATURE AND PULSE RATES WERE	004077	190
00000000001005013	MEASURED AT INTERVALS OF 3 MIN OR	004078	190
00000000001005013	5 MIN, SUBJECTS WORE THE CLOTHING	004079	190
00000000001005013	THEY WERE TO WEAR IN THE HOT	004080	190
00000000001005013	ENVIRONMENTS, ON ENTRY INTO THE HOT	004081	190
00000000001005013	CHAMBER EACH SUBJECT BEGAN TO	004082	190
00000000001005013	PERFORM THE STOOL STEPPING ROUTINE	004083	190
00000000001005013	UNTIL HIS EXPOSURE WAS TERMINATED.	004084	190
00000000001005013	HOT CHAMBER OBSERVERS JUDGED WHEN A	004085	190
00000000001005013	POINT OF IMMINENT HEAT COLLAPSE HAD	004086	190
00000000001005013	BEEN REACHED, AT THE END OF AN	004087	190
00000000001005013	EXPOSURE THE SUBJECT WAS WEIGHED	004088	190
00000000001005013	NUDE, HIS RECOVERY AT REST WAS	004089	190
00000000001005013	MONITORED BY BODY TEMPERATURE AND	004090	190
00000000001005013	PULSE RATE MEASUREMENTS AT	004091	190
00000000001005013	INTERVALS OF 3 MIN, EACH SUBJECT	004092	190

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0000000001005013	EXPERIENCED ONLY ONE HOT CHAMBER	004093	190
0000000001005013	EXPOSURE PER DAY. A RECORD WAS KEPT	004094	190
0000000001005013	OF ALL DRINKS CONSUMED AND ALL	004095	190
0000000001005013	URINE, FAECES AND VOMITUS	004096	190
0000000001005013	ELIMINATED BETWEEN WEIGHINGS,PULSE	004097	190
0000000001005013	RATE WAS ASSESSED BY PALPATION AT	004098	190
0000000001005013	THE WRIST OVER 20 OR 30 SEC. PULSE	004099	190
0000000001005013	RATES OF SOME SUBJECTS BECAME TOO	004100	190
0000000001005013	FAST TO COUNT ACCURATELY. IN SERIES	004101	190
0000000001005013	ONE AND TWO BODY TEMPERATURE WAS	004102	190
0000000001005013	ASSESSED FROM MEASUREMENTS TAKEN OF	004103	190
0000000001005013	SUB LINGUAL TEMPERATURE, IN SERIES	004104	190
0000000001005013	THREE BODY TEMPERATURE WAS ASSESSED	004105	190
0000000001005013	FROM A THERMISTER IN THE EAR, RATES	004106	190
0000000001005013	OF WEIGHT LOSS DURING EXPOSURE TO	004107	190
0000000001005013	HEAT VARIED IN MEAN VALUES OVER THE	004108	190
0000000001005013	15 ENVIRONMENTS FROM 10.9 G/MIN TO	004109	190
0000000001005013	30.8 G/MIN. A PLAUSIBLE MODEL	004110	190
0000000001005013	RELATING IMMINENT HEAT COLLAPSE TO	004111	190
0000000001005013	ENVIRONMENTAL THERMAL SEVERITY	004112	190
0000000001005013	APPEARED TO BE THAT OF A	004113	190
0000000001005013	RECTANGULAR HYPERBOLA WITH	004114	190
0000000001005013	HORIZONTAL ASYMPTOTE ZERO, AT LOW	004115	190
0000000001005013	LEVELS OF THERMAL SEVERITY AN	004116	190
0000000001005013	EXPOSED SUBJECT MAY MAINTAIN HIS	004117	190
0000000001005013	THERMAL EQUILIBRIUM FOR A	004118	190
0000000001005013	CONSIDERABLE LENGTH OF TIME AND AT	004119	190
0000000001005013	EXTREMELY HIGH LEVELS OF THERMAL	004120	190
0000000001005013	SEVERITY THE BODY OF THE EXPOSED	004121	190
0000000001005013	SUBJECT MAY BE HEATED UP TO A	004122	190
0000000001005013	DYSFUNCTION LEVEL IN A TIME CLOSE	004123	190
0000000001005013	TO ZERO, A REGRESSION EQUATION	004124	190
0000000001005013	BASED ON THIS MODEL INCORPORATED	004125	190
0000000001005013	DATA WHICH SHOWED DURATION OF	004126	190
0000000001005013	EXPOSURE AS RANGING FROM A MEAN	004127	190
0000000001005013	TIME TO IMMINENT HEAT COLLAPSE OF	004128	190
0000000001005013	15 MIN, AT 63.4/41.2 DB/WB DEGREES	004129	190
0000000001005013	CENTIGRADE (THE HIGHEST TEMPERATURE	004130	190
0000000001005013	IN THE STUDY) TO 168 MIN, IN A	004131	190
0000000001005013	CLIMATE OF (37.0/30.0 DB/WB DEGREES	004132	190
0000000001005013	CENTIGRADE. (FULL DATA MAY BE FOUND	004133	190
0000000001005013	IN TABLE 2.) THE REGRESSION	004134	190
0000000001005013	EQUATION IS Y SUBSCRIPT I = LOG	004135	190
0000000001005013	PARENTHESIS B OVER C - A CLOSE	004136	190
0000000001005013	PARENTHESIS + E SUBSCRIPT I, WHERE	004137	190
0000000001005013	Y IS THE LOG TIME TO IMMINENT HEAT	004138	190
0000000001005013	COLLAPSE; C IS THE CLIMATIC	004139	190
0000000001005013	VARIABLE IN THE FORM: W DRY BULB	004140	190
0000000001005013	TEMPERATURE + (L - W) WET BULB	004141	190
0000000001005013	TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES CENTIGRADE;	004142	190
0000000001005013	AND E SUBSCRIPT I IS THE ERROR	004143	190
0000000001005013	ASSOCIATED WITH THE ITH OBSERVATION	004144	190
0000000001005013	(THESE LATTER BEING ASSUMED TO BE	004145	190
0000000001005013	INDEPENDENTLY NORMALLY DISTRIBUTED	004146	190
0000000001005013	WITH MEAN ZERO AND A CONSTANT	004147	190
0000000001005013	VARIANCE, THE ESTIMATED VALUES AND	004148	190
0000000001005013	STANDARD ERRORS OF THE PARAMETERS	004149	190
0000000001005013	OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN	004150	190
0000000001005013	IMMINENT HEAT COLLAPSE TIMES AND	004151	190
0000000001005013	CLIMATIC SEVERITY ARE:	004152	190
0000000001005013		004153	190
0000000001005013	PARAMETER A B	004154	190
0000000001005013		004155	190
0000000001005013	ESTIMATED 30,546 302,26	004156	190
0000000001005013	VALUE	004157	190
0000000001005013		004158	190

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0000000001005013                                                    004159 190
0000000001005013  STANDARD    0,990        6,35                     004160 190
0000000001005013  ERROR                                             004161 190
0000000001005013                                                    004162 190
0000000001005013  PARAMETER     M           SIGMA                   004163 190
0000000001005013                                                    004164 190
0000000001005013  ESTIMATED   0,22661      0,27662                  004165 190
0000000001005013  VALUE                                             004166 190
0000000001005013                                                    004167 190
0000000001005013  STANDARD    0,00726      0,00981                  004168 190
0000000001005013  ERROR                                             004169 190
0000000001005013  THE SAFE EXPOSURE TIME CURVES WERE                 004170 190
0000000001005013  CALCULATED FROM THE EXPRESSION:                    004171 190
0000000001005013  Y = T SUBSCRIPT P S, WHERE Y IS THE                004172 190
0000000001005013  PREDICTED LOG MEAN TIME TO IMMINENT                004173 190
0000000001005013  HEAT COLLAPSE, TP IS THE LOWER P                   004174 190
0000000001005013  PERCENT POINT OF 'T' WITH 840-4                    004175 190
0000000001005013  DEGREES OF FREEDOM, AND S IS                       004176 190
0000000001005013  DERIVED FROM S SQUARED = SIGMA                     004177 190
0000000001005013  SQUARED + X T SUPERSCRIPT HX, IN                   004178 190
0000000001005013  WHICH X IS THE VECTOR (TRANSPOSE                   004179 190
0000000001005013  OF) PARENTHESIS 1, = DB = WB OVER                  004180 190
0000000001005013  C = A, 1 OVER C = A, 0 CLOSE                       004181 190
0000000001005013  PARENTHESIS, AND H IS THE                         004182 190
0000000001005013  COVARIANCE MATRIX OF THE PARAMETERS               004183 190
0000000001005013  A, B, W, AND SIGMA, AS IT WAS FOUND               004184 190
0000000001005013  THAT X T SUPERSCRIPT T HX WAS SMALL               004185 190
0000000001005013  COMPARED TO SIGMA SQUARED OVER THE                004186 190
0000000001005013  RANGE OF DRY BULB AND WET BULB                    004187 190
0000000001005013  TEMPERATURES INVESTIGATED SO THAT                 004188 190
0000000001005013  VALUES OF S AND THUS OF T SUBSCRIPT               004189 190
0000000001005013  P S WERE ALMOST CONSTANT, AN                      004190 190
0000000001005013  EXPRESSION OF THE LOWER P PERCENT                 004191 190
0000000001005013  SAFE EXPOSURE TIME COULD BE WRITTEN               004192 190
0000000001005013  AS: SAFE EXPOSURE TIME = EXP (Y-T                 004193 190
0000000001005013  SUBSCRIPT P S)= K SUBSCRIPT P EXP                 004194 190
0000000001005013  (Y), WHERE K SUBSCRIPT P IS A                      004195 190
0000000001005013  FACTOR DEPENDING ONLY ON P,                        004196 190
0000000001005013  PERCENTAGES OF PREDICTED MEAN                      004197 190
0000000001005013  IMMINENT COLLAPSE TIMES TO BE USED                 004198 190
0000000001005013  AS THE MAXIMUM PERMITTED DURATIONS                 004199 190
0000000001005015  OF SAFE EXPOSURE TO PROTECT FROM                   004200 190
0000000001005013  IMMINENT HEAT COLLAPSE HAZARD THE                 004201 190
0000000001005013  DESIRED PROPORTION OF EXPOSEES:                    004202 190
0000000001005013                                                    004203 190
0000000001005013  PROPORTION TO                                      004204 190
0000000001005013  BE PROTECTED                                       004205 190
0000000001005013  (IN PERCENT)        50      75      80             004206 190
0000000001005013                                                    004207 190
0000000001005013  PERCENTAGE OF                                      004208 190
0000000001005013  MEAN TIME TO                                       004209 190
0000000001005013  COLLAPSE                                          004210 190
0000000001005013  (K SUBSCRIPT P)    100  82,90  79,11              004211 190
0000000001005013                                                    004212 190
0000000001005013  PROPORTION TO                                      004213 190
0000000001005013  BE PROTECTED                                       004214 190
0000000001005013  (IN PERCENT)        90      95      99            004215 190
0000000001005013                                                    004216 190
0000000001005013  PERCENTAGE OF                                      004217 190
0000000001005013  MEAN TIME TO                                       004218 190
0000000001005013  COLLAPSE                                          004219 190
0000000001005013  (K SUBSCRIPT P)   69,99 63,27 52,33

0000000001062043  IN A BRITISH SCHOOL STUDY                         001001 191
0000000001062043  TWO CLASSROOMS OF COMPARABLE SIZE,                001002 191
0000000001062043  ROOM A,HEATED SOLELY BY AN ENTIRE                 001003 191
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0000000001062043	SOUTH WALL OF DOUBLE GLAZED	001004	191
0000000001062043	DIFFUSING GLASS, A SOLAR WALL, AND	001005	191
0000000001062043	ROOM M, WITH SOLID FUEL CENTRAL	001006	191
0000000001062043	HEATING, WERE RATED BY 13-14 YEAR	001007	191
0000000001062043	OLD STUDENTS WHO USED BOTH ROOMS,	001008	191
0000000001062043	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESULTS	001009	191
0000000001062043	OF THE CHILDREN'S RATINGS WERE:	001010	191
0000000001062043		001011	191
0000000001062043	(1) ROOM A IS NOISIER THAN ROOM M,	001012	191
0000000001062043	(2) ROOM A IS SEEN AS BIGGER THAN	001013	191
0000000001062043	ROOM M, WHICH IS SEEN AS SMALL	001014	191
0000000001062043	AND CRAMPED,	001015	191
0000000001062043	(3) STUDENTS WOULD LIKE BOTH ROOMS	001016	191
0000000001062043	TO BE LESS STUFFY, MORE	001017	191
0000000001062043	UNPLEASANT ODORS ARE MENTIONED	001018	191
0000000001062043	IN ROOM A,	001019	191
0000000001062043	(4) WINDOWS IN ROOM A ARE THOUGHT	001020	191
0000000001062043	TO GIVE TOO LITTLE VIEW OUT,	001021	191
0000000001062043	YET ROOM A IS DESCRIBED AS MORE	001022	191
0000000001062043	"LIGHT" THAN ROOM M,	001023	191
0000000001062043	(5) IN SUMMER BOTH ROOMS ARE SEEN	001024	191
0000000001062043	AS TOO HOT,	001025	191
0000000001062043		001026	191
0000000001062043	TEACHERS ALSO RATED BOTH	001027	191
0000000001062043	ENVIRONMENTS IN COLD WEATHER,	001028	191
0000000001062043	COMPARED TO THE CONVENTIONALLY	001029	191
0000000001062043	HEATED ROOM M, ROOM A HEATED BY THE	001030	191
0000000001062043	SOLAR PANEL WAS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE	001031	191
0000000001062043	COMFORTABLE, WARMER, MORE AIRLESS,	001032	191
0000000001062043	NEEDED ADDED HEAT LESS OFTEN,	001033	191
0000000001062043	NEEDED ADDED VENTILATION MORE	001034	191
0000000001062043	OFTEN, HAD STUFFINESS AND ODORS	001035	191
0000000001062043	MORE OFTEN, NO SIGNIFICANT	001036	191
0000000001062043	DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BY TEACHERS	001037	191
0000000001062043	FOR DRYNESS, DAMPNESS, OR NOISE.	001038	191
0000000005032022	COLOR, A SEEMINGLY UNIMPORTANT	001001	198
0000000005032022	MATTER, HAS A DEFINITE	001002	198
0000000005032022	PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT UPON STUDENTS,	001003	198
0000000005032022	WHEN BRIGHT COLORS SURROUND	001004	198
0000000005032022	STUDENTS, THEIR OUTLOOK IS	001005	198
0000000005032022	BRIGHTER, WHEN THEIR SURROUNDINGS	001006	198
0000000005032022	ARE INTERESTING, STUDENTS ARE MORE	001007	198
0000000005032022	INTERESTED IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT,	001008	198
0000000005032022	STUDENTS PERFORM BETTER IF THEY ARE	001009	198
0000000005032022	WORKING IN A BRIGHT, EXCITING	001010	198
0000000005032022	SCHOOL, IN SCHOOLS WHERE THE USUAL	001011	198
0000000005032022	PALE GREEN PREDOMINATES, THE	001012	198
0000000005032022	TENDENCY OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY IS	001013	198
0000000005032022	TO LOSE INTEREST IN THEIR WORK AND	001014	198
0000000005032022	BECOME BORED, COORDINATED COLOR	001015	198
0000000005032022	SELECTION CAN TRANSFORM A	001016	198
0000000005032022	DEPRESSING AND MONOTONOUS SCHOOL	001017	198
0000000005032022	ATMOSPHERE INTO A PLEASING AND	001018	198
0000000005032022	EXCITING ONE, STIMULATING	001019	198
0000000005032022	PRODUCTIVITY AND CREATIVE THINKING,	001020	198
0000000005032022	REDUCING ABSENTEEISM AND GENERATING	001021	198
0000000005032022	A FEELING OF PRIDE IN STUDENTS,	001022	198
0100000005032022	IN CLASSROOMS, AN EFFECTIVE AND	002001	198
0100000005032022	INTERESTING COORDINATED COLOR	002002	198
0100000005032022	SCHEME MIGHT INVOLVE THE USE OF	002003	198
0100000005032022	THREE COLORS, WITH SUCH A SCHEME,	002004	198
0100000005032022	CLASSROOMS WOULD PRESENT AN	002005	198
0100000005032022	INTERESTING PATTERN, BUT NOT ONE	002006	198

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0100000005032022	THAT WOULD BE DISTRACTING FOR THE	002007	198
0100000005032022	STUDENTS,	002008	198
0100000005032022	THE WALL OPPOSITE THE WINDOWS IN A	002009	198
0100000005032022	CLASSROOM SHOULD BE PAINTED A LIGHT	002010	198
0100000005032022	TONE WHICH WILL REFLECT THE SUN'S	002011	198
0100000005032022	RAYS BACK TO THE WINDOW WALL, WHICH	002012	198
0100000005032022	SHOULD BE PAINTED A COOL MEDIUM	002013	198
0100000005032022	TONE, THE FRONT AND REAR WALLS OF	002014	198
0100000005032022	THE ROOM SHOULD BE A NATURAL TONE	002015	198
0100000005032022	THAT WILL NOT BE DISTRACTING,	002016	198
0100000005032022	CLASSROOMS WITH A NORTHERN EXPOSURE	002017	198
0100000005032022	SHOULD BE TREATED IN LIGHT TONES IN	002018	198
0100000005032022	ORDER TO COMPENSATE FOR THE SUN'S	002019	198
0100000005032022	RAYS,	002020	198
0000000005086012	LONG CORRIDORS IN SCHOOLS CAN BE	003001	198
0000000005086012	SHORTENED VISUALLY AND AN	003002	198
0000000005086012	INTERESTING PATTERN CAN BE CREATED,	003003	198
0000000005086012	BY PAINTING THE DOORS AND THE SPACE	003004	198
0000000005086012	ABOVE THE DOORS IN A BRIGHT, DARKER	003005	198
0000000005086012	TONE, WITH THE WALL SPACE BETWEEN	003006	198
0000000005086012	IN A CONTRASTING LIGHTER TONE,	003007	198
0000000005082022	IN CAFETERIAS, LOBBIES, GYMNASIUMS	004001	198
0000000005082022	AND OTHER AREAS WHERE THERE ARE	004002	198
0000000005082022	LARGE WALL SPACES, INTERESTING	004003	198
0000000005082022	DESIGNS CAN BE INCORPORATED IN	004004	198
0000000005082022	VARIOUS CONTRASTING AND	004005	198
0000000005082022	COMPLIMENTARY COLORS, BUT THESE	004006	198
0000000005082022	TYPES OF DESIGNS AND MURALS SHOULD	004007	198
0000000005082022	NOT BE USED IN AREAS OF STUDY,	004008	198
0000000005082022	BECAUSE THE RESULT MAY BE THAT THE	004009	198
0000000005082022	STUDENTS WILL FIND DIFFICULTY IN	004010	198
0000000005082022	CONCENTRATING ON THEIR STUDIES,	004011	198
0000000005082022	AREAS AROUND DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND	004012	198
0000000005082022	EXITS CAN BE HIGHLIGHTED WITH	004013	198
0000000005082022	BRIGHT COLORS AND DESIGNS, THUS	004014	198
0000000005082022	CREATING A FOCAL POINT OF INTEREST	004015	198
0000000005082022	IN A CORRIDOR.	004016	198
0000000005006012	IN SCHOOLS WHERE THE LIGHTING FOOT	005001	198
0000000005006012	CANDLES ARE BELOW ACCEPTABLE LEVEL,	005002	198
0000000005006012	MUCH CAN BE DONE TO IMPROVE	005003	198
0000000005006012	LIGHTING CONDITIONS MERELY BY THE	005004	198
0000000005006012	APPLICATION OF HIGHLY REFLECTIVE	005005	198
0000000005006012	PAINT, THIS, IN SOME CASES, CAN	005006	198
0000000005006012	PRODUCE ONE-THIRD ADDITIONAL LIGHT	005007	198
0000000005006012	WITHOUT ANY REMODELING OF THE	005008	198
0000000005006012	LIGHTING SYSTEM.	005009	198
0000000005006012	BEFORE COLORS ARE SELECTED, IT IS	006001	198
0000000005006012	IMPERATIVE THAT ALL AREAS BE	006002	198
0000000005006012	CHECKED WITH A LIGHT METER TO	006003	198
0000000005006012	DETERMINE THE FOOTCANDLES BECAUSE	006004	198
0000000005006012	LIGHT COLORS REFLECT LIGHT, DARK	006005	198
0000000005006012	COLORS ABSORB IT, IT IS ALWAYS	006006	198
0000000005006012	SUGGESTED - AND THIS IS ESPECIALLY	006007	198
0000000005006012	IMPORTANT IN OLDER SCHOOLS - THAT	006008	198
0000000005006012	COLORS BE SELECTED IN THE SAME	006009	198
0000000005006012	LIGHT THAT WILL PREVAIL IN THE	006010	198
0000000005006012	SPACES FOR WHICH THE COLORS ARE	006011	198
0000000005006012	BEING SELECTED.	006012	198
0000000005006012	INTENSE TONES WILL EITHER ABSORB	006013	198
0000000005006012	LIGHT, AS WILL DARK REDS, BLUES,	006014	198
0000000005006012	AND BROWNS, OR REFLECT LIGHT, AS	006015	198
0000000005006012	WILL WHITE AND YELLOWS. IF INTENSE	006016	198

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00000000005006012	TONES ARE TO BE APPLIED OVER LARGE	006017	198
00000000005006012	AREAS, THEY ARE LIKELY TO BE	006018	198
00000000005006012	DEPRESSING AND CAUSE NERVOUSNESS,	006019	198
00000000005006012	RESTLESSNESS, EYE STRAIN AND	006020	198
00000000005006012	FATIGUE. AN ADVISABLE SOLUTION TO	006021	198
00000000005006012	SUCH A SITUATION IS A LIGHT NEUTRAL	006022	198
00000000005006012	TINT AND A CONTROLLED, CONTRASTING	006023	198
00000000005006012	COLOR USED SPARINGLY, THUS CREATING	006024	198
00000000005006012	A FAR MORE PLEASANT ATMOSPHERE AND	006025	198
00000000005006012	PROVIDING RELIEF FROM MONOTONY,	006026	198
00000000005006012	WHILE EXPANDING THE SPACE VISUALLY.	006027	198
00000000003056022	IT IS THE ARCHITECT'S	007001	198
00000000003056022	RESPONSIBILITY TO MEET THE	007002	198
00000000003056022	REQUIREMENTS OF BOTH STUDENTS AND	007003	198
00000000003056022	MAINTENANCE WITHOUT SACRIFICING	007004	198
00000000003056022	EITHER, WITH THE USE OF AN	007005	198
00000000003056022	ATTRACTIVE COORDINATED COLOR	007006	198
00000000003056022	SCHEME, THERE IS A GOOD POSSIBILITY	007007	198
00000000003056022	THAT MAINTENANCE WILL BE REDUCED	007008	198
00000000003056022	CONSIDERABLY BECAUSE THE STUDENTS	007009	198
00000000003056022	WILL SHOW SOME CONSIDERATION FOR	007010	198
00000000003056022	THEIR CHEERFUL ENVIRONMENT.	007011	198
00000000003087051	THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE	001001	199
00000000003087051	PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE UNIVERSITY	001002	199
00000000003087051	SHOULD COMPLEMENT AND STRENGTHEN	001003	199
00000000003087051	THE MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO	001004	199
00000000003087051	STIMULATE STUDENTS IN THE EFFECTIVE	001005	199
00000000003087051	USE OF LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES...THE	001006	199
00000000003087051	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT WHICH REFLECTS	001007	199
00000000003087051	AND SHAPES IT NEED NOT BE HIGHLY	001008	199
00000000003087051	ORGANIZED, AUTHORITARIAN,	001009	199
00000000003087051	ANTISEPTIC, OR QUIET....THE HIGHLY	001010	199
00000000003087051	DEFINED, EFFICIENT, AND GOAL	001011	199
00000000003087051	ORIENTED STRUCTURE OF THE FACTORY	001012	199
00000000003087051	THUS MUST BE REJECTED IN FAVOR OF A	001013	199
00000000003087051	FREE FLOWING AND OPEN ENDED	001014	199
00000000003087051	ENVIRONMENT WHICH INVITES	001015	199
00000000003087051	PARTICIPATION WITH ONE'S FELLOWS IN	001016	199
00000000003087051	THE PROCESS OF EXPLORATION.	001017	199
00000000003087051	THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE	002001	199
00000000003087051	CAMPUS SHOULD BE INTEGRATED INTO AN	002002	199
00000000003087051	ORGANIC HABITAT OR "VILLAGE" WHICH	002003	199
00000000003087051	REFLECTS AND INSTILLS A TACTILE	002004	199
00000000003087051	SENSE OF PLACE. A CAMPUS SHOULD	002005	199
00000000003087051	DISPLAY VARIETY IN VISTA, SOUND,	002006	199
00000000003087051	AND FORM, BUT THESE ELEMENTS SHOULD	002007	199
00000000003087051	ALSO BE INTERCONNECTED, HAVING BOTH	002008	199
00000000003087051	THE FLEXIBILITY AND UNITY OF THE	002009	199
00000000003087051	HUMAN BODY ITSELF.	002010	199
00000000003087051	THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF A GIVEN	003001	199
00000000003087051	CAMPUS SHOULD NOT ONLY MIRROR AND	003002	199
00000000003087051	SUPPORT THE LEARNING PROCESS IN	003003	199
00000000003087051	GENERAL, BUT IT ALSO SHOULD REFLECT	003004	199
00000000003087051	THE DISTINCTIVE VALUES AND	003005	199
00000000003087051	ASPIRATIONS OF THOSE WHO ACTUALLY	003006	199
00000000003087051	LIVE AT AND USE A PARTICULAR	003007	199
00000000003087051	COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.	003008	199
00000000003087051	THE PRIMARY GOAL OF CAMPUS	004001	199
00000000003087051	DEVELOPMENT IS TO COMPLEMENT THE	004002	199
00000000003087051	INTENDED VARIETY AND QUALITY OF THE	004003	199

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0000000003087051	CURRICULUM WITH INANIMATE OBJECTS	004004	199
0000000003087051	WHICH INDIVIDUALLY AND IN TOTAL	004005	199
0000000003087051	IMPART A CHARACTER AND CHARM, AN	004006	199
0000000003087051	AURA OF VITALITY AND MAGNETISM.	004007	199
0000000003086051	COVERED WALKS AND PORTICOES SHOULD	005001	199
0000000003086051	BE BUILT TO STIMULATE USE OF THE	005002	199
0000000003086051	CAMPUS IN ALL SEASONS AND UNDER ALL	005003	199
0000000003086051	WEATHER CONDITIONS. SUCH	005004	199
0000000003086051	CLOISTERED CORRIDORS WOULD	005005	199
0000000003086051	FACILITATE PASSAGE FROM ONE MAJOR	005006	199
0000000003086051	AREA TO ANOTHER WHILE CREATING THE	005007	199
0000000003086051	MOOD OF CONTINUITY AND OPEN ENDED	005008	199
0000000003086051	PROCESS.	005009	199
0000000008046051	SERVICE DEPOTS SHOULD ALSO BE	006001	199
0000000008046051	AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE CAMPUS,	006002	199
0000000008046051	DRINKING FOUNTAINS, BENCHES, ICE	006003	199
0000000008046051	CREAM STANDS, TO GIVE AN INCENTIVE	006004	199
0000000008046051	AND A REWARD FOR WALKING AND	006005	199
0000000008046051	COMMUNING WITH THE CAMPUS.	006006	199
0000000004082051	A SINGLE INSTITUTIONALIZED FOOD	007001	199
0000000004082051	SERVICE SHOULD BE BANNED. THE	007002	199
0000000004082051	OPTIONS FOR FOOD ON CAMPUS SHOULD	007003	199
0000000004082051	BE AS VARIED AS LIFE ITSELF. A	007004	199
0000000004082051	UNIVERSITY CANNOT OFFER THE OPTIONS	007005	199
0000000004082051	OF A WELL STOCKED REFRIGERATOR OR	007006	199
0000000004082051	THE VARIETY OF DELICATESSENS, KITCHENS,	007007	199
0000000004082051	SNACK BARS, AND RESTAURANTS	007008	199
0000000004082051	AVAILABLE IN A LARGE CITY. IT CAN,	007009	199
0000000004082051	HOWEVER, GRANT CONCESSIONS TO A	007010	199
0000000004082051	NUMBER OF PERSONS OR ESTABLISHMENTS	007011	199
0000000004082051	WISHING TO SERVE A PARTICULAR	007012	199
0000000004082051	VARIETY OF FOOD, ESPECIALLY ETHNIC	007013	199
0000000004082051	FOODS, IN THEIR OWN UNIQUE SPACES.	007014	199
0000000010006051	THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR	008001	199
0000000010006051	LEARNING SHOULD BE OPEN AND IN USE	008002	199
0000000010006051	ALL DAY, ALL WEEK, AND ALL YEAR.	008003	199
0000000010006051	EXPANSION OF THE HOURS, DAYS, AND	008004	199
0000000010006051	MONTHS OF THE ACADEMIC CALENDAR	008005	199
0000000010006051	WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO PROHIBIT	008006	199
0000000010006051	OR AT LEAST PERMIT VARIED AND	008007	199
0000000010006051	ALTERNATIVE SCHEDULES. WITHOUT	008008	199
0000000010006051	THIS FLEXIBILITY, THE INTERNAL TIME	008009	199
0000000010006051	SENSE OF STUDENTS CAN BE QUICKLY	008010	199
0000000010006051	OBLITERATED BY THE INSTITUTIONAL	008011	199
0000000010006051	CLOCK.	008012	199
0000000010086051	RIGID CLASS SCHEDULES, LIMITED	009001	199
0000000010086051	CALENDARS, AND PRESCRIBED INDICES	009002	199
0000000010086051	OF PROGRESS, ALL FUNCTIONS OF THE	009003	199
0000000010086051	USE OF SPACE, MUST GIVE WAY TO	009004	199
0000000010086051	ALTERNATIVE PATTERNS OF UTILIZATION	009005	199
0000000010087051	WHICH ALLOW INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS TO	009006	199
0000000010087051	SET THEIR OWN PACE. MORNING,	009007	199
0000000010087051	AFTERNOON, AND EVENING CLASSES, ON	009008	199
0000000010087051	WEEKDAYS AND WEEKENDS, SHOULD BE	009009	199
0000000010087051	OFFERED ON SCHEDULES THAT DO NOT	009010	199
0000000010087051	ARTIFICIALLY FRAGMENT OR RESTRICT	009011	199
0000000010087051	THE PROCESS OF LEARNING.	009012	199
0000000010087051	ABSORPTION AND INSIGHT ARE OFTEN	009013	199
0000000010087051	FUNCTIONS OF TIME AND LOCATION AND	009014	199
0000000010087051	SHOULD NOT BE VICTIMIZED BY	009015	199
0000000010087051	COMPULSORY COURSE LOADS, SCHEDULES,	009016	199

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0000000010087051	CALENDARS, OR RESIDENCY	009017	199
0000000010087051	REQUIREMENTS THAT OVERLY RESTRICT	009018	199
0000000010087051	THE FREEDOM OF STUDENTS TO USE THE	009019	199
0000000010087051	CAMPUS FACILITIES IN ACCORDANCE	009020	199
0000000010087051	WITH THEIR OWN SENSE OF TIME.	009021	199
0000000003087051	THE SYMBOLS AND SOUNDS OF THE	010001	199
0000000003087051	CAMPUS THUS SHOULD EXPRESS THE	010002	199
0000000003087051	VARIETY AND THE VITALITY OF A	010003	199
0000000003087051	COMMUNITY OF PERSONS SEARCHING FOR	010004	199
0000000003087051	INSIGHTS INTO THEMSELVES AND	010005	199
0000000003087051	OTHERS. THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT OF A	010006	199
0000000003087051	UNIVERSITY SHOULD STIMULATE	010007	199
0000000003087051	FEELINGS OF PRIDE, IMAGINATION,	010008	199
0000000003087051	GAIETY, AND DISCOVERY, EXPERIENCES	010009	199
0000000003087051	WHICH SUPPORT AND INTENSIFY THE	010010	199
0000000003087051	PURPOSE OF THE FACULTY AND THE	010011	199
0000000003087051	INTENTIONS OF THE CURRICULUM.	010012	199
0000000005032013	SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL RATINGS OF	001001	201
0000000005032013	SIX LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS WERE	001002	201
0000000005032013	STUDIED BY FACTOR ANALYSIS. THE	001003	201
0000000005032013	LIGHTING PATTERNS ARE DESCRIBED	001004	201
0000000005032013	BELOW, WHERE MEASUREMENT 1=READING	001005	201
0000000005032013	SURFACE FROM SEATING POSITION,	001006	201
0000000005032013	2=MID-WALL LONG WALL,3=MID-WALL	001007	201
0000000005032013	SHORT WALL,4=CEILING,5=ILLUMINATION	001008	201
0000000005032013	(FOOTCANDLES).	001009	201
0000000005032013		001010	201
0000000005032013	LIGHTING BRIGHTNESS MEASUREMENTS	001011	201
0000000005032013	ARRANGEMENT (FOOTLAMBERTS)	001012	201
0000000005032013	1 2 3 4 5	001013	201
0000000005032013	1 OVERHEAD	001014	201
0000000005032013	DOWN-	001015	201
0000000005032013	LIGHTING	001016	201
0000000005032013	LOW	001017	201
0000000005032013	INTENSITY	001018	201
0000000005032013	,35 ,10 ,01 ,5 10	001019	201
0000000005032013	2 PERIPHERAL	001020	201
0000000005032013	WALL-	001021	201
0000000005032013	LIGHTING	001022	201
0000000005032013	ALL WALLS	001023	201
0000000005032013	2,30 5,80 9,50 2,6 10	001024	201
0000000005032013	3 OVERHEAD	001025	201
0000000005032013	DIFFUSE	001026	201
0000000005032013	LOW	001027	201
0000000005032013	SETTING	001028	201
0000000005032013	,86 4,00 ,77 23,5 10	001029	201
0000000005032013	4 COMBINA-	001030	201
0000000005032013	TION:	001031	201
0000000005032013	OVERHEAD	001032	201
0000000005032013	DOWN-	001033	201
0000000005032013	LIGHTING	001034	201
0000000005032013	+ END	001035	201
0000000005032013	WALLS	001036	201
0000000005032013	,42 ,31 7,70 ,5 10	001037	201
0000000005032013	5 OVERHEAD	001038	201
0000000005032013	DIFFUSE	001039	201
0000000005032013	HIGH	001040	201
0000000005032013	INTENSITY	001041	201
0000000005032013	6,40 35,00 7,80 410,0 100	001042	201
0000000005032013	6 COMBINA-	001043	201
0000000005032013	TION:	001044	201
0000000005032013	OVERHEAD	001045	201
0000000005032013	DOWN-	001046	201

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0000000005032013                LIGHTING                                    001047 201
0000000005032013                + PERIPHERAL                                001048 201
0000000005032013                + OVERHEAD                                  001049 201
0000000005032013                DIFFUSE                                     001050 201
0000000005032013                      3,40  9,80 11,20  24,0  30            001051 201
0000000005032013                                                          001052 201
0000000005032013                RANKINGS OF THE SIX LIGHTING                001053 201
0000000005032013                ARRANGEMENTS FOR SEMANTIC                   001054 201
0000000005032013                DIFFERENTIAL ITEMS IS PRESENTED.            001055 201
0000000005032013                                                          001056 201
0000000005032013                FACTOR 1 EVALUATIVE                         001057 201
0000000005032013                                                          001058 201
0000000005032013                FRIENDLY     642135          HOSTILE      001059 201
0000000005032013                PLEASANT     642135        UNPLEASANT     001060 201
0000000005032013                LIKE         642153          DISLIKE      001061 201
0000000005032013                HARMONY      642135          DISCORD      001062 201
0000000005032013                SATISFYING   624153        FRUSTRATING    001063 201
0000000005032013                BEAUTIFUL    642153            UGLY       001064 201
0000000005032013                SOCIABLE     642153        UNSOCIABLE     001065 201
0000000005032013                RELAXED      426135            TENSE      001066 201
0000000005032013                INTERESTING  642153        MONOTONOUS     001067 201
0000000005032013                                                          001068 201
0000000005032013                FACTOR 2 PERCEPTUAL CLARITY                 001069 201
0000000005032013                                                          001070 201
0000000005032013                CLEAR        562413             HAZY      001071 201
0000000005032013                BRIGHT       564213              DIM      001072 201
0000000005032013                FACES CLEAR  562431      FACES OBSCURE     001073 201
0000000005032013                DISTINCT     564213            VAGUE      001074 201
0000000005032013                FOCUSED      564123        UNFOCUSED      001075 201
0000000005032013                RADIANT      654213             DULL      001076 201
0000000005032013                                                          001077 201
0000000005032013                FACTOR 3 SPATIAL COMPLEXITY                 001078 201
0000000005032013                                                          001079 201
0000000005032013                SIMPLE       153426           COMPLEX      001080 201
0000000005032013                UNCLUTTERED  126345         CLUTTERED     001081 201
0000000005032013                                                          001082 201
0000000005032013                FACTOR 4 SPACIOUSNESS                       001083 201
0000000005032013                                                          001084 201
0000000005032013                LARGE        625431             SMALL     001085 201
0000000005032013                LONG         462531             SHORT     001086 201
0000000005032013                SPACIOUS     625431           CRAMPED     001087 201
0000000005032013                                                          001088 201
0000000005032013                FACTOR 5 FORMALITY                          001089 201
0000000005032013                                                          001090 201
0000000005032013                ROUNDED      163425           ANGULAR     001091 201
0000000005032013                INFORMAL     426315            FORMAL     001092 201
0000000005032013                                                          001093 201
0000000005032013                LIGHTING CHANGES AFFECTED THREE              001094 201
0000000005032013                CATEGORIES OF USER IMPRESSIONS:             001095 201
0000000005032013                (1)GENERAL EVALUATIVE IMPRESSIONS           001096 201
0000000005032013                SUCH AS PLEASANTNESS AND                    001097 201
0000000005032013                FRIENDLINESS; (2)IMPRESSIONS OF             001098 201
0000000005032013                SPATIAL CLARITY SUCH AS BRIGHTNESS,         001099 201
0000000005032013                DISTINCTIVENESS, AND FOCUSING; (3)          001100 201
0000000005032013                IMPRESSIONS OF SPACIOUSNESS,                001101 201
0000000005032013                THESE IMPRESSIONS WERE RELATED TO           001102 201
0000000005032013                THE DESIGN MANIPULATION OF THREE            001103 201
0000000005032013                PRIMARY DIMENSIONS: (1)BRIGHT DIM           001104 201
0000000005032013                VARIATIONS;(2)UNIFORM NONUNIFORM            001105 201
0000000005032013                VARIATIONS;AND PERIPHERAL OVERHEAD           001106 201
0000000005032013                VARIATIONS.                                 001107 201


0000000008002012                WHEN ONE ADDS TWO SHORT ARMS TO AN           001001 205
0000000008002012                OTHERWISE STRAIGHT CHAIR, IT DOES            001002 205
0000000008002012                NOT CEASE TO FUNCTION AS A DESK              001003 205
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0000000008002012	CHAIR BUT IMPROVES ITS FUNCTION.	001004	205
0000000008002012	THE STUDENT MAY REST HIS ELBOWS ON	001005	205
0000000008002012	THE ARMS OF THE CHAIR INSTEAD OF ON	001006	205
0000000008002012	THE DESK TOP. WHEN THESE SHORT	001007	205
0000000008002012	ARMS ARE ADDED, IT ALLOWS THE	001008	205
0000000008002012	STUDENT TO MOVE IT TO NEW POSITIONS	001009	205
0000000008002012	WITHIN THE ROOM FOR USE AS A PULL	001010	205
0000000008002012	UP OR OCCASIONAL CHAIR, ANOTHER	001011	205
0000000008002012	DESIGN THAT EMPLOYS TWO SHORT ARM	001012	205
0000000008002012	RESTS GOES FURTHER TO INVITE OTHER	001013	205
0000000008002012	USES FOR THE CHAIR. THIS IS A	001014	205
0000000008002012	LIGHT WEIGHT CHAIR MADE OF	001015	205
0000000008002012	STEAMBENT PARTS, THE LIGHTNESS OF	001016	205
0000000008002012	WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO ITS BEING	001017	205
0000000008002012	READILY MOVED ABOUT THE ROOM, THEN,	001018	205
0000000008002012	TOO, THE CURVATURE OF THE ROUND	001019	205
0000000008002012	BENTWOOD ARM SUPPORTS ACTUALLY	001020	205
0000000008002012	ENCOURAGES THE SITTER TO SIT	001021	205
0000000008002012	BACKWARDS IN THE CHAIR STRADDLING	001022	205
0000000008002012	THE BACK DESIGN AND FITTING HIS	001023	205
0000000008002012	LEGS INTO THE CURVED ARM SUPPORTS,	001024	205
0000000008002012	THIS WOULD SEEM TO BE THE MOST	001025	205
0000000008002012	COMFORTABLE POSITION OF ANY OF THE	001026	205
0000000008002012	CHAIRS AND MAY OFTEN BE USED BY	001027	205
0000000008002012	STUDENTS FOR CONVERSATIONAL	001028	205
0000000008002012	PURPOSES AND AS AN OCCASIONAL	001029	205
0000000008002012	CHAIR.	001030	205
0000000008002012	THE LARGEST SITTING SPACE IN THE	002001	205
0000000008002012	ROOM IS THE BED. HOWEVER, IT HAS	002002	205
0000000008002012	TO BE SO DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED	002003	205
0000000008002012	AS TO PROPERLY POSTURE THE SITTER	002004	205
0000000008002012	WHATEVER HIS POSITION ON THE BED,	002005	205
0000000008002012	OFTEN OVERLOOKED IS THE NEED FOR A	002006	205
0000000008002012	VERTICAL SUPPORT UNDER THE SITTER'S	002007	205
0000000008002012	KNEES PLUS A FIRM EDGE OF THE FRAME	002008	205
0000000008002012	UNDER THE MATTRESS SO THAT THE	002009	205
0000000008002012	SITTER MAY SINK LOW AT THE BASE OF	002010	205
0000000008002012	THE SPINE BUT BE FIRMLY SUPPORTED	002011	205
0000000008002012	DIRECTLY UNDER THE KNEES, THIS	002012	205
0000000008002012	ENCOURAGES A NATURAL AND	002013	205
0000000008002012	COMFORTABLE SITTING POSITION.	002014	205
0000000008002012	WHILE FLAT, FIRM INNERSPRING	002015	205
0000000008002012	MATTRESSES MAY ALSO ACCOMPLISH	002016	205
0000000008002012	THIS, MATTRESSES OF SPONGE RUBBER	002017	205
0000000008002012	WITH FIRM METAL OR WOOD SUPPORTING	002018	205
0000000008002012	MEANS PROVIDED BY THE BED FRAMES	002019	205
0000000008002012	WILL DO THIS BETTER THAN ANY OTHER	002020	205
0000000008002012	FACILITY. IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THE	002021	205
0000000008002012	ULTIMATE NUMBER OF WAYS TO USE A	002022	205
0000000008002012	BED FOR VARIOUS COMFORT	002023	205
0000000008002012	REQUIREMENTS, ONE SHOULD PROVIDE	002024	205
0000000008002012	THE BED WITH L-SHAPED HEADBOARDS	002025	205
0000000008002012	THAT WILL ACT AS PILLOW STOPPERS	002026	205
0000000008002012	FOR SLEEPING AND BOLSTER SUPPORTS	002027	205
0000000008002012	FOR THE CHAISE LOUNGE RECLINING	002028	205
0000000008002012	POSITION AND BACK REST FOR THE	002029	205
0000000008002012	COUCH SITTING POSITION. THE ADDED	002030	205
0000000008002012	EXTENSION OF THE HEAD REST TO FORM	002031	205
0000000008002012	THE L-SHAPED DESIGN IS PROVIDED TO	002032	205
0000000008002012	ACT AS A BACK REST FOR A TRIANGULAR	002033	205
0000000008002012	SHAPED BOLSTER WHEN PLACED IN AN	002034	205
0000000008002012	UPRIGHT POSITION AGAINST THE BACK	002035	205
0000000008002012	REST. THIS POSITIONING OF THE	002036	205
0000000008002012	BOLSTER CHANGES THE BED INTO A	002037	205
0000000008002012	COUCH FOR SITTING. THEN WHEN THE	002038	205

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0000000008002012	BOLSTER IS LAID FLAT AT THE HEAD OF	002039	205
0000000008002012	THE BED WITH THE LONGER SIDE	002040	205
0000000008002012	PARALLEL TO THE MATTRESS, THE	002041	205
0000000008002012	BOLSTER MAKES THE BED INTO AN	002042	205
0000000008002012	INVITING CHAISE LOUNGE FOR	002043	205
0000000008002012	RECLINING POSITIONS.	002044	205
0000000008002012	UNDERNEATH THE BED ONE CAN PROVIDE	002045	205
0000000008002012	AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR AND,	002046	205
0000000008002012	IN FACT, AN IMPROVEMENT OVER, AN	002047	205
0000000008002012	END TABLE OR MAGAZINE RACK. A FULL	002048	205
0000000008002012	WIDTH TRAY UNDER THE BED FRAME MAY	002049	205
0000000008002012	PROVIDE A QUICK ACCESS BY THE	002050	205
0000000008002012	STUDENT TO MAGAZINES OR BOOKS OR	002051	205
0000000008002012	PROVIDE STORAGE FOR BED COVERINGS	002052	205
0000000008002012	AND PILLOWS.	002053	205
0000000008002012	DESKS AND TABLES ARE NORMALLY	003001	205
0000000008002012	PREFERRED IN THE NEW 28.5 IN.	003002	205
0000000008002012	HEIGHT IN PLACE OF THE ORIGINAL	003003	205
0000000008002012	30 IN. TO 31 IN. WASTED IN THE	003004	205
0000000008002012	CONSTRUCTION OF THE STUDY DESK IS	003005	205
0000000008002012	THE SPACE BETWEEN THE KNEES OF THE	003006	205
0000000008002012	SITTER AND THE WALL. THIS MAY WELL	003007	205
0000000008002012	BE INCORPORATED INTO A NOVEL DESIGN	003008	205
0000000008002012	THAT WOULD HAVE TWO PURPOSES. BY	003009	205
0000000008002012	INCLUDING IN THE DESIGN AN L-SHAPED	003010	205
0000000008002012	BOOK SHELF UNDER THE DESK TOP AND	003011	205
0000000008002012	IN FRONT OF THE KNEES, POSITIONED	003012	205
0000000008002012	AS FAR BACK IN THE DESK DESIGN AS	003013	205
0000000008002012	POSSIBLE, A CONCEALED SHELF	003014	205
0000000008002012	PROVIDES ADDED SPACE FOR STORAGE OF	003015	205
0000000008002012	BOOKS AND OTHER ITEMS.	003016	205
0000000008002011	BY INCORPORATING CERTAIN...IDEAS	004001	205
0000000008002011	INTO YOUR FUTURE DORMITORY	004002	205
0000000008002011	FURNITURE PURCHASES, YOU WILL	004003	205
0000000008002011	ACCOMPLISH A MORE FLEXIBLE USE OF	004004	205
0000000008002011	EACH ITEM SO DESIGNED AND THEREBY	004005	205
0000000008002011	TURN A SMALL DORMITORY SPACE INTO A	004006	205
0000000008002011	MORE PRACTICAL UNIT CAPABLE OF	004007	205
0000000008002011	BETTER SERVING THE STUDENT AWAY	004008	205
0000000008002011	FROM HOME.	004009	205
0100000005002042	CLASSROOM LIGHTING DESIGN PLAYS A	001001	206
0100000005002042	PARTICULARLY CRITICAL EDUCATIONAL	001002	206
0100000005002042	ROLE BECAUSE OF THE DIRECT	001003	206
0100000005002042	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOOD LIGHTING	001004	206
0100000005002042	AND A STUDENT'S PERFORMANCE,	001005	206
0100000005002042	BETWEEN EYE HEALTH AND GENERAL	001006	206
0100000005002042	HEALTH. MORE SPECIFICALLY, LIGHTING	001007	206
0100000005002042	BECOMES INCREASINGLY CRITICAL AS	001008	206
0100000005002042	THE TASKS PERFORMED BECOME MORE	001009	206
0100000005002042	VISUALLY DEMANDING, MAKING THE	001010	206
0100000005002042	CLASSROOM ITSELF THE MOST CRITICAL	001011	206
0100000005002042	AREA VISUALLY IN THE ENTIRE SCHOOL.	001012	206
0100000005002042	HERE TWO BASIC VISUALLY DEMANDING	001013	206
0100000005002042	SKILLS, READING AND WRITING, ARE	001014	206
0100000005002042	TAUGHT AND USED ALMOST CONSTANTLY,	001015	206
0100000005002042	SO THAT WHILE THE CLASSROOM MAY NOT	001016	206
0100000005002042	BE THE PLACE WHERE THE LIGHTING	001017	206
0100000005002042	DESIGNER BEGINS, IT'S CERTAINLY	001018	206
0100000005002042	WHERE HE PUTS HIS PRIORITIES.	001019	206
0100000005002012	THE INCREASED LIGHT LEVELS AND THE	002001	206
0100000005002012	NATURE OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT ITSELF	002002	206

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0100000005002012	BROUGHT TO THE FORE THE NEED FOR	002003	206
0100000005002012	THE QUALITATIVE VALUES OF	002004	206
0100000005002012	BRIGHTNESS AND GLARE (DIRECT AND	002005	206
0100000005002012	INDIRECT) CONTROL, ADEQUATE AMOUNTS	002006	206
0100000005002012	OF LIGHT DO NOT IN THEMSELVES	002007	206
0100000005002012	PROVIDE COMFORTABLE LIGHTING. UP TO	002008	206
0100000005002012	NOW RECOMMENDED LIGHTING STANDARDS	002009	206
0100000005002012	RESTED PRIMARILY ON THE NUMBER OF	002010	206
0100000005002012	FOOTCANDLES AVAILABLE (70	002011	206
0100000005002012	FOOTCANDLES FOR CLASSROOMS) AND	002012	206
0100000005002012	LITTLE ELSE, WHILE RELATIVELY	002013	206
0100000005002012	ADEQUATE VALUES COULD BE	002014	206
0100000005002012	ESTABLISHED FOR BRIGHTNESS RATIOS	002015	206
0100000005002012	AND DIRECT GLARE CONTROL,	002016	206
0100000005002012	RECOMMENDED VALUES FOR INDIRECT	002017	206
0100000005002012	GLARE CONTROL HAD TO REMAIN LESS	002018	206
0100000005002012	THAN ADEQUATE UNTIL SOME PRACTICAL	002019	206
0100000005002012	MEANS FOR ACHIEVING GOOD ONES WAS	002020	206
0100000005002012	DEVELOPED, THIS HAS NOW HAPPENED,	002021	206
0100000005002012	AND THIS IS WHAT HAS REVOLUTIONIZED	002022	206
0100000005002012	CLASSROOM LIGHTING.	002023	206
0000000005002012	THE EASIER IT IS TO SEE THE PRINTED	003001	206
0000000005002012	OR WRITTEN WORD ON PAPER, THE MORE	003002	206
0000000005002012	QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY THE WORD CAN	003003	206
0000000005002012	BE IDENTIFIED, GIVEN TWO PERSONS	003004	206
0000000005002012	WHO ARE RELATIVELY SIMILAR IN EVERY	003005	206
0000000005002012	WAY AND RELATIVELY EQUAL IN	003006	206
0000000005002012	LEARNING POTENTIAL AND SEEING	003007	206
0000000005002012	ABILITY, THE ONE WHO CAN SEE MORE	003008	206
0000000005002012	COMFORTABLY WILL READ AND WRITE	003009	206
0000000005002012	MORE QUICKLY AND ACCURATELY AND	003010	206
0000000005002012	WITH LESS POSSIBLE EYE FATIGUE THAN	003011	206
0000000005002012	THE ONE WHO IS TRYING TO PERFORM	003012	206
0000000005002012	EXACTLY THE SAME TASK UNDER LESS	003013	206
0000000005002012	ADEQUATE SEEING CONDITIONS.	003014	206
0000000005006012	THE CAUSES OF UNCOMFORTABLE SEEING	004001	206
0000000005006012	UNDER OTHERWISE ADEQUATE LIGHTING	004002	206
0000000005006012	LEVELS IS CLEAR: OVERSHARP	004003	206
0000000005006012	CONTRASTS BETWEEN SURFACE	004004	206
0000000005006012	BRIGHTNESSES AND GLARE (DIRECT AND	004005	206
0000000005006012	INDIRECT), BECAUSE BOTH FATIGUE THE	004006	206
0000000005006012	EYE AND BOTH LESSEN THE VISUAL	004007	206
0000000005006012	SHARPNESS OF THE TASK.	004008	206
0100000005002012	IF A CHILD LOOKING ACROSS A ROOM	005001	206
0100000005002012	SEES A VERY BRIGHT WALL AND THEN	005002	206
0100000005002012	TURNS TO CONCENTRATE ON A MUCH LESS	005003	206
0100000005002012	BRIGHT SURFACE, HIS EYES ARE	005004	206
0100000005002012	REQUIRED TO MAKE A CONSIDERABLE	005005	206
0100000005002012	ADJUSTMENT TO THE DIFFERENT AMOUNTS	005006	206
0100000005002012	OF LIGHT THEY ARE RECEIVING, WHERE	005007	206
0100000005002012	A CHILD IS CONCENTRATING ON A	005008	206
0100000005002012	SPECIFIC TASK AND WHERE A SURFACE	005009	206
0100000005002012	MUCH BRIGHTER (OR MUCH LESS BRIGHT)	005010	206
0100000005002012	IS CAUGHT IN HIS PERIMETER VISION,	005011	206
0100000005002012	HIS EYES ARE IN THE CONTINUOUS ACT	005012	206
0100000005002012	OF ADJUSTING AND SUBJECT TO	005013	206
0100000005002012	FATIGUE.	005014	206
0100000005002012	THE BRIGHTEST POINTS IN THE	006001	206
0100000005002012	CLASSROOM TEND TO BE THE SURFACES	006002	206
0100000005002012	OF THE LIGHT SOURCES: THE	006003	206
0100000005002012	TRANSMITTING SURFACES FOR DAYLIGHT	006004	206
0100000005002012	(THE WINDOW) AND THE TRANSMITTING	006005	206

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0100000005002012	SURFACES OF THE FLUORESCENT	006006	206
0100000005002012	FIXTURE, THEIR BRIGHTNESS LEVELS	006007	206
0100000005002012	MUST BE CONTROLLED EITHER BY	006008	206
0100000005002012	MASKING FROM DIRECT VIEW OR BY	006009	206
0100000005002012	USING SURFACES DESIGNED FOR LOW	006010	206
0100000005002012	BRIGHTNESS. THE BRIGHTNESS RATIO	006011	206
0100000005002012	PROBLEM HAS MANY RAMIFICATIONS, BUT	006012	206
0100000005002012	THE POINT HERE IS THAT THE	006013	206
0100000005002012	RECOMMENDED BRIGHTNESS RATIO FACTOR	006014	206
0100000005002012	IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS	006015	206
0100000005002012	IN A CLASSROOM LIGHTED FOR	006016	206
0100000005002012	COMFORTABLE SEEING.	006017	206
0100000005002042	A STUDENT FINDS IT TO BE	007001	206
0100000005002042	UNCOMFORTABLE TO BE HIT IN THE EYE	007002	206
0100000005002042	BY THE LIGHT COMING THROUGH THE	007003	206
0100000005002042	WINDOW OR THE FLUORESCENT FIXTURE.	007004	206
0100000005002042	THIS IS DIRECT GLARE, ANY LARGE	007005	206
0100000005002042	AMOUNT OF LIGHT THAT HITS THE EYE	007006	206
0100000005002042	DIRECTLY TEMPORARILY BLINDS WHILE	007007	206
0100000005002042	THE EYE FIGHTS TO HANDLE THE	007008	206
0100000005002042	INTENSITY. INDIRECT GLARE,	007009	206
0100000005002042	BASICALLY THE REFLECTION OF THE	007010	206
0100000005002042	WINDOW OR FIXTURE FROM A SPECULAR	007011	206
0100000005002042	SURFACE, ALSO DISCOMFORTS TO THE	007012	206
0100000005002042	DEGREE THAT DEPENDS ON SPECULARITY	007013	206
0100000005002042	AND THE LUMINAIRE BRIGHTNESS.	007014	206
0100000005002042	CERTAIN SURFACES ARE NO LONGER	007015	206
0100000005002042	FOUND IN THE WELL PLANNED	007016	206
0100000005002042	CLASSROOM: GLOSSY PAINTS ON WALLS,	007017	206
0100000005002042	GLOSSY VARNISH ON FURNITURE, AND	007018	206
0100000005002042	MODERNISTIC CHROME TRIMS, BUT	007019	206
0100000005002042	UNFORTUNATELY PLASTIC HAS BECOME SO	007020	206
0100000005002042	COMMONPLACE THAT WE OFTEN OVERLOOK	007021	206
0100000005002042	IT IN THE MODERN CLASSROOM; THE	007022	206
0100000005002042	SPECULARITIES OF PLASTIC FINISHES	007023	206
0100000005002042	ARE MOST DIFFICULT TO CONTROL.	007024	206
0100000005002042	OFFENDERS INCLUDE VISUAL AIDS AND	007025	206
0100000005002042	OTHER EDUCATIONAL MACHINES OF ALL	007026	206
0100000005002042	TYPES, TRANSLUCENT COVERS FOR	007027	206
0100000005002042	BULLETINS, BOOKS, AND PAPERS - THE	007028	206
0100000005002042	LIST IS ENDLESS, THE RULE, THEN, IS	007029	206
0100000005002042	MATTE SURFACES WHEREVER POSSIBLE,	007030	206
0100000005002042	AND IF THERE IS NO CHOICE, THEN	007031	206
0100000005002042	PERHAPS SCHOOLS HAVE TO BRING	007032	206
0100000005002042	PRESSURE TO BEAR ON MANUFACTURERS.	007033	206
0100000005002042	CERTAIN SUBTLETIES ARISE IN THIS	007034	206
0100000005002042	PROBLEM. A MACHINE MAY HAVE AN	007035	206
0100000005002042	ACCEPTABLE MATTE FINISH, BUT ITS	007036	206
0100000005002042	KEYS ARE ALMOST INEVITABLY AMONG	007037	206
0100000005002042	THE WORST CAUSES OF INDIRECT GLARE	007038	206
0100000005002042	AND EYE FATIGUE, A PERFECT EXAMPLE	007039	206
0100000005002042	IS THAT MOST UNIVERSAL SCHOOL	007040	206
0100000005002042	MACHINE, THE TYPEWRITER, DESPITE	007041	206
0100000005002042	THEIR POSITION AT THE CENTER OF THE	007042	206
0100000005002042	TASK AREA, THE PAPER USED IN MANY	007043	206
0100000005002042	SCHOOL BOOKS AND PERIODICALS, AND	007044	206
0100000005002042	THE WRITING PAPER DISTRIBUTED BY	007045	206
0100000005002042	SCHOOLS, HAVE HIGH SPECULARITY, ADD	007046	206
0100000005002042	TO THIS THE SPECULAR (PLASTIC)	007047	206
0100000005002042	FINISHES OF THE UNIVERSAL BALLPOINT	007048	206
0100000005002042	PEN AND THE SPECULAR QUALITIES IN	007049	206
0100000005002042	BOTH PENCIL FINISHES AND MANY INKS	007050	206
0100000005002042	AND LEADS. WHAT ALL THIS MEANS TO	007051	206
0100000005002042	THE LIGHTING DESIGNER IS THAT HIS	007052	206
0100000005002042	JOB CANNOT END WITH THE LIGHTING;	007053	206

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0100000005002042	HE MUST ALSO SPECIFY SURFACE	007054	206
0100000005002042	FINISHES WHERE PRACTICAL, OR	007055	206
0100000005002042	RECOMMEND CHANGES IN ALL OTHER	007056	206
0100000005002042	OFFENDING MATERIALS.	007057	206
0000000005002012	SOME DEGREE OF INDIRECT GLARE WILL	008001	206
0000000005002012	ALWAYS BE PRESENT AT THE TASK, ALL	008002	206
0000000005002012	OBJECTS, HOWEVER DARK AND MATTE	008003	206
0000000005002012	THEIR FINISH, HAVE SOME SPECULAR	008004	206
0000000005002012	CHARACTERISTIC. UNFORTUNATELY,	008005	206
0000000005002012	UNLESS MOST OF THE REFLECTED LIGHT	008006	206
0000000005002012	IS DIRECTED AWAY FROM OUR EYES, WE	008007	206
0000000005002012	ARE FACED WITH A PATINA OF INDIRECT	008008	206
0000000005002012	GLARE OFTEN TOO SUBTLE TO DETECT,	008009	206
0000000005002012	WHICH VEILS THE TASK FROM OUR EYES.	008010	206
0000000005002012	THIS IS WHERE THE TERM "VEILING	008011	206
0000000005002012	REFLECTIONS" IS DERIVED. THE	008012	206
0000000005002012	VEILING REFLECTIONS REDUCE THE	008013	206
0000000005002012	CONTRAST BETWEEN THE TASK AND THE	008014	206
0000000005002012	BACKGROUND, THE PRINTED WORD AND	008015	206
0000000005002012	THE PAPER, AND THEREBY REDUCE THE	008016	206
0000000005002012	POTENTIAL SPEED AND ACCURACY OF THE	008017	206
0000000005002012	VISUAL RECOGNITION OF THE WORD.	008018	206
0000000005002012	PROPER CONTROL OF THESE VEILING	008019	206
0000000005002012	REFLECTIONS HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE	008020	206
0000000005002012	STANDARDS ALREADY SET FOR	008021	206
0000000005002012	COMFORTABLE SEEING CONDITIONS. THE	008022	206
0000000005002012	BASIC CAUSE FOR VEILING REFLECTIONS	008023	206
0000000005002012	IS LIGHT WHICH IS PROJECTED ONTO	008024	206
0000000005002012	THE TASK AT SUCH AN ANGLE THAT IT	008025	206
0000000005002012	BOUNCES BACK INTO THE EYE AT NORMAL	008026	206
0000000005002012	VIEWING ANGLES; THE NORMAL VIEWING	008027	206
0000000005002012	ANGLES FOR READING AND WRITING ARE	008028	206
0000000005002012	CENTERED AROUND THE 25 DEGREE ZONE,	008029	206
0000000005002012	THE "OFFENDING ZONE". THE PROBLEM	008030	206
0000000005002012	OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT CONTROL IS	008031	206
0000000005002012	PARTICULARLY SEVERE HERE BECAUSE	008032	206
0000000005002012	THIS SOURCE RADIATES LIGHT FROM AN	008033	206
0000000005002012	INFINITE NUMBER OF PHOSPHORS ALONG	008034	206
0000000005002012	ITS ENTIRE LENGTH AND CIRCUMFERENCE	008035	206
0000000005002012	AND THEREFORE IN AN INFINITE NUMBER	008036	206
0000000005002012	OF DIRECTIONS. THE THEORY OF THE	008037	206
0000000005002012	CONTROL METHOD IS THAT IF MOST OF	008038	206
0000000005002012	THE TASK LIGHTING COMES FROM THE	008039	206
0000000005002012	SIDES, AND NOT FROM THE BACK OR	008040	206
0000000005002012	FRONT, THE LIGHT RAYS WOULD HIT THE	008041	206
0000000005002012	TASK FROM THE SIDES AND BOUNCE BACK	008042	206
0000000005002012	ALONG THE OPPOSITE SIDES, NOT INTO	008043	206
0000000005002012	THE EYE OF THE READER. ITS SOLUTION	008044	206
0000000005002012	IS A F IXTURE DEVELOPED TO DIRECT	008045	206
0000000005002012	MOST OF THE FLUORESCENT LIGHT RAYS	008046	206
0000000005002012	OUT THE SIDES AND ALONG A NARROW	008047	206
0000000005002012	AXIS IN TWIN BEAM PATTERNS, WITH A	008048	206
0000000005002012	MINIMUM OF LIGHT DIRECTED DOWNWARD.	008049	206
0000000005002012	SUFFICIENT FILL LIGHT, HOWEVER, IS	008050	206
0000000005002012	PROVIDED TO MEET ALL GENERAL	008051	206
0000000005002012	ILLUMINATION STANDARDS, WITH	008052	206
0000000005002012	CONTINUOUS ROWS OF SUCH FLUORESCENT	008053	206
0000000005002012	FIXTURES, A TASK LOCATED BETWEEN	008054	206
0000000005002012	THE ROWS AND PARALLEL TO THE	008055	206
0000000005002012	LUMINAIRE WILL RECEIVE LIGHT RAYS	008056	206
0000000005002012	FROM BOTH SIDES AND THESE WILL MEET	008057	206
0000000005002012	AND CROSS AT ABOUT THE CENTER OF	008058	206
0000000005002012	THE TASK AREA, TO MEET ALL	008059	206
0000000005002012	REALISTIC CLASSROOM CONDITIONS,	008060	206
0000000005002012	HOWEVER, THE NEW FIXTURE HAD TO	008061	206

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0000000005002012	MEET ALL STANDARDS NOW SET FOR	008062	206
0000000005002012	VEILING REFLECTION CONTROL EVEN	008063	206
0000000005002012	WHEN THE TASK IS SET PERPENDICULAR	008064	206
0000000005002012	TO, OR UNDER, THE LUMINAIRE, IT	008065	206
0000000005002012	DOES,	008066	206
0000000005006012	THE IDEAL LIGHTING CONDITIONS FOR	009001	206
0000000005006012	PRACTICAL PURPOSES ARE THOSE OF THE	009002	206
0000000005006012	UNIFORMLY BALANCED ILLUMINATION	009003	206
0000000005006012	ACHIEVED WHEN THE LIGHT RAYS	009004	206
0000000005006012	INTRODUCED INTO A SPHERE ARE SPLIT	009005	206
0000000005006012	BY A CONICAL REFLECTOR.	009006	206
0000000005006012	WITH THE NEW CONTROL DEVELOPMENT	010001	206
0000000005006012	AND RELATED DATA, THE ILLUMINATING	010002	206
0000000005006012	ENGINEERING SOCIETY (IES) HAS NOW	010003	206
0000000005006012	ESTABLISHED THE DEGREE OF	010004	206
0000000005006012	EFFECTIVENESS REQUIRED, AND THE	010005	206
0000000005006012	MEANS BY WHICH SUCH EFFECTIVENESS	010006	206
0000000005006012	CAN BE DETERMINED, THE NEW CODE	010007	206
0000000005006012	CALLS FOR A MINIMUM LEVEL OF	010008	206
0000000005006012	"EFFECTIVE SPHERE ILLUMINATION"	010009	206
0000000005006012	(ESI) WHICH IS NOW FREELY	010010	206
0000000005006012	TRANSLATED INTO "EFFECTIVE	010011	206
0000000005006012	FOOTCANDLE" LEVELS, WHEN A	010012	206
0000000005006012	LIGHTING LEVEL IN TERMS OF THE NEW	010013	206
0000000005006012	STANDARDS, 100 FOOTCANDLES MAY ONLY	010014	206
0000000005006012	PRODUCE AS LITTLE AS 50 EFFECTIVE	010015	206
0000000005006012	FOOTCANDLES, AND THIS IS WHAT THE	010016	206
0000000005006012	REVOLUTION IS ALL ABOUT, EFFECTIVE	010017	206
0000000005006012	FOOTCANDLES ARE MEASURED IN TERMS	010018	206
0000000005006012	OF THE "CONTRAST RENDITION FACTOR"	010019	206
0000000005006012	(CRF), ICH REFERS TO THE AMOUNT	010020	206
0000000005006012	OF CONTRAST BETWEEN THE TASK AND	010021	206
0000000005006012	THE IMMEDIATE BACKGROUND (BETWEEN	010022	206
0000000005006012	THE WORK AND THE PAPER) THAT IS	010023	206
0000000005006012	ACHIEVED UNDER A PARTICULAR	010024	206
0000000005006012	INSTALLATION AS COMPARED TO THE	010025	206
0000000005006012	DEGREE OF CONTRAST ACHIEVED FOR THE	010026	206
0000000005006012	SAME TASK IN THE SPHERE	010027	206
0000000005006012	ILLUMINATION, IF THEY ARE EQUAL,	010028	206
0000000005006012	THE CRF IS CONSIDERED TO BE 1.0.	010029	206
0100000005032042	TO ALL OF THE DETERMINING FACTORS	011001	206
0100000005032042	IN CLASSROOM LIGHTING, THE FACTOR	011002	206
0100000005032042	OF ATMOSPHERE MUST BE ADDED,	011003	206
0100000005032042	UNFORTUNATELY, ITS VALUES ARE	011004	206
0100000005032042	INANGIBLES, AND THERE HAS BEEN A	011005	206
0100000005032042	STRONG TENDENCY TO CONCENTRATE ON	011006	206
0100000005032042	THOSE VALUES WHICH A DESIGNER CAN	011007	206
0100000005032042	PUT HIS FINGER ON. ATMOSPHERE HAS	011008	206
0100000005032042	TO DO WITH EMOTIONAL REACTIONS, AND	011009	206
0100000005032042	NO ONE CAN PUT A NUMERICAL VALUE ON	011010	206
0100000005032042	THESE, COLOR AND TEXTURE, AS WELL	011011	206
0100000005032042	AS A SENSE OF BEING SURROUNDED BY	011012	206
0100000005032042	LIGHT, MAY BE SAID TO BE THE MAJOR	011013	206
0100000005032042	INGREDIENTS OF A GOOD LIGHTING	011014	206
0100000005032042	ATMOSPHERE, COLOR IS SOMETHING TO	011015	206
0100000005032042	BE DETERMINED IN CONSULTATION WITH	011016	206
0100000005032042	THE ARCHITECT AND SCHOOL	011017	206
0100000005032042	AUTHORITIES, TEXTURE IS ALSO TO BE	011018	206
0100000005032042	CONSIDERED; THE FLAT, MONOTONOUS	011019	206
0100000005032042	QUALITY INHERENT IN FLUORESCENT	011020	206
0100000005032042	LIGHTING HAS BEEN A PROBLEM FROM	011021	206
0100000005032042	THE BEGINNING, HOWEVER, THE TWIN	011022	206
0100000005032042	BEAM FIXTURE HAPPENS TO CREATE A	011023	206

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0100000005032042	BETTER TEXTURE THAN HAS NORMALLY	011024	206
0100000005032042	BEEN THE CASE BECAUSE IT PROVIDES	011025	206
0100000005032042	SHARPLY DEFINED DIRECTIONAL	011026	206
0100000005032042	LIGHTING, WHICH REMOVES THE	011027	206
0100000005032042	FLATNESS OF LIGHT BOTH IN THE AIR	011028	206
0100000005032042	AND ON OBJECTS. IT DOESN'T MATCH	011029	206
0100000005032042	THE TEXTURAL QUALITY OF	011030	206
0100000005032042	INCANDESCENT LIGHT, BECAUSE OF THE	011031	206
0100000005032042	INHERENT NATURE OF THE FLUORESCENT	011032	206
0100000005032042	SOURCE, BUT THE IMPROVEMENT OVER	011033	206
0100000005032042	PREVIOUS TYPES OF FLUORESCENT LIGHT	011034	206
0100000005032042	FOUND IN CLASSROOMS IS NEVERTHELESS	011035	206
0100000005032042	STARTING.	011036	206
0000000007007012	NOISE LEVELS ARE NOT ALWAYS STEADY,	001001	206
0000000007007012	DURATION OF SOUND MUST BE	001002	206
0000000007007012	CONSIDERED AS WELL AS INTENSITY.	001003	206
0000000007007012	WHEN NOISE IS INTERRUPTED, THE EAR	001004	206
0000000007007012	CAN REST AND RECOVER SOMEWHAT FROM	001005	206
0000000007007012	THE EFFECTS OF THE NOISE. PERIODIC	001006	206
0000000007007012	INTERRUPTIONS OF NOISE, THEREFORE,	001007	206
0000000007007012	REDUCE THE HAZARD AND PERMIT THE	001008	206
0000000007007012	EAR TO TOLERATE NOISE FOR A LONGER	001009	206
0000000007007012	TOTAL DURATION WITHOUT INCREASED	001010	206
0000000007007012	RISK OF INJURY.	001011	206
0000000007007012	ANNOYANCE BY NOISE IS A HIGHLY	002001	206
0000000007007012	SUBJECTIVE PHENOMENON THAT IS	002002	206
0000000007007012	DIFFICULT TO RELATE TO THE SOUND	002003	206
0000000007007012	CAUSING IT. NOISES BECOME MORE	002004	206
0000000007007012	ANNOYING AS THEY BECOME LOUDER THAN	002005	206
0000000007007012	THE BACKGROUND NOISE ON WHICH THEY	002006	206
0000000007007012	ARE SUPERIMPOSED. NOISES THAT ARE	002007	206
0000000007007012	UNSTEADY OR THAT CONTAIN MORE THAN	002008	206
0000000007007012	ONE TONE ARE THE MOST BOTHERSOME.	002009	206
0000000007007012	INDOORS, NOISE IS LIKELY TO BE	002010	206
0000000007007012	IRRITATING WHEN THE SOUND LEVEL	002011	206
0000000007007012	EXCEEDS 30 DB IN AUDITORIUMS OR	002012	206
0000000007007012	CONFERENCE ROOMS, 40 DB IN PRIVATE	002013	206
0000000007007012	OFFICES AND HOMES, OR 50 DB IN	002014	206
0000000007007012	LARGE OFFICES OR DRAFTING ROOMS.	002015	206
0000000007007012	OUTDOORS, A NOISE CAN BE EXPECTED	002016	206
0000000007007012	TO BE ANNOYING IF IT EXCEEDS THE	002017	206
0000000007007012	BACKGROUND LEVEL BY 10 DB OR MORE.	002018	206
0000000007007012	NOISE GENERATION CAN BE REDUCED BY	003001	206
0000000007007012	LESSENING THE DISTURBANCE CAUSING	003002	206
0000000007007012	IT, WHETHER IT BE TURBULENCE OR	003003	206
0000000007007012	VIBRATION.	003004	206
0000000007007012	VIBRATION OF A STRUCTURE DEPENDS ON	003005	206
0000000007007012	ITS RIGIDITY. TWO TYPES OF MATERIAL	003006	206
0000000007007012	CAN BE USED TO CONTROL VIBRATION,	003007	206
0000000007007012	ONE IS SOFT MATERIAL, LIKE RUBBER,	003008	206
0000000007007012	THAT REDUCES TRANSMISSION OF IMPACT	003009	206
0000000007007012	OR VIBRATION FROM ONE POINT TO	003010	206
0000000007007012	ANOTHER BY YIELDING RATHER FREELY	003011	206
0000000007007012	TO THE IMPRESSED FORCES. THE OTHER	003012	206
0000000007007012	IS A VISCOUS OR FRICTIONAL	003013	206
0000000007007012	MATERIAL, LIKE AUTOMOTIVE	003014	206
0000000007007012	UNDERCOATING, APPLIED TO A	003015	206
0000000007007012	STRUCTURE TO CREATE RESISTANCE TO	003016	206
0000000007007012	VIBRATORY MOTION. SIMILARLY TWO	003017	206
0000000007007012	TYPES OF MATERIALS CAN BE USED TO	003018	206
0000000007007012	CONTROL SOUND ESCAPING FROM A	003019	206
0000000007007012	SOURCE. ONE IS SOLID MATERIAL, LIKE	003020	206

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0000000007007012	STEEL, THAT BLOCKS TRANSMISSION OF	003021	208
0000000007007012	SOUND, BECAUSE OF ITS RIGIDITY AND	003022	208
0000000007007012	INERTIA, IT IS IMPENETRABLE TO THE	003023	208
0000000007007012	PRESSURE PULSATION OF THE SOUND	003024	208
0000000007007012	WAVES AND UNYIELDING TO THE FORCES	003025	208
0000000007007012	THEY PRODUCE. THE OTHER SOUND	003026	208
0000000007007012	CONTROL MATERIAL IS POROUS,	003027	208
0000000007007012	ALLOWING SOUND WAVES TO PENETRATE	003028	208
0000000007007012	AND ABSORBING OR DISSIPATING THEM	003029	208
0000000007007012	BY RESISTANCE TO AIR FLOW THROUGH	003030	208
0000000007007012	THE PORES OF THE MATERIAL. ANOTHER	003031	208
0000000007007012	APPROACH TO NOISE CONTROL IS	003032	208
0000000007007012	APPLICATION OF VIBRATION DAMPING	003033	208
0000000007007012	MATERIAL TO NOISY PARTS. AN ASPHALT	003034	208
0000000007007012	IMPREGNATED FELT IS AVAILABLE FOR	003035	208
0000000007007012	USE INSIDE AUTOMOBILE BODIES AND	003036	208
0000000007007012	METAL FURNITURE TO REDUCE METALLIC	003037	208
0000000007007012	RING, WHEN THE FELT IS IN CONTACT	003038	208
0000000007007012	WITH THE VIBRATING SURFACE, IT	003039	208
0000000007007012	FLEXES AND OFFERS FRICTIONAL	003040	208
0000000007007012	RESISTANCE THAT CONVERTS THE ENERGY	003041	208
0000000007007012	OF VIBRATION TO HEAT.	003042	208
0000000007007012	IT IS POSSIBLE TO BLOCK SOUND,	004001	208
0000000007007012	BLOCK VIBRATION, ABSORB SOUND, AND	004002	208
0000000007007012	ABSORB VIBRATION. THERE ARE TWO	004003	208
0000000007007012	KINDS OF MATERIALS FOR DEALING WITH	004004	208
0000000007007012	VIBRATION: ONE IS RUBBERLIKE	004005	208
0000000007007012	SPRINGY MATERIAL THAT PREVENTS	004006	208
0000000007007012	TRANSMISSION OF VIBRATIONS AND THE	004007	208
0000000007007012	OTHER IS A VISCOUS MATERIAL THAT	004008	208
0000000007007012	ABSORBS ENERGY OF VIBRATION BY	004009	208
0000000007007012	CONVERTING IT INTO HEAT. ALSO, TWO	004010	208
0000000007007012	KINDS OF MATERIALS CAN BE USED TO	004011	208
0000000007007012	DEAL WITH SOUND: ONE IS SOLID	004012	208
0000000007007012	MATERIAL THAT BLOCKS TRANSMISSION	004013	208
0000000007007012	OF SOUND, AND THE OTHER IS POROUS	004014	208
0000000007007012	MATERIAL THAT ABSORBS SOUND ENERGY	004015	208
0000000007007012	BY HEAT CONVERSION.	004016	208
0000000007007012	BUILDINGS THAT WILL HOUSE NOISY	005001	208
0000000007007012	OPERATIONS CAN BE CONSTRUCTED OF	005002	208
0000000007007012	SOUND ABSORBING MATERIALS THAT WILL	005003	208
0000000007007012	MINIMIZE SOUND REFLECTION AND	005004	208
0000000007007012	REVERBERATION INSIDE THE BUILDING.	005005	208
0000000007007012	SEVERAL MANUFACTURERS OFFER	005006	208
0000000007007012	ACOUSTICAL ROOF DECKS AND CURTAIN	005007	208
0000000007007012	WALLS FOR SUCH APPLICATIONS, ALSO,	005008	208
0000000007007012	CONCRETE FORMS CAN BE CONSTRUCTED	005009	208
0000000007007012	OF ACOUSTICAL BOARDS THAT CAN BE	005010	208
0000000007007012	LEFT IN PLACE TO PROVIDE SOUND	005011	208
0000000007007012	ABSORPTION WITHIN THE COMPLETED	005012	208
0000000007007012	SPACE. FREQUENTLY REVERBERENT NOISE	005013	208
0000000007007012	CAN BE CONTROLLED TO HARMLESS	005014	208
0000000007007012	LEVELS EVERYWHERE EXCEPT NEAR NOISE	005015	208
0000000007007012	SOURCES.	005016	208
0000000007007011	PURCHASERS SHOULD ENCOURAGE	006001	208
0000000007007011	MANUFACTURERS OF NOISY EQUIPMENT TO	006002	208
0000000007007011	PRODUCE QUIETER PRODUCTS BY	006003	208
0000000007007011	REQUESTING THAT NOISE INFORMATION	006004	208
0000000007007011	BE SUPPLIED WITH PRICE QUOTATIONS	006005	208
0000000007007011	OR BY INCLUDING NOISE	006006	208
0000000007007011	SPECIFICATIONS IN PURCHASE	006007	208
0000000007007011	REQUISITIONS. THE MANUFACTURER	006008	208
0000000007007011	SHOULD ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR	006009	208

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000000000700701l	PROVIDING THE NOISE ABATEMENT	006010	208
000000000700701l	REQUIRED, AS HE IS IN THE BEST	006011	208
000000000700701l	POSITION TO DEVELOP THE	006012	208
000000000700701l	MODIFICATIONS NEEDED, PRODUCT	006013	208
000000000700701l	USERS, HOWEVER, ARE MORE AWARE OF	006014	208
000000000700701l	THE NEED FOR QUIETER PRODUCTS AND	006015	208
000000000700701l	SHOULD HELP MANUFACTURERS	006016	208
000000000700701l	UNDERSTAND AND MEET THEIR NOISE	006017	208
000000000700701l	REQUIREMENTS.	006018	208
0000000009007013	FROM THE STUDIES COVERED IN THIS	001001	213
0000000009007013	REVIEW (CONSIDERING ONLY	001002	213
0000000009007013	OSCILLATORY MOVEMENT IN THE	001003	213
0000000009007013	FREQUENCY RANGE OF ABOUT 1-30	001004	213
0000000009007013	CYCLES PER SECOND, OR HZ) A NUMBER	001005	213
0000000009007013	OF POSITIVE GENERALIZATIONS CAN BE	001006	213
0000000009007013	DRAWN CONCERNING THE EFFECTS OF	001007	213
0000000009007013	VIBRATION ON HUMAN PERFORMANCE.	001008	213
0000000009007013	THESE ARE:	001009	213
0000000009007013	(1) VIBRATION CAUSES AN IMPAIRMENT	001010	213
0000000009007013	OF VISUAL ACUITY THAT IS	001011	213
0000000009007013	PROPORTIONAL TO VIBRATION AMPLITUDE	001012	213
0000000009007013	AND IS GREATEST AT FREQUENCIES IN	001013	213
0000000009007013	THE RANGE FROM 10 TO 25 HZ,	001014	213
0000000009007013	(2) VIBRATION CAUSES IMPAIRMENT OF	001015	213
0000000009007013	HUMAN TRACKING ABILITY PROPORTIONAL	001016	213
0000000009007013	TO VIBRATION AMPLITUDE AND IS	001017	213
0000000009007013	GREATEST AT VERY LOW FREQUENCIES,	001018	213
0000000009007013	I.E., BELOW 5 HZ,	001019	213
0000000009007013	(3) OTHER TASKS THAT REQUIRE	001020	213
0000000009007013	STEADINESS OR PRECISION OF MUSCULAR	001021	213
0000000009007013	CONTROL ARE LIKELY TO SHOW	001022	213
0000000009007013	DECREMENTS FROM VIBRATION,	001023	213
0000000009007013	(4) TASKS THAT MEASURE PRIMARILY	001024	213
0000000009007013	CENTRAL NEURAL PROCESSES, SUCH AS	001025	213
0000000009007013	REACTION TIME, MONITORING, AND	001026	213
0000000009007013	PATTERN RECOGNITION, APPEAR TO BE	001027	213
0000000009007013	HIGHLY RESISTANT TO HUMAN	001028	213
0000000009007013	PERFORMANCE DEGRADATION DURING	001029	213
0000000009007013	VIBRATION.	001030	213
0000000009007012	(IN THE FREQUENCY RANGE OF ABOUT	002001	213
0000000009007012	1-30 CYCLES PER SECOND, OR HZ) THE	002002	213
0000000009007012	MAJOR EFFECT OF VIBRATION ON	002003	213
0000000009007012	SENSORY PROCESSES IS AN IMPAIRMENT	002004	213
0000000009007012	OF VISUAL ACUITY, DUE PRIMARILY TO	002005	213
0000000009007012	BLURRING OF THE VISUAL IMAGE. THIS	002006	213
0000000009007012	LOSS IN ACUITY INCREASES WITH THE	002007	213
0000000009007012	AMPLITUDE OR G LEVEL, AND IS AT A	002008	213
0000000009007012	MAXIMUM IN THE RANGE OF ABOUT 10-25	002009	213
0000000009007012	HZ. THIS VISUAL ACUITY LOSS CAN BE	002010	213
0000000009007012	REDUCED IN MOST SITUATIONS BY HEAD	002011	213
0000000009007012	RESTRAINT. IT CAN ALSO BE	002012	213
0000000009007012	COMPENSATED FOR BY INCREASING THE	002013	213
0000000009007012	SIZE OF THE NUMERALS OR OTHER	002014	213
0000000009007012	VISUAL DETAILS AN OPERATOR MUST	002015	213
0000000009007012	READ. FROM THE RESULTS OF TEARE	002016	213
0000000009007012	AND PARKS (1963)...,IT WOULD APPEAR	002017	213
0000000009007012	THAT ANY DETAILS WHICH EXCEED THE	002018	213
0000000009007012	VISUAL THRESHOLD BY A FACTOR OF 3	002019	213
0000000009007012	WOULD BE RESOLVABLE AT VIBRATION	002020	213
0000000009007012	LEVELS NEAR THE HUMAN TOLERANCE	002021	213
0000000009007012	LIMIT. IF THE ILLUMINATION LEVEL	002022	213
0000000009007012	IS IN THE LOW RANGE, BELOW ABOUT	002023	213
0000000009007012	1 FT. 1 IN.. AN INCREASE IN THE	002024	213

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0000000009007012	ILLUMINATION WILL IMPROVE VISUAL	002025	213
0000000009007012	ACUITY, AND THEREBY HELP TO	002026	213
0000000009007012	COMPENSATE FOR THE VISUAL	002027	213
0000000009007012	IMPAIRMENT CAUSED BY VIBRATION,	002028	213
0000000001002013	WHEN HEAT EXPOSURE IS SO SEVERE	001001	213
0000000001002013	THAT THE BODY CANNOT COMPENSATE BY	001002	213
0000000001002013	INCREASING THE CIRCULATION AND BY	001003	213
0000000001002013	SWEATING, CUMULATIVE HEAT STORAGE	001004	213
0000000001002013	TAKES PLACE. EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING	001005	213
0000000001002013	CONSIDERABLE HEAT STORAGE MAY REACH	001006	213
0000000001002013	A PHYSIOLOGICAL END POINT, NEAR THE	001007	213
0000000001002013	END OF SUCH AN EXPERIMENT, THE	001008	213
0000000001002013	SUBJECT BECOMES FLUSHED, HIS	001009	213
0000000001002013	SWEATING MAY DECREASE, HE MAY LOOK	001010	213
0000000001002013	PALE AROUND THE LIPS AND EYES, HIS	001011	213
0000000001002013	ATTENTION WANDERS AND HE BECOMES	001012	213
0000000001002013	RESTLESS, HIS PULSE RATE IS NEAR	001013	213
0000000001002013	MAXIMUM, 160 TO 180 BEATS PER	001014	213
0000000001002013	MINUTE, AND HIS INTERNAL	001015	213
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURES ARE HIGH AND RISING.	001016	213
0000000001002013	WHEN THESE SYMPTOMS HAVE DEVELOPED,	001017	213
0000000001002013	THE EXPOSURE MUST BE STOPPED OR THE	001018	213
0000000001002013	SUBJECT WILL BECOME UNCONSCIOUS.	001019	213
0000000001002013	THIS IS THE PHYSIOLOGICAL END	001020	213
0000000001002013	POINT, THE STRONGER THE HEAT	001021	213
0000000001002013	EXPOSURE, THE GREATER THE STORAGE	001022	213
0000000001002013	RATE AND THE SHORTER THE TOLERANCE	001023	213
0000000001002013	TIME, BEFORE A MAN REACHES THE	001024	213
0000000001002013	PHYSIOLOGICAL END POINT. HIS	001025	213
0000000001002013	PERFORMANCE IN MENTAL TASKS AND	001026	213
0000000001002013	MOTOR SKILLS BEGINS TO DEGENERATE.	001027	213
0000000001002013	TOLERANCE MAY BE DEFINED IN TERMS	001028	213
0000000001002013	OF A PERFORMANCE LIMIT: THE MARGIN	001029	213
0000000001002013	BETWEEN NORMAL AND IMPAIRED	001030	213
0000000001002013	PERFORMANCE. ONE EXPECTS THE	001031	213
0000000001002013	SUBJECT, WHEN STRONGLY MOTIVATED,	001032	213
0000000001002013	TO PERFORM WITHOUT DECREMENT FOR AT	001033	213
0000000001002013	LEAST THREE QUARTERS OF THE TIME IT	001034	213
0000000001002013	TAKES TO REACH THE PHYSIOLOGICAL	001035	213
0000000001002013	LIMIT.	001036	213
0000000001002013	ONE WAY TO EXPRESS THE EFFECT OF	002001	213
0000000001002013	COOLING IS TO SHOW HOW TOLERANCE	002002	213
0000000001002013	TIMES ARE AFFECTED BY THE COOLING	002003	213
0000000001002013	RATE. FIGURE 1 ILLUSTRATES SUCH A	002004	213
0000000001002013	DEMONSTATION FOR THE PARTICULAR	002005	213
0000000001002013	CASE OF A RESTING, SEATED MAN WHO	002006	213
0000000001002013	IS DRESSED IN HEAVY AND IMPERMEABLE	002007	213
0000000001002013	CLOTHING, IN A CHAMBER WHERE THE	002008	213
0000000001002013	AIR AND WALL TEMPERATURES ARE 71	002009	213
0000000001002013	DEGREES CENTIGRADE AND WHERE THE	002010	213
0000000001002013	VENTILATION IN THE GARMENT WITH 16	002011	213
0000000001002013	DEGREES CENTIGRADE AIR WAS VARIED	002012	213
0000000001002013	FROM 0 TO 225 LPM, THE GREATER THE	002013	213
0000000001002013	AIR FLOW, THE LONGER THE TOLERANCE	002014	213
0000000001002013	TIMES. TOLERANCE LIMIT VARIED FROM	002015	213
0000000001002013	JUST UNDER 1 HOUR WITH NO AIR	002016	213
0000000001002013	VENTILATION TO 4 HOURS WITH A FLOW	002017	213
0000000001002013	OF VENTILATING AIR OF JUST UNDER 6	002018	213
0000000001002013	CFM, PERFORMANCE WAS IMPAIRED AT	002019	213
0000000001002013	ONE HALF HOUR WITH NO AIR FLOW TO	002020	213
0000000001002013	3.5 HOURS WITH A FLOW OF	002021	213
0000000001002013	VENTILATING AIR OF 6 CFM.	002022	213

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0000000001007012	HEART RATE IS EXTREMELY SENSITIVE	003001	215
0000000001007012	TO HEAT STRESS AS WELL AS TO	003002	215
0000000001007012	ANXIETY, WORK, AND A HOST OF OTHER	003003	215
0000000001007012	FACTORS. IT IS AN EXCELLENT GENERAL	003004	215
0000000001007012	INDICATOR OF THE PRESENCE OF HEAT	003005	215
0000000001007012	STRESS WHEN ONE CAN COMPARE RATES	003006	215
0000000001007012	UNDER GIVEN CONDITIONS WITH AND	003007	215
0000000001007012	WITHOUT HEAT STRESS.	003008	215
0000000001007012	WHEN COOLING GARMENTS ARE USED IN	004001	215
0000000001007012	INDUSTRY, SPACE FLIGHT, OR OTHER	004002	215
0000000001007012	APPLICATIONS OUTSIDE OF THE	004003	215
0000000001007012	LABORATORY, HEART RATE IS PERHAPS	004004	215
0000000001007012	THE MOST CONVENIENT AND MEANINGFUL	004005	215
0000000001007012	SINGLE MEASUREMENT OF HEAT STRESS.	004006	215
0000000001007012	IN SEVERE HEAT EXPOSURE TO	005001	215
0000000001007012	TEMPERATURES WHICH ARE HIGHER THAN	005002	215
0000000001007012	CLIMATIC, OR WHEN MEN WORK IN	005003	215
0000000001007012	CLOTHING THAT PREVENTS THE NORMAL	005004	215
0000000001007012	LOSS OF BODY HEAT, THE LIMITING	005005	215
0000000001007012	PROBLEM IS THE ACCUMULATION OF HEAT	005006	215
0000000001007012	IN THE BODY. HEAT STORAGE IS	005007	215
0000000001007012	MEASURED BY SAMPLING THE	005008	215
0000000001007012	TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY CORE AND	005009	215
0000000001007012	BODY SURFACE. CORE SAMPLING IS	005010	215
0000000001007012	USUALLY DONE WITH A RECTAL	005011	215
0000000001007012	TEMPERATURE PROBE. IF ONE WISHES TO	005012	215
0000000001007012	MEASURE THE CENTRAL BLOOD	005013	215
0000000001007012	TEMPERATURE. THE PREFERRED SITE IS	005014	215
0000000001007012	IN THE ESOPHAGUS AT HEART LEVEL.	005015	215
0000000001007012	THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD GOING	005016	215
0000000001007012	TO THE TEMPERATURE REGULATING	005017	215
0000000001007012	CENTERS IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS IS	005018	215
0000000001007012	SAMPLED BY MEASURING THE	005019	215
0000000001007012	TEMPERATURE OF THE TYMPANIC	005020	215
0000000001007012	MEMBRANE. UNDER SOME CONDITIONS ALL	005021	215
0000000001007012	OF THESE CORE SITES GIVE THE SAME	005022	215
0000000001007012	ANSWERS. UNDER OTHER CONDITIONS	005023	215
0000000001007012	THEY ARE QUITE DIFFERENT. AND ONE	005024	215
0000000001007012	MUST BE CAREFUL ABOUT INTERPRETING	005025	215
0000000001007012	DATA FROM ANY ONE OF THE SITES.	005026	215
0000000001002013	A SIMPLE DEMONSTRATION OF THE	006001	215
0000000001002013	CHANGE IN TEMPERATURES IN THE CORE	006002	215
0000000001002013	AND ON THE SURFACE RESULTING FROM	006003	215
0000000001002013	APPLIED COOLING IS SHOWN IN FIGURE	006004	215
0000000001002013	2. HERE THE SUBJECT WAS EXPOSED	006005	215
0000000001002013	FIRST TO 71 DEGREES CENTIGRADE IN	006006	215
0000000001002013	AN ANTI EXPOSURE SUIT WITH NO	006007	215
0000000001002013	COOLING, AND HIS RECTAL TEMPERATURE	006008	215
0000000001002013	RAPIDLY ROSE IN THE FIRST HOUR BY	006009	215
0000000001002013	MORE THAN 2 DEGREES CENTIGRADE,	006010	215
0000000001002013	FROM 37 TO MORE THAN 39 DEGREES	006011	215
0000000001002013	CENTIGRADE. HE HAD REACHED THE	006012	215
0000000001002013	PHYSIOLOGICAL TOLERANCE LIMIT, WHEN	006013	215
0000000001002013	THE SAME MAN WAS EXPOSED TO THE	006014	215
0000000001002013	SAME CONDITIONS BUT WITH SUIT	006015	215
0000000001002013	VENTILATION WITH 340 LPM OF 16	006016	215
0000000001002013	DEGREE CENTIGRADE DRY AIR, THE	006017	215
0000000001002013	RECTAL TEMPERATURE ROSE SLIGHTLY	006018	215
0000000001002013	AND STAYED NEARLY LEVEL FOR THREE	006019	215
0000000001002013	HOURS, AND THE MAN WAS IN NO	006020	215
0000000001002013	DIFFICULTY, THERE WAS INCREASED	006021	215
0000000001002013	SKIN TEMPERATURE IN BOTH	006022	215
0000000001002013	EXPERIMENTS, BUT THE RISE WAS	006023	215

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0000000001002013	GREATER IN THE UNVENTILATED CASE,	006024	215
0000000001002013	SKIN TEMPERATURE ALSO MUST BE	006025	215
0000000001002013	MEASURED, AND THE TWO MEASUREMENTS	006026	215
0000000001002013	MUST BE ADDED TOGETHER WITH	006027	215
0000000001002013	WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS. IN THIS WAY	006028	215
0000000001002013	ONE ARRIVES AT A CHANGE IN THE MEAN	006029	215
0000000001002013	BODY TEMPERATURE, WHICH IS	006030	215
0000000001002013	MULTIPLIED BY THE BODY WEIGHT AND	006031	215
0000000001002013	THE SPECIFIC HEAT OF THE BODY TO	006032	215
0000000001002013	OBTAIN HEAT STORAGE. COMMONLY USED	006033	215
0000000001002013	WEIGHTING COEFFICIENTS FOR MEAN	006034	215
0000000001002013	SKIN TEMPERATURE AND RECTAL	006035	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE ARE 1/3 AND 2/3	006036	215
0000000001002013	RESPECTIVELY, THESE COEFFICIENTS	006037	215
0000000001002013	WERE SUGGESTED FOR MEN IN	006038	215
0000000001002013	COMFORTABLE TO COOL ENVIRONMENTS;	006039	215
0000000001002013	IN HEAT EXPOSURE IT IS PROBABLY	006040	215
0000000001002013	MORE CORRECT TO USE A WEIGHTING OF	006041	215
0000000001002013	0.2 SKIN TEMPERATURE AND 0.8 RECTAL	006042	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE, THE SPECIFIC HEAT OF	006043	215
0000000001002013	THE BODY IS USUALLY GIVEN AS 0.83,	006044	215
0000000001002013	THEREFORE AN EXPRESSION FOR	006045	215
0000000001002013	ESTIMATING CHANGE IN BODY HEAT	006046	215
0000000001002013	CONTENT, WHEN THE CHANGES IN SKIN	006047	215
0000000001002013	AND RECTAL TEMPERATURES ARE KNOWN,	006048	215
0000000001002013	IS: Q=0.83M SUBSCRIPT B (0.2 DELTA	006049	215
0000000001002013	SKIN TEMPERATURE + 0.8 DELTA RECTAL	006050	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE), WHERE M SUBSCRIPT B	006051	215
0000000001002013	IS BODY MASS IN KILOGRAMS.	006052	215
0000000001007012	THE LIMIT TO HEAT STORAGE APPEARS	007001	215
0000000001007012	WHEN THE TOTAL ACCUMULATION OF HEAT	007002	215
0000000001007012	IN THE BODY HAS REACHED	007003	215
0000000001007012	APPROXIMATELY 150 KCAL.	007004	215
0000000001002013	FIGURE 3 SHOWS AVERAGED DATA FROM	008001	215
0000000001002013	SUBJECTS IN THE WATER COOLING	008002	215
0000000001002013	EXPERIMENTS WHERE THE TOLERANCE	008003	215
0000000001002013	TIME OF ABOUT 60 MINUTES IN THE	008004	215
0000000001002013	CONTROL EXPERIMENTS WAS EXTENDED TO	008005	215
0000000001002013	NEARLY 120 MINUTES WHEN THE MEN	008006	215
0000000001002013	WERE PRECOOLED IN 16 DEGREE	008007	215
0000000001002013	CENTIGRADE WATER FOR 90 MINUTES.	008008	215
0000000001002013	THE HEAT EXPOSURE CONSISTED OF	008009	215
0000000001002013	SITTING IN A 71 DEGREE CENTIGRADE	008010	215
0000000001002013	CHAMBER CLOTHED ONLY IN LIGHT	008011	215
0000000001002013	UNDERWEAR. THE IDEA OF PRECOOLING	008012	215
0000000001002013	WORKED; THERMAL TOLERANCE WAS	008013	215
0000000001002013	INCREASED BY LOWERING THE HEAT	008014	215
0000000001002013	CONTENT OF THE BODY BEFORE ADDING	008015	215
0000000001002013	HEAT DURING THE HEAT EXPOSURE.	008016	215
0000000001002013	THE MEASUREMENT OF SKIN TEMPERATURE	009001	215
0000000001002013	IS USED BY MOST PHYSIOLOGISTS	009002	215
0000000001002013	STUDYING THERMAL STRESS. WE HAVE	009003	215
0000000001002013	SEEN THAT THE MEASUREMENT OF SKIN	009004	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE IS IMPORTANT IN	009005	215
0000000001002013	DETERMINING CHANGES IN MEAN BODY	009006	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE, HENCE STORAGE, WHEN	009007	215
0000000001002013	THE MAN IS IN AN AIR ENVIRONMENT.	009008	215
0000000001002013	ESPECIALLY THE NUDE MAN CLASSICALLY	009009	215
0000000001002013	STUDIED BY PHYSIOLOGISTS, THE	009010	215
0000000001002013	MEASUREMENT OF HIS SURFACE	009011	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE IS ESSENTIAL IN	009012	215
0000000001002013	DETERMINING HEAT TRANSFER	009013	215
0000000001002013	COEFFICIENTS BY CONVECTION AND	009014	215

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0000000001002013	RADIATION, SKIN TEMPERATURE,	009015	215
0000000001002013	HOWEVER, HAS ITS OWN MEANING AS	009016	215
0000000001002013	WELL; MANY PAPERS CITE A COMFORT	009017	215
0000000001002013	LEVEL FOR MEAN SKIN TEMPERATURE,	009018	215
0000000001002013	USUALLY IN THE RANGE OF 33 TO 35	009019	215
0000000001002013	DEGREES CENTIGRADE, ABOVE THIS	009020	215
0000000001002013	LEVEL SWEATING OCCURS; BELOW THIS	009021	215
0000000001002013	LEVEL DISCOMFORT AND SHIVERING	009022	215
0000000001002013	OCCUR. WHEN ONE IS APPLYING COOLING	009023	215
0000000001002013	BY COLD AMBIENT AIR OR BY WATER	009024	215
0000000001002013	CIRCULATED THROUGH A WATER-COOLED	009025	215
0000000001002013	SUIT, THE SKIN TEMPERATURE MUST BE	009026	215
0000000001002013	LOWERED WELL BELOW THE NOMINAL	009027	215
0000000001002013	COMFORT LEVEL IN ORDER TO COOL	009028	215
0000000001002013	ENOUGH TO SUPPRESS SWEATING, THE	009029	215
0000000001002013	ACTUAL MEASUREMENT IS DONE ON A	009030	215
0000000001002013	NUMBER OF SITES IN ORDER TO GET A	009031	215
0000000001002013	FAIR SAMPLE OF THE AVERAGE SURFACE	009032	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE, WHEN THE ENVIRONMENT	009033	215
0000000001002013	HAS A VERY HIGH RADIANT COMPONENT,	009034	215
0000000001002013	OR A COMBINED HIGH RADIANT AND	009035	215
0000000001002013	CONVECTIVE COMPONENT, SUCH THAT	009036	215
0000000001002013	TOLERANCE IS REACHED LONG BEFORE	009037	215
0000000001002013	SIGNIFICANT HEAT STORAGE HAS TAKEN	009038	215
0000000001002013	PLACE, THE END POINT IS INTOLERABLE	009039	215
0000000001002013	PAIN, STRONG PAIN OCCURS AT A SKIN	009040	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE OF 45 DEGREES	009041	215
0000000001002013	CENTIGRADE.	009042	215
0000000001002013	IN SLOW HEAT PULSES, THE SENSIBLE	010001	215
0000000001002013	THING TO DO IS TO COVER UP, TO PUT	010002	215
0000000001002013	A CLOTHING BARRIER BETWEEN THE SKIN	010003	215
0000000001002013	AND THE RADIANT SOURCE, THIS ALONE	010004	215
0000000001002013	INCREASES TOLERANCE TIME AND	010005	215
0000000001002013	MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, BUT THEN THE	010006	215
0000000001002013	CLOTHING GETS HOT AND THE PAIN	010007	215
0000000001002013	LIMIT RECCCURS. ADDING REFLECTIVE	010008	215
0000000001002013	COATINGS AND COOLING INCREASES TIME	010009	215
0000000001002013	AND TEMPERATURE FURTHER. SUCH	010010	215
0000000001002013	RESULTS ARE SEEN IN FIGURE 5, WHICH	010011	215
0000000001002013	SHOWS TIME AND TEMPERATURE END	010012	215
0000000001002013	POINTS FOR THE FINAL MINUTES OF 55	010013	215
0000000001002013	DEGREE CENTIGRADE/MIN SLOW HEAT	010014	215
0000000001002013	PULSE EXPOSURES FOR NUDE AND	010015	215
0000000001002013	VARIOUSLY PROTECTED MEN. FOR THE	010016	215
0000000001002013	BETTER CLOTHING, THE HEAT PULSE WAS	010017	215
0000000001002013	STOPPED AND HELD AT 260 DEGREES	010018	215
0000000001002013	CENTIGRADE, SINCE THE CLOTHING	010019	215
0000000001002013	MATERIALS WERE NOT CONSIDERED	010020	215
0000000001002013	TRUSTWORTHY AT HIGHER TEMPERATURES.	010021	215
0000000001002013	FIGURES 9 AND 10 SHOW DATA FOR FOUR	011001	215
0000000001002013	SUBJECTS WHO WORKED AT	011002	215
0000000001002013	APPROXIMATELY 10 KCAL/MIN FOR ONE	011003	215
0000000001002013	HOUR, AND 5 KCAL/MIN FOR TWO HOURS,	011004	215
0000000001002013	AS THE MAN BEGINS TO WORK, HIS	011005	215
0000000001002013	METABOLIC RATE (M) INCREASES	011006	215
0000000001002013	RAPIDLY AND ACHIEVES A PLATEAU, AND	011007	215
0000000001002013	AT THE SAME TIME THE TEMPERATURE OF	011008	215
0000000001002013	[redacted] WATER COMING INTO THE SUIT IS	011009	215
0000000001002013	LOWERED TO INCREASE HEAT REMOVAL	011010	215
0000000001002013	RATE (H), BUT OVER A SOMEWHAT	011011	215
0000000001002013	LONGER TIME COURSE, THERE IS IN	011012	215
0000000001002013	FACT AN EXPONENTIAL RELATIONSHIP	011013	215
0000000001002013	BETWEEN M AND THE TEMPERATURE OF	011014	215
0000000001002013	THE WATER COMING INTO THE SUIT	011015	215

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0000000001002013	WHICH IS THE PROGRAM GENERATED BY	011016	215
0000000001002013	THE MAN'S RATE OF OXYGEN	011017	215
0000000001002013	CONSUMPTION CONTROLLER. THE	011018	215
0000000001002013	LOWERING OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE	011019	215
0000000001002013	WATER COMING INTO THE SUIT CAUSES	011020	215
0000000001002013	A DECREASE IN SKIN TEMPERATURE, AT	011021	215
0000000001002013	THE SAME TIME THE RECTAL	011022	215
0000000001002013	TEMPERATURE RISES SLOWLY TO ACHIEVE	011023	215
0000000001002013	A NEAR EQUILIBRIUM STATE AT THE END	011024	215
0000000001002013	OF THE WORK PERIOD, AT THE END OF	011025	215
0000000001002013	THE WORK PERIODS, A QUASI STEDY	011026	215
0000000001002013	STATE EXISTS WHERE THE TEMPERATURES	011027	215
0000000001002013	IN THE BODY COMPARTMENTS ARE NO	011028	215
0000000001002013	LONGER CHANGING, IT CAN BE ASSUMED	011029	215
0000000001002013	THAT THE RATE OF CHANGE OF HEAT	011030	215
0000000001002013	STORAGE HAS BECOME ZERO.	011031	215
0000000008002013	IN A SWISS STUDY 25 MALE AND 25	001001	218
0000000008002013	FEMALE STUDENTS WITH AN AVERAGE AGE	001002	218
0000000008002013	OF 22-24 YRS. SERVED AS SUBJECTS IN	001003	218
0000000008002013	A COMFORT RANKING OF 12	001004	218
0000000008002013	MULTI-PURPOSE CHAIRS. AVERAGE	001005	218
0000000008002013	HEIGHT OF WOMEN WAS 166,5 CM,,	001006	218
0000000008002013	S=5,2; OF MEN, 177,9 CM.; S=6,3 CM.	001007	218
0000000008002013	EACH CHAIR WAS COMPARED WITH EVERY	001008	218
0000000008002013	OTHER CHAIR IN 66 PAIRED	001009	218
0000000008002013	COMPARISONS FOR A TOTAL OF 3300	001010	218
0000000008002013	OBSERVATIONS.	001011	218
0000000008002013	THE FOLLOWING CHART PRESENTS AREAS	001012	218
0000000008002013	OF COMFORT ASSESSED (A-H), FORM	001013	218
0000000008002013	CHARACTERISTICS CONTRIBUTING TO	001014	218
0000000008002013	COMFORT (1), AND FORM	001015	218
0000000008002013	CHARACTERISTICS CONTRIBUTING TO	001016	218
0000000008002013	DISCOMFORT (2).	001017	218
0000000008002013		001018	218
0000000008002013	A, NAPE OF NECK	001019	218
0000000008002013	1, LUMBOSACRAL SUPPORT; CONCAVE,	001020	218
0000000008002013	HIGH, AND TILTING BACKREST.	001021	218
0000000008002013	2, HIGH OR NO SACRAL SUPPORT;	001022	218
0000000008002013	LOW OR UPRIGHT BACKREST.	001023	218
0000000008002013		001024	218
0000000008002013	B, SHOULDERS	001025	218
0000000008002013	1, AS IN A,	001026	218
0000000008002013	2, AS IN A,	001027	218
0000000008002013		001028	218
0000000008002013	C, BACK	001029	218
0000000008002013	1, UPHOLSTERED; AS IN A,	001030	218
0000000008002013	2, LOW BACKREST.	001031	218
0000000008002013		001032	218
0000000008002013	D, LUMBOSACRAL REGION	001033	218
0000000008002013	1, UPHOLSTERED; NO LUMBOSACRAL	001034	218
0000000008002013	SUPPORT OR FORMED AS A,	001035	218
0000000008002013	2, EDGE IN LUMBOSACRAL SUPPORT.	001036	218
0000000008002013		001037	218
0000000008002013	E, BUTTOCKS	001038	218
0000000008002013	1, MOLDED SURFACE AND	001039	218
0000000008002013	UPHOLSTERED,	001040	218
0000000008002013	2, STRAIGHT SEAT SURFACE,	001041	218
0000000008002013		001042	218
0000000008002013	F, THIGHS	001043	218
0000000008002013	1, FLAT UPHOLSTERY FOR THIGHS,	001044	218
0000000008002013	2, THIGH UPHOLSTERY SLANTING	001045	218
0000000008002013	UPWARDS,	001046	218
0000000008002013		001047	218
0000000008002013	G, RECLINED SITTING	001048	218

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0000000008002013	1. AS IN A,	001049	218
0000000008002013	2. LOW OR UPRIGHT BACKREST.	001050	218
0000000008002013		001051	218
0000000008002013	H. INCLINED SITTING	001052	218
0000000008002013	1. HIGH LUMBOSACRAL SUPPORT AND	001053	218
0000000008002013	MOLDED FOR BUTTOCKS,	001054	218
0000000008002013	2. EDGE IN LUMBOSACRAL SUPPORT,	001055	218
0001700008002012	GENTLY-ROUNDED LUMBOSACRAL SUPPORT	002001	218
0001700008002012	FOR SEATS IS RECOMMENDED, THE	002002	218
0001700008002012	SUPPORT IS EFFECTIVE BETWEEN 7 AND	002003	218
0001700008002012	20 CM. ABOVE THE LOWEST POINT OF	002004	218
0001700008002012	THE SEAT SURFACE.	002005	218
0001700008002012	THE HEIGHT OF THE BACKREST ON A	002006	218
0001700008002012	SEAT SHOULD BE AT LEAST 85 CM,	002007	218
0001700008002012	ABOVE GROUND, SO LONG AS THE	002008	218
0001700008002012	HIGHEST POINT OF THE SEAT SURFACE	002009	218
0001700008002012	DOES NOT EXCEED 43 CM. UPHOLSTERED	002010	218
0001700008002012	BACKRESTS ARE ESPECIALLY SUITABLE,	002011	218
0001700008002012	A GENTLY-MOLDED SEAT SURFACE WHICH	003001	218
0001700008002012	IS FLAT IN FRONT UNDER THE THIGHS	003002	218
0001700008002012	AND SLANTS UPWARDS IN THE BACK	003003	218
0001700008002012	UNDER THE BUTTOCKS IS ESPECIALLY	003004	218
0001700008002012	RECOMMENDED FOR CHAIRS WHICH WILL	003005	218
0001700008002012	BE USED FOR FORWARD INCLINED AND	003006	218
0001700008002012	RECLINED SITTING. THE DEPTH OF THE	003007	218
0001700008002012	SEAT SURFACE (FROM THE LUMBOSACRAL	003008	218
0001700008002012	SUPPORT TO THE FRONT EDGE) SHOULD	003009	218
0001700008002012	NOT EXCEED 43 CM, SO THAT THE	003010	218
0001700008002012	BACKREST CAN ALSO BE EFFECTIVE FOR	003011	218
0001700008002012	SMALL PERSONS, DEEPER SEAT	003012	218
0001700008002012	SURFACES MAKE THE BUTTOCKS SLIDE	003013	218
0001700008002012	FORWARD WHEREUPON THE BACK IN THE	003014	218
0001700008002012	LUMBOSACRAL AREA IS NO LONGER	003015	218
0001700008002012	SUPPORTED. THE WIDTH OF THE SEAT	003016	218
0001700008002012	SURFACE SHOULD BE 40 CM.	003017	218
0001700008002012	THE HEIGHT OF THE SEAT SURFACE	004001	218
0001700008002012	ABOVE GROUND DEPENDS ON THE PROFILE	004002	218
0001700008002012	OF THE CHAIR. A SEAT SURFACE THAT	004003	218
0001700008002012	SLANTS UP IN FRONT SHOULD HAVE A	004004	218
0001700008002012	HEIGHT OF 43 CM, AT THE HIGHEST	004005	218
0001700008002012	POINT OF THE PART SUPPORTING THE	004006	218
0001700008002012	THIGHS. ON A SEAT SURFACE THAT	004007	218
0001700008002012	SLANTS UP IN FRONT, THE SURFACE	004008	218
0001700008002012	SUPPORTING THE THIGHS SHOULD BREAK	004009	218
0001700008002012	WITH A SMALL CURVATURE, A FLAT	004010	218
0001700008002012	SEAT SURFACE CAN HAVE A HEIGHT OF	004011	218
0001700008002012	44 TO 46 CM. THE FRONT EDGE OF	004012	218
0001700008002012	SUCH A SEAT SURFACE MUST PROJECT	004013	218
0001700008002012	FORWARD WITH A SLIGHT CURVATURE.	004014	218
0001700008002012	WE RECOMMEND A PADDING WITH FOAM	005001	218
0001700008002012	RUBBER OF 2 TO 4 CM, ON THE ENTIRE	005002	218
0001700008002012	SEAT, UPHOLSTERY INCREASES	005003	218
0001700008002012	CONSIDERABLY THE SENSE OF COMFORT	005004	218
0001700008002012	ON AN ERGONOMICALLY CORRECT SEAT	005005	218
0001700008002012	PROFILE, THIS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO	005006	218
0001700008002012	THE WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF THE	005007	218
0001700008002012	PRESSURE POINTS, ON THE ONE HAND,	005008	218
0001700008002012	AND THE BETTER SLIDE RESISTANCE ON	005009	218
0001700008002012	CONTACT WITH THE SURFACE ON THE	005010	218
0001700008002012	OTHER, THE MATERIAL FOR THE CHAIR	005011	218
0001700008002012	COVER SHOULD ALLOW FOR CIRCULATION	005012	218
0001700008002012	OF AIR, SHOULD NOT BE SLIPPERY, AND	005013	218

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0001700008002012	SHOULD CONSERVE HEAT, A HUMIDITY	005014	218
0001700008002012	ABSORBING MATERIAL COULD BE USED	005015	218
0001700008002012	UNDER THE SEAT TO AVOID THE	005016	218
0001700008002012	CONDENSATION OF BODY VAPORS, THE	005017	218
0001700008002012	UNUPHOLSTERED SEAT SHELL SHOULD	005018	218
0001700008002012	HAVE SOME ELASTICITY AND SOFTNESS,	005019	218
0001700008002012	LOWER CHAIRS WOULD BE MORE SUITABLE	006001	218
0001700008002012	THAN HIGHER ONES FOR CONVENTION	006002	218
0001700008002012	HALLS OR ANALOGOUS SITUATIONS WITH	006003	218
0001700008002012	A GROUP OF UNKNOWN USERS,	006004	218
0601700008012021	PHYSICAL COMFORT IS THE MOST	001001	221
0601700008012021	IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION IN OFFICE	001002	221
0601700008012021	PLANNING, AN OFFICE WHICH IS TOO	001003	221
0601700008012021	HOT OR TOO DRY OR IN WHICH THE	001004	221
0601700008012021	TEMPERATURE VARIES WIDELY, CAN	001005	221
0601700008012021	NEGATE ALL OTHER ATTEMPTS TO	001006	221
0601700008012021	PROVIDE A COMFORTABLE, ATTRACTIVE	001007	221
0601700008012021	ENVIRONMENT,	001008	221
0000000007002022	(IN A TYPICAL OFFICE)	002001	221
0000000007002022	MOST PEOPLE HAVE NO CRITICAL NOISE	002002	221
0000000007002022	PROBLEMS FROM MECHANICAL AND	002003	221
0000000007002022	OUTSIDE FACTORS,(NOISE FROM AIR	002004	221
0000000007002022	CONDITIONING, HEATING OR PLUMBING,	002005	221
0000000007002022	OR SOUNDS COMING IN FROM OUTSIDE),	002006	221
0000000007002022	THE SOUND OF HUMAN VOICES, HOWEVER,	002007	221
0000000007002022	DOES REDUCE CONCENTRATION, TO	002008	221
0000000007002022	SOLVE THAT PROBLEM, SOUND ABSORBING	002009	221
0000000007002022	MATERIALS SHOULD BE USED FOR	002010	221
0000000007002022	CEILINGS, WALLS, FLOORS AND	002011	221
0000000007002022	WINDOWS; HARD SURFACES THAT DEFLECT	002012	221
0000000007002022	AND MAGNIFY THE SOUND THE VOICES	002013	221
0000000007002022	AND STANDARD OFFICE EQUIPMENT	002014	221
0000000007002022	SHOULD BE AVOIDED. UNUSUALLY NOISY	002015	221
0000000007002022	EQUIPMENT, SUCH AS AUTOMATIC	002016	221
0000000007002022	TYPEWRITERS AND COPYING MACHINES,	002017	221
0000000007002022	SHOULD BE ISOLATED FROM GENERAL	002018	221
0000000007002022	OFFICE AREAS IN SEPARATE ROOMS,	002019	221
0000000007002022	CLERICAL PERSONNEL GENERALLY PREFER	002020	221
0000000007002022	A TRUE WHITE OR DAYLIGHT EQUIVALENT	002021	221
0000000007002022	TYPE OF LIGHT AND OFTEN FEEL THAT	002022	221
0000000007002022	THEY DON'T GET ENOUGH LIGHT,	002023	221
0000000007002022	ALTHOUGH UNEVENNESS OF LIGHTING	002024	221
0000000007002022	DOESN'T SEEM TO BOTHER MOST PEOPLE,	002025	221
0000000007002022	SOME PEOPLE EXPRESS NEGATIVE	002026	221
0000000007002022	REACTION TO FLUORESCENT LIGHTING,	002027	221
0000000007002022	ESPECIALLY THOSE IN SUPERVISORY AND	002028	221
0000000007002022	ADMINISTRATIVE GROUPS,	002029	221
0000000008002042	IN LARGE OFFICES, THE PREFERRED	003001	221
0000000008002042	ARRANGEMENT FOR DESKS IS A FAIRLY	003002	221
0000000008002042	FORMAL AND REGULAR ONE) THE LEAST	003003	221
0000000008002042	PREFERRED ARRANGEMENT IS ONE WHERE	003004	221
0000000008002042	THE DESKS ARE ARRANGED IN CURVES OR	003005	221
0000000008002042	DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OFFICE, MOST	003006	221
0000000008002042	OFFICE WORKERS PREFER A RELATIVELY	003007	221
0000000008002042	SMALL OR MEDIUM SIZED OFFICE AREA	003008	221
0000000008002042	AS MOST COMFORTABLE AND EASY TO	003009	221
0000000008002042	WORK IN, COMPARED WITH LARGE,	003010	221
0000000008002042	UNBROKEN AREAS. THIS MAY EXPLAIN	003011	221
0000000008002042	SOME OF THE APPEAL OF THE OFFICE	003012	221
0000000008002042	LANDSCAPE CONCEPT WHERE DESKS OR	003013	221
0000000008002042	WORK STATIONS ARE ARRANGED IN SMALL	003014	221

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0000000008002042	GROUPS REPRESENTING RELATED KINDS	003015	221
0000000008002042	OF JOBS, WITH SEPARATION OFFERED BY	003016	221
0000000008002042	SUCH THINGS AS SCREENS AND PLANTS.	003017	221
0000000008002072	ADMINISTRATORS FIND THE MATTER OF	004001	221
0000000008002072	PRIVACY TO BE A PRIMARY CONCERN,	004002	221
0000000008002072	THEY PREFER AN ARRANGEMENT IN WHICH	004003	221
0000000008002072	OFFICE AREAS ARE DIVIDED BY SOME	004004	221
0000000008002072	FORM OF SCREEN PARTITION OR WALL.	004005	221
0000000008002072	SECRETARIAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS,	004006	221
0000000008002072	ON THE OTHER HAND, WOULD RATHER BE	004007	221
0000000008002072	ABLE TO SEE OTHER PEOPLE IN THE	004008	221
0000000008002072	OFFICE AND, IN FACT, ARE STIMULATED	004009	221
0000000008002072	BY THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS.	004010	221
0000000003082072	MOST OFFICE WORKERS FEEL THAT	005001	221
0000000003082072	STATUS SHOULD NOT BE THE SOLE	005002	221
0000000003082072	DETERMINING FACTOR IN THE	005003	221
0000000003082072	ALLOCATION OF WINDOWS. WINDOWLESS	005004	221
0000000003082072	OFFICES TEND TO MAKE PEOPLE FEEL	005005	221
0000000003082072	UNCOMFORTABLE. THE EXTERIOR WINDOW	005006	221
0000000003082072	WALL OFFICE SPACE SHOULD, INSTEAD,	005007	221
0000000003082072	BE DIVIDED BETWEEN MANAGERS AND	005008	221
0000000003082072	STAFF FOR MAXIMUM COMFORT. THE	005009	221
0000000003082072	QUESTION ASSUMES ADDED IMPORTANCE	005010	221
0000000003082072	BECAUSE MUCH OF THE GENERAL OFFICE	005011	221
0000000003082072	STAFF IS RELATIVELY FIXED AT THEIR	005012	221
0000000003082072	DESKS, WHILE ADMINISTRATORS ARE	005013	221
0000000003082072	FREER TO MOVE AROUND WITHIN AND	005014	221
0000000003082072	OUTSIDE OF THEIR OFFICES FOR A	005015	221
0000000003082072	CHANGE OF SURROUNDINGS.	005016	221
0000000008002072	FOR ADDITIONAL WORK SURFACE, OFFICE	006001	221
0000000008002072	WORKERS PREFER A WORK TABLE BEHIND	006002	221
0000000008002072	OR TO THE SIDE OF THE DESK, RATHER	006003	221
0000000008002072	THAN JUST A LARGER DESK. THOSE	006004	221
0000000008002072	USING A TYPEWRITER TEND TO LIKE A	006005	221
0000000008002072	TYPING SURFACE ATTACHED TO ONE SIDE	006006	221
0000000008002072	OF THE DESK, RATHER THAN A SEPARATE	006007	221
0000000008002072	TYPING STAND. BUT DESKS WITH	006008	221
0000000008002072	CONNECTED WORK OR TYPING SURFACES	006009	221
0000000008002072	ON BOTH SIDES ARE DISLIKED FOR THE	006010	221
0000000008002072	"BOXED IN" FEELING THEY GIVE.	006011	221
0000000008002072	ADEQUATE DRAWER AND FILE SPACE	006012	221
0000000008002072	SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE DESK OR	006013	221
0000000008002072	BE NEARBY. AS FOR WRITING	006014	221
0000000008002072	SURFACES, HARD PLASTIC LAMINATE IS	006015	221
0000000008002072	THE MOST POPULAR, FOLLOWED BY WOOD	006016	221
0000000008002072	COVERED WITH A DESK BLOTTER. LEAST	006017	221
0000000008002072	PREFERRED IS A METAL WRITING	006018	221
0000000008002072	SURFACE.	006019	221
0000000008002072	OFTEN OVERLOOKED IS PROVISION FOR	007001	221
0000000008002072	ADEQUATE, CONVENIENTLY PLACED	007002	221
0000000008002072	STORAGE FOR BUSINESS MATERIALS,	007003	221
0000000008002072	ALONG WITH STORAGE FOR PERSONAL	007004	221
0000000008002072	ARTICLES AS PART OF EACH WORK	007005	221
0000000008002072	PLACE. FEW PEOPLE LIKE TALL FILES	007006	221
0000000008002072	OR CONSIDER THEM EFFICIENT, WHILE	007007	221
0000000008002072	MATERIAL STORAGE SPACES MAY BE	007008	221
0000000008002072	LARGE ENOUGH, POOR ARRANGEMENT OF	007009	221
0000000008002072	THESE SPACES IS THE MOST FREQUENT	007010	221
0000000008002072	COMPLAINT FROM STAFF. TOO OFTEN,	007011	221
0000000008002072	FOR EXAMPLE, CLOSETS AND FILING	007012	221
0000000008002072	AREAS ARE DESIGNED JUST TO USE UP	007013	221
0000000008002072	VOIDS ON PLANS. AS A RESULT, THEY	007014	221

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0000000008002072	ARE INCONVENIENT AND ARE NOT USED	007015	221
0000000008002072	AS INTENDED. THIS IS ALSO	007016	221
0000000008002072	FREQUENTLY THE CASE WITH FILING	007017	221
0000000008002072	AREAS. TO COMBAT THIS KIND OF	007018	221
0000000008002072	WASTE OF SPACE, FILE AND STORAGE	007019	221
0000000008002072	SPACE SHOULD BE PROGRAMMED FOR THE	007020	221
0000000008002072	FUNCTION OF THE WORK AREA.	007021	221
0000000005002072	QUIET COLORS, WITH A FEW BRIGHT	008001	221
0000000005002072	ACCENTS, AND NATURAL FINISHES, SUCH	008002	221
0000000005002072	AS WOOD GRAIN, ARE MOST APPEALING	008003	221
0000000005002072	TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF OFFICE	008004	221
0000000005002072	WORKERS. PEOPLE ARE COMFORTABLE	008005	221
0000000005002072	WITH NEUTRALS, WITH THE EXCEPTION	008006	221
0000000005002072	OF GRAY. COOL COLORS, SUCH AS BLUE	008007	221
0000000005002072	OR GREEN ARE PREFERRED IN LARGE	008008	221
0000000005002072	AREAS WITH SUNNY EXPOSURES, WITH	008009	221
0000000005002072	WARMER REDS AND YELLOWS CHOSEN FOR	008010	221
0000000005002072	NORTHERN EXPOSURES. WHILE	008011	221
0000000005002072	SUPERVISORS AND STAFF DON'T DIFFER	008012	221
0000000005002072	APPRECIABLY IN COLOR PREFERENCES,	008013	221
0000000005002072	MANAGERS DO SEEM LESS AWARE OF	008014	221
0000000005002072	COLOR IN THEIR IMMEDIATE	008015	221
0000000005002072	SURROUNDINGS THAN THEIR STAFF, IN	008016	221
0000000005002072	EITHER TYPES OF AREA, ADDITION OF	008017	221
0000000005002072	SOME KIND OF ARTWORK CAN PROVIDE A	008018	221
0000000005002072	WELCOME ACCENT.	008019	221
0000000005032072	FOR FLOORS IN OFFICES, CARPETING,	009001	221
0000000005032072	SUBDUED IN PATTERN AND COLOR, IS	009002	221
0000000005032072	THE MOST DESIRED MATERIAL.	009003	221
0000000005032072	SUPERVISORS, CONCERNED WITH	009004	221
0000000005032072	WEARABILITY, PREFER CARPETING IN	009005	221
0000000005032072	LIGHT TRAFFIC AREAS AND HARD	009006	221
0000000005032072	FLOORING WHERE HEAVY TRAFFIC	009007	221
0000000005032072	PREVAILS. VINYL FLOORING IN STRONG	009008	221
0000000005032072	COLORS IS LEAST LIKED BY EVERYONE.	009009	221
0000000002072072	EXTENSIVE USE OF CARPETING IS	010001	221
0000000002072072	RECOMMENDED. WHILE SOME FEELING	010002	221
0000000002072072	REMAINS THAT CARPETING MEANS	010003	221
0000000002072072	EXCESSIVE LUXURY, STATUS, AND	010004	221
0000000002072072	PRESTIGE, WE FEEL IT SHOULD BE	010005	221
0000000002072072	RECOGNIZED AS A VERSATILE AND LONG	010006	221
0000000002072072	LASTING FLOOR MATERIAL SINCE A WIDE	010007	221
0000000002072072	SELECTION OF NEW FIBERS CAN MAKE	010008	221
0000000002072072	CARPET DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL IN	010009	221
0000000002072072	THE LONG RUN. CARPETING DOES TEND	010010	221
0000000002072072	TO BE MORE EXPENSIVE THAN HARD	010011	221
0000000002072072	SURFACE FLOORING MATERIALS	010012	221
0000000002072072	INITIALLY, BUT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE	010013	221
0000000002072072	SHOWS THAT LONG TERM EXPENSES ARE	010014	221
0000000002072072	LESS WITH CARPETING AND IT REQUIRES	010015	221
0000000002072072	LESS MAINTENANCE. CARPETING ALSO	010016	221
0000000002072072	OFFERS IMPORTANT ACOUSTICAL	010017	221
0000000002072072	BENEFITS AND MAY WELL JUSTIFY ITS	010018	221
0000000002072072	INITIAL INVESTMENT IN TERMS OF	010019	221
0000000002072072	INCREASED EMPLOYEE SATISFACTION	010020	221
0000000002072072	WITH THE OFFICE ENVIRONMENT.	010021	221
0000000003022072	FOR WALL SURFACES, THE MOST DESIRED	011001	221
0000000003022072	FINISH IS NATURAL WOOD FOR ITS	011002	221
0000000003022072	WARMTH, RICHNESS AND TEXTURE. THE	011003	221
0000000003022072	SECOND, MORE ECONOMICAL PREFERENCE,	011004	221
0000000003022072	WAS FOR A LIGHT, OR ALMOST WHITE	011005	221
0000000003022072	FINISH OR SOME NEUTRAL COLOR TO	011006	221

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0000000003022072	CONTRAST WITH OFFICE OCCUPANTS AND	011007	221
0000000003022072	FURNISHINGS, WALLS SHOULD BE	011008	221
0000000003022072	RELATIVELY PLAIN IN TEXTURE AND	011009	221
0000000003022072	PATTERN, WITH COLOR OR ARTWORK	011010	221
0000000003022072	ACCENTS. (IN OFFICES)	011011	221
0000000007052072	A LIGHT COLORED ACOUSTICAL CEILING,	012001	221
0000000007052072	WITH LIGHT FIXTURES AS NECESSARY,	012002	221
0000000007052072	IS THE MOST DESIRED TYPE OF CEILING	012003	221
0000000007052072	SURFACE. FEW PEOPLE INDICATE THEY	012004	221
0000000007052072	ARE INTERESTED IN HAVING A MULTI	012005	221
0000000007052072	LEVEL CEILING FOR VARIETY, AND MANY	012006	221
0000000007052072	EXPRESS STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE	012007	221
0000000007052072	IDEA OF A TOTALLY ILLUMINATED OR	012008	221
0000000007052072	LUMINOUS CEILING (ONE VAST EXPANSE	012009	221
0000000007052072	OF LIGHT). (IN OFFICES)	012010	221
0000000008002072	MANY PEOPLE FEEL IT IS "HARD TO	013001	221
0000000008002072	TELL WHERE YOU ARE" IN A HALLWAY,	013002	221
0000000008002072	THESE REACTIONS UNDERSCORE THE	013003	221
0000000008002072	FEELING THAT SIGNS AND SIGNAGE	013004	221
0000000008002072	SYSTEMS ARE OFTEN OVERLOOKED IN	013005	221
0000000008002072	OFFICE PLANNING AND DESIGN. THE	013006	221
0000000008002072	APPEARANCE OF SO MANY OFFICES IS	013007	221
0000000008002072	MARRED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING	013008	221
0000000008002072	WHEN TEMPORARY SIGNS GIVING	013009	221
0000000008002072	DIRECTIONS AND IDENTIFICATION ARE	013010	221
0000000008002072	TAPED TO DOORS AND WALLS, AND OFTEN	013011	221
0000000008002072	END UP BECOMING PERMANENT.	013012	221
0000000008002072	INSTEAD, A PLANNED SIGNAGE SYSTEM	013013	221
0000000008002072	GIVES CLEAR DIRECTIONS AND	013014	221
0000000008002072	IDENTIFICATION OF OFFICE AREAS FOR	013015	221
0000000008002072	THE BENEFIT OF EMPLOYEES AND	013016	221
0000000008002072	VISITORS ALIKE. SUCH A SYSTEM ALSO	013017	221
0000000008002072	HAS PROVISION FOR FLEXIBILITY AS	013018	221
0000000008002072	FUNCTIONAL AREAS ARE MOVED OR	013019	221
0000000008002072	EXPANDED, AND OFTEN SAVES STAFF	013020	221
0000000008002072	TIME IN GIVING DIRECTIONS TO PEOPLE	013021	221
0000000008002072	UNFAMILIAR WITH THE OFFICE. IN ONE	013022	221
0000000008002072	MEDIUM SIZE COMMERCIAL OFFICE, FOR	013023	221
0000000008002072	EXAMPLE, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO SAVE	013024	221
0000000008002072	THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS YEARLY IN	013025	221
0000000008002072	RECEPTIONIST SALARIES BECAUSE AN	013026	221
0000000008002072	EFFECTIVE DIRECTORY AND SIGNAGE	013027	221
0000000008002072	SYSTEM ELIMINATED THE NEED FOR SIX	013028	221
0000000008002072	PEOPLE GIVING DIRECTIONS AND	013029	221
0000000008002072	INFORMATION.	013030	221
0000000008042071	OFFICE AND CLERICAL STAFF FEEL	014001	221
0000000008042071	STRONGLY THAT LOUNGES ARE	014002	221
0000000008042071	IMPORTANT AND THAT SOME FACILITIES	014003	221
0000000008042071	SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR BREAKS AND	014004	221
0000000008042071	RELAXATION AWAY FROM THE DESK.	014005	221
0000000008042071	THEY FEEL THAT THESE AREAS SHOULD	014006	221
0000000008042071	DIFFER IN COLOR, DESIGN AND	014007	221
0000000008042071	FURNISHINGS FROM THE REST OF THE	014008	221
0000000008042071	OFFICE TO PROVIDE A CHANGE OF PACE.	014009	221
0000000008042071	VENDING MACHINES FOR COFFEE AND	014010	221
0000000008042071	SOFT DRINKS AND/OR FOOD SHOULD BE	014011	221
0000000008042071	INCLUDED IN LOUNGES. EATING	014012	221
0000000008042071	FACILITIES OFFER ANOTHER	014013	221
0000000008042071	OPPORTUNITY FOR GENERAL STAFF TO	014014	221
0000000008042071	GET AWAY FROM THEIR DESKS AND GO	014015	221
0000000008042071	SOMEWHERE THAT IS, HOPEFULLY, A	014016	221
0000000008042071	DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENT AND	014017	221
0000000008042071	ATHOSPHERE. A PLACE TO EAT CARRY	014018	221

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

00000000008042071	IN FOOD IS PARTICULARLY DESIRABLE,	014019	221
00000000008042071	RESTROOMS, EMPLOYEES FEEL, SHOULD	014020	221
00000000008042071	BE CLEAN AND "CLINICAL" IN DESIGN,	014021	221
00000000008042071	THEIN MOST DESIRABLE FEATURE IS	014022	221
00000000008042071	WELL LIGHTED MIRRORS, AND ENOUGH OF	014023	221
00000000008042071	THEM.	014024	221
00000000008002071	OFTEN THE NEED FOR CONFERENCE AND	015001	221
00000000008002071	RECEPTION ROOMS IS NOT RECOGNIZED	015002	221
00000000008002071	UNTIL TOO LATE, SOME KIND OF	015003	221
00000000008002071	FACILITIES MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE	015004	221
00000000008002071	OFFICE PLAN WHERE GROUPS MAY	015005	221
00000000008002071	ASSEMBLE FOR MEETINGS, THE SIZE	015006	221
00000000008002071	DEPENDING ON THE TYPES OF MEETINGS	015007	221
00000000008002071	HELD. SUCH ROOMS MAY ALSO BE USED	015008	221
00000000008002071	AS WORK ROOMS FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS	015009	221
00000000008002071	AS NEEDED.	015010	221
00000000003082071	SOME PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR	016001	221
00000000003082071	RECEPTION ROOMS FOR THE ATTRACTIVE	016002	221
00000000003082071	ENTRY INTO EMPLOYEES OFFICE AREA	016003	221
00000000003082071	EACH DAY, AS WELL AS FOR GUESTS	016004	221
00000000003082071	FACILITIES, MOST PEOPLE BELIEVE	016005	221
00000000003082071	THAT RECEPTION AREAS SHOULD BE	016006	221
00000000003082071	AMONG THE MOST PLEASANT AND	016007	221
00000000003082071	ATTRACTIVE OF ALL PLACES IN THE	016008	221
00000000003082071	OFFICE.	016009	221
00000000008037023	IN A SURVEY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS AT	001001	225
00000000008037023	43 RESIDENCE HALLS STUDENTS WERE	001002	225
00000000008037023	ASKED HOW SATISFIED THEY WERE WITH	001003	225
00000000008037023	26 SPECIFIC QUALITIES OF THEIR	001004	225
00000000008037023	LIVING ENVIRONMENT. THE STUDY	001005	225
00000000008037023	SHOWED THAT SATISFACTION WITH A	001006	225
00000000008037023	PARTICULAR VARIABLE DID NOT LEAD TO	001007	225
00000000008037023	MORE GENERAL SATISFACTION. IF A	001008	225
00000000008037023	BASIC THRESHOLD OF USER NEEDS IS	001009	225
00000000008037023	MET, INDIVIDUAL ARCHITECTURAL	001010	225
00000000008037023	FEATURES DO NOT DETERMINE OVERALL	001011	225
00000000008037023	SATISFACTION. THE BEST SINGLE	001012	225
00000000008037023	PREDICTOR OF OVERALL SATISFACTION	001013	225
00000000008037023	IS RESIDENCE HALL TYPE.	001014	225
00000000008037023		001015	225
00000000008037023	RESIDENCE SATISFACTION LEVELS	001016	225
00000000008037023	HALL TYPES HIGH MEDIUM LOW	001017	225
00000000008037023		001018	225
00000000008037023	VILLAGE 48% 38% 13%	001019	225
00000000008037023	APARTMENTS 33 56 11	001020	225
00000000008037023	HIGH RISE 28 34 38	001021	225
00000000008037023	SUITES 26 48 26	001022	225
00000000008037023	CONVENTIONAL	001023	225
00000000008037023	DORMS 9 42 48	001024	225
00000000008007022	...AN ALTERNATIVE HOUSING TYPE,	002001	225
00000000008007022	CALLED CLUSTERS, WILL ALSO	002002	225
00000000008007022	EFFECTIVELY SERVE THE NEEDS OF A	002003	225
00000000008007022	WIDE RANGE OF STUDENTS WHEN	002004	225
00000000008007022	PROVIDED IN CONJUNCTION WITH	002005	225
00000000008007022	APARTMENTS. A CLUSTER IS DEFINED	002006	225
00000000008007022	AS A UNIT OF HOUSING FOR ABOUT 6 TO	002007	225
00000000008007022	16 STUDENTS, WHICH CONSISTS OF A	002008	225
00000000008007022	SHARED LIVING ROOM AND SEPARATE	002009	225
00000000008007022	BEDROOMS THAT CAN BE ENTERED	002010	225
00000000008007022	WITHOUT GOING THROUGH THE LIVING	002011	225
00000000008007022	ROOM. THIS ARRANGEMENT IS SIMILAR	002012	225

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0000000008007022	TO THE SUITE, BUT IT HAS TWO	002013	225
0000000008007022	ADVANTAGES. IT PROVIDES MORE	002014	225
0000000008007022	OPPORTUNITY FOR AUTONOMY BECAUSE IT	002015	225
0000000008007022	EMPHASIZES PRIVATE ACCESS TO	002016	225
0000000008007022	BEDROOMS) AND IT ENHANCES	002017	225
0000000008007022	SOCIALIZATION IN THE LIVING ROOM	002018	225
0000000008007022	AREA WHICH CAN SERVE LARGER GROUPS	002019	225
0000000008007022	THAN SUITES USUALLY DO, BY	002020	225
0000000008007022	ENLARGING PRIVATE QUARTERS AND	002021	225
0000000008007022	ELIMINATING LARGE COLLECTIVE	002022	225
0000000008007022	SPACES, STUDENTS ARE MORE SATISFIED	002023	225
0000000008007022	AND, ALSO IMPORTANT, MONEY TENDS TO	002024	225
0000000008007022	BE SAVED ON MAINTENANCE.	002025	225
0000000008027021	A STUDENT HOUSING MASTER PLAN MUST	003001	225
0000000008027021	EMPHASIZE FACILITY TYPE, COST VS.	003002	225
0000000008027021	PERFORMANCE, AND STRAIGHT-FORWARD	003003	225
0000000008027021	CONSTRUCTION METHODS IN ORDER TO	003004	225
0000000008027021	MEET THE IMMEDIATE DEMAND FOR	003005	225
0000000008027021	ECONOMICAL HOUSING WHICH WILL	003006	225
0000000008027021	SATISFY STUDENT NEEDS, AND IT MUST	003007	225
0000000008027021	RESPOND TO THE NEW UNDERSTANDING OF	003008	225
0000000008027021	THE ASPECTS OF HOUSING WHICH REALLY	003009	225
0000000008027021	DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT STUDENTS	003010	225
0000000008027021	ARE SATISFIED WITH IT.	003011	225
0000000008072072	THE WAY IN WHICH SCHOOLS HAVE BEEN	001001	233
0000000008072072	DESIGNED, AND ARE STILL DESIGNED	001002	233
0000000008072072	TODAY, THE ARCHITECT SPENDS A LOT	001003	233
0000000008072072	OF TIME TALKING TO HIS TEACHER	001004	233
0000000008072072	CLIENTS TO FIND OUT HOW THEY TEACH,	001005	233
0000000008072072	WHAT THEY TEACH AND WHY THEY TEACH.	001006	233
0000000008072072	THE ARCHITECT THEN WORKS OUT	001007	233
0000000008072072	ARCHITECTURAL, STRUCTURAL,	001008	233
0000000008072072	MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS	001009	233
0000000008072072	WHICH FORM SPACE, SERVICES AND	001010	233
0000000008072072	EQUIPMENT WHICH RESPOND TO THE	001011	233
0000000008072072	TEACHERS' NEEDS AND WHICH SERVE	001012	233
0000000008072072	STUDENTS AND TEACHERS FOR	001003	233
0000000008072072	EDUCATIONAL USE.	001014	233
0000000008072071	THE ARCHITECT SHOULD CONSIDER EACH	002001	233
0000000008072071	POCKET OF SPACE AND THE ACTIVITY	002002	233
0000000008072071	THAT IT CONTAINS TO DETERMINE IF	002003	233
0000000008072071	BROADER GROUPINGS OF DIFFERING	002004	233
0000000008072071	ACTIVITIES ARE WELL SERVED. ALL OF	002005	233
0000000008072071	THESE MATTERS AND THE DECISIONS	002006	233
0000000008072071	THAT ARE MADE MUST BE DONE IN	002007	233
0000000008072071	CONSULTATION WITH, AND JOINTLY	002008	233
0000000008072071	WITH, THE TEACHERS. FOR THE OPEN	002009	233
0000000008072071	PLAN TO WORK, TWO THINGS ARE	002010	233
0000000008072071	REQUIRED. THE SPACE MUST BE	002011	233
0000000008072071	SKILLFULLY DESIGNED, THE TEACHER	002012	233
0000000008072071	MUST BE INTELLIGENT, SKILLFUL AND	002013	233
0000000008072071	EXPERIENCED AND SHE MUST BELIEVE IN	002014	233
0000000008072071	THE ADVANTAGES OF THE OPEN PLAN AND	002015	233
0000000008072071	SHE MUST FEEL THAT SHE NEEDS IT TO	002016	233
0000000008072071	TEACH WELL. IF A TEACHER MOVES FROM	002017	233
0000000008072071	A CLOSED PLAN SCHOOL TO AN OPEN	002018	233
0000000008072071	PLAN SCHOOL AND USES THE SAME	002019	233
0000000008072071	TEACHING TECHNIQUES, METHODS AND	002020	233
0000000008072071	ATTITUDES, THERE IS FAILURE. ALMOST	002021	233
0000000008072071	EVERYTHING IS DIFFERENT. ACOUSTICAL	002022	233
0000000008072071	CRITERIA ARE QUITE DIFFERENT AND	002023	233
0000000008072071	SHE MUST ADJUST TO A HIGHER AMBIENT	002024	233

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0000000008072071	NØISE LEVEL, SINCE ØTHER TEACHERS	002025	233
0000000008072071	ARE WØRKING WITH HER AND WITH ØTHER	002026	233
0000000008072071	STUDENTS, SHE CAN'T TURN ØFF THE	002027	233
0000000008072071	LIGHTS WHEN SHE WANTS TØ, SHE MUST	002028	233
0000000008072071	ADJUST TØ THE ACTIVITIES, METHØDS	002029	233
0000000008072071	AND SCHEDULES ØF ØTHERS, SHE MUST	002030	233
0000000008072071	LEARN NØT TØ SPEAK LØUDLY; THAT'S	002031	233
0000000008072071	HARD.	002032	233
0000000008002072	THE REASØN FØR THE ØPEN PLAN IS	003001	233
0000000008002072	THAT IT PERMITS MANY KINDS ØF	003002	233
0000000008002072	THINGS TØ TAKE PLACE, AND A MUCH	003003	233
0000000008002072	GREATER VARIETY ØF MØVEMENT AND	003004	233
0000000008002072	WØRK, BECAUSE ØF THIS, THE ØPEN	003005	233
0000000008002072	PLAN REQUIRES MØRE SPACE PER	003006	233
0000000008002072	STUDENT THAN THE CLØSED PLAN.	003007	233
1500000008002071	THE MEDIA CENTER SHØULD BE CLØSE TØ	004001	233
1500000008002071	THE GEØGRAPHICAL CENTER ØF ALL	004002	233
1500000008002071	LEARNING AREAS WHICH SHØULD HAVE	004003	233
1500000008002071	DIRECT CØNTACT AND EASY ACCESS TØ	004004	233
1500000008002071	THE MEDIA CENTER.	004005	233
0000000008072073	SIXTH GRADE PUPILS AND TEACHERS	001001	234
0000000008072073	WERE INTERVIEWED REGARDING THEIR	001002	234
0000000008072073	ATTITUDES TØWARD ØPEN SPACE IN	001003	234
0000000008072073	THEIR SCHØØL. MANY STUDENTS AND	001004	234
0000000008072073	TEACHERS SAID THE NØISE WAS	001005	234
0000000008072073	DISTURBING, MØVING PEØPLE	001006	234
0000000008072073	DISTRACTED THEM, CØNCENTRATIØN WAS	001007	234
0000000008072073	INTERRUPTED BY NØISE, DISTRACTIØN	001008	234
0000000008072073	CAUSING A BREAK IN CØNCENTRATIØN	001009	234
0000000008072073	CAME MØRE IN MATHEMATICS AND	001010	234
0000000008072073	READING, MANY STUDENTS AT TIMES HAD	001011	234
0000000008072073	TRØUBLE HEARING A TEACHER, TEACHERS	001012	234
0000000008072073	THØUGHT STUDENTS WERE DISTRACTED	001013	234
0000000008072073	LESS THAN THE STUDENTS SAID THEY	001014	234
0000000008072073	WERE.	001015	234
0000000008007071	PLANNERS MUST BECØME MØRE ABLE THAN	002001	234
0000000008007071	BEFØRE TØ MØVE FRØM THE THEØRY ØF	002002	234
0000000008007071	SPACE USE TØ IDENTIFYING THE	002003	234
0000000008007071	CØNDITIØNS AND ØBJECTS THAT AFFECT	002004	234
0000000008007071	STUDENTS AS WELL AS THE MATERIALS	002005	234
0000000008007071	AND ØBJECTS USED BY STUDENTS AND	002006	234
0000000008007071	TEACHERS.	002007	234
0000000002036012	THE ARCHITECT AND INTERIØR	001001	239
0000000002036012	DESIGNER, THE DIRECTØR ØF	001002	239
0000000002036012	FACILITIES AND THE CØNTRØLLER, AS A	001003	239
0000000002036012	TEAM MUST VIEW MATERIAL AND	001004	239
0000000002036012	EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIØNS IN A NEW	001005	239
0000000002036012	LIGHT. MATERIALS THAT MAY APPEAR	001006	239
0000000002036012	EXPENSIVE FØR THE CURRENT BUDGET,	001007	239
0000000002036012	MAY BE A BARGAIN IN THE LØNG RUN.	001008	239
0000000002036012	IN ADDITIØN TØ WHAT THE PRØDUCT	001009	239
0000000002036012	LØØKS LIKE, WE HAVE TØ ASK, "WILL	001010	239
0000000002036012	IT STAND UP, ØR CAN IT BE	001011	239
0000000002036012	REPAIRED?" AS ARCHITECTS AND	001012	239
0000000002036012	DESIGNERS WE ARE GØVERNED BY	001013	239
0000000002036012	AESTHETIC CØNSIDERATIØNS. WHAT IS	001014	239
0000000002036012	THE CØNCEPT ØF THE BUILDING ØR THE	001015	239
0000000002036012	INTERIØR SPACE? NØ MATTER HØW	001016	239
0000000002036012	BEAUTIFUL ØUR CØNCEPT, IF THE SPACE	001017	239

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0000000002036012	LOOKS RIGGED AFTER TWO YEARS OUR	001018	239
0000000002036012	BASIC DESIGN THINKING WAS WRONG.	001019	239
0000000002036012	INTERIOR DESIGNERS MUST WORK	002001	239
0000000002036012	INTIMATELY WITH THE ARCHITECT FROM	002002	239
0000000002036012	THE BEGINNING. IN THE EARLY DESIGN	002003	239
0000000002036012	PHASE, DECISIONS AFFECTING	002004	239
0000000002036012	MAINTENANCE ARE MADE. FLEXIBILITY	002005	239
0000000002036012	VERSUS BUILT-IN BECOMES A CRUCIAL	002006	239
0000000002036012	DECISION. IF WE OPT FOR A FLEXIBLE	002007	239
0000000002036012	SPACE, HOW CAN WE PREVENT PILFERAGE	002008	239
0000000002036012	AND VANDALISM? WHERE CAN WE USE	002009	239
0000000002036012	MORE PERISHABLE MATERIALS AND	002010	239
0000000002036012	EXPECT THEM TO REMAIN IN MODERATELY	002011	239
0000000002036012	GOOD CONDITION? WHERE HAVE NEW	002012	239
0000000002036012	MATERIALS BEEN DEVELOPED WHICH	002013	239
0000000002036012	OUTDATE OUR PRECONCEPTIONS ABOUT	002014	239
0000000002036012	THEIR USAGE IN AN EDUCATIONAL	002015	239
0000000002036012	BUILDING?	002016	239
0000000002036032	MOST UNIVERSITIES TODAY MUST FACE	003001	239
0000000002036032	THE HODGEPODGE OF EQUIPMENT AND	003002	239
0000000002036032	FURNISHINGS THAT HAVE BEEN	003003	239
0000000002036032	COLLECTED OVER THE YEARS AND GET	003004	239
0000000002036032	DOWN TO THE BUSINESS OF DEVELOPING	003005	239
0000000002036032	AN "EQUIPMENT CRITERIA" SCHEDULE.	003006	239
0000000002036032	IT IS TOO EXPENSIVE IN THE LONG RUN	003007	239
0000000002036032	TO FUNCTION WITHOUT SOME OVERALL	003008	239
0000000002036032	COORDINATING GUIDELINES. WITH A	003009	239
0000000002036032	MODICUM OF STANDARDIZATION, A	003010	239
0000000002036032	UNIVERSITY CAN DEVELOP FLEXIBILITY	003011	239
0000000002036032	AND INTERCHANGEABILITY OF	003012	239
0000000002036032	FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT WHICH WILL	003013	239
0000000002036032	RECOVER INITIAL COSTS OF THIS	003014	239
0000000002036032	COORDINATION PROGRAM WITHIN A FEW	003015	239
0000000002036032	YEARS. ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICES ARE	003016	239
0000000002036032	REDUCED IF A SUPPLIER KNOWS HE HAS	003017	239
0000000002036032	BEEN SPECIFIED FOR THE ENTIRE	003018	239
0000000002036032	INSTITUTION. CRITERIA EQUIPMENT	003019	239
0000000002036032	SCHEDULES ELIMINATE CUSTOM DESIGN	003020	239
0000000002036032	AND INDIVIDUAL PURCHASING, WITH A	003021	239
0000000002036032	MULTIPLICITY OF THE SAME	003022	239
0000000002036032	FURNISHINGS, THE MAINTENANCE STAFF	003023	239
0000000002036032	CAN BE PROPERLY TRAINED TO REPAIR	003024	239
0000000002036032	THIS EQUIPMENT WITHOUT EACH PIECE	003025	239
0000000002036032	PRESENTING A NEW PROBLEM.	003026	239
0000000002036012	WONDER MATERIALS CAN NEVER BE THE	004001	239
0000000002036012	PANACEA FOR ALL PROBLEMS. NEW	004002	239
0000000002036012	MATERIALS ALLEVIATE SOME	004003	239
0000000002036012	DIFFICULTIES WHILE CREATING NEW	004004	239
0000000002036012	ONES. WE MUST HAVE REALISTIC	004005	239
0000000002036012	EXPECTATIONS OF ANY MATERIAL. VINYL	004006	239
0000000002036012	UPHOLSTERY PEELS, OLEFIN FIBRES	004007	239
0000000002036012	RETAIN ODORS, HIGH PRESSURE	004008	239
0000000002036012	LAMINATES CHIP. RECOGNIZING THE	004009	239
0000000002036012	SHORTCOMINGS OF A MATERIAL, WE CAN	004010	239
0000000002036012	INTELLIGENTLY UTILIZE THEM AND	004011	239
0000000002036012	ANTICIPATE THEIR PERFORMANCE.	004012	239
0000000002036011	MAINTENANCE IS ONE OF THE BASIC	005001	239
0000000002036011	FACTORS IN THE OPERATION OF AN	005002	239
0000000002036011	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. IT IS,	005003	239
0000000002036011	THEREFORE, ONLY SOUND MANAGEMENT	005004	239
0000000002036011	THAT MAINTENANCE BE A PRIMARY	005005	239
0000000002036011	CONSIDERATION IN ANY PURCHASING	005006	239

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0000000002036011	DECISIØN REGARDING THE FURNISHINGS	005007	239
0000000002036011	FØR YØUR BUILDINGS,	005008	239
0000000008006022	STRUCTURALLY, ØPEN SCHØØLS ARE	001001	244
0000000008006022	EASIER TØ BUILD THAN CLASSRØØM	001002	244
0000000008006022	SCHØØLS, BUT THEY REQUIRE DETAILED	001003	244
0000000008006022	PLANNING FØR THE INTERIØR,	001004	244
0000000008006022	FURNITURE MUST BE LIGHTWEIGHT FØR	001005	244
0000000008006022	EASY MØVABILITY, MULTI-PURPØSE	001006	244
0000000008006022	STØRAGE AREAS MUST BE AVAILABLE FØR	001007	244
0000000008006022	PERSØNAL EFFECTS AND TEACHING	001008	244
0000000008006022	MATERIALS, ELECTRICAL ØUTLETS MUST	001009	244
0000000008006022	BE STRATEGICALLY LØCATED TØ ASSURE	001010	244
0000000008006022	THAT EQUIPMENT, SUCH AS ØVERHEAD	001011	244
0000000008006022	PRØJECTØRS, CAN BE ØPERATED	001012	244
0000000008006022	THRØUGHØUT THE AREA, IF THE	001013	244
0000000008006022	FLEXIBLE SPACE IS FILLED WITH	001014	244
0000000008006022	INFLEXIBLE FURNISHINGS, THE ØPEN	001015	244
0000000008006022	SCHØØL LØSES ITS PRIME ADVANTAGE.	001016	244
0000000006002041	THE NØNGRADED APPRØACH TØ SCHØØL	001001	248
0000000006002041	ØRGANIZATIØN WITHIN AN EDUCATIØNAL	001002	248
0000000006002041	FACILITY REQUIRES A RELATIØNSHIP ØF	001003	248
0000000006002041	SPACES WHICH ALLØWS FREEDØM ØF	001004	248
0000000006002041	MØVEMENT BY STUDENTS AND TEACHERS	001005	248
0000000006002041	THRØUGHØUT THE INSTRUCTIØNAL AREAS	001006	248
0000000006002041	ØF THE SCHØØL, A CLUSTER	001007	248
0000000006002041	ARRANGEMENT ØF PRINCIPAL LEARNING	001008	248
0000000006002041	SPACES CENTERED ARØUND THE	001009	248
0000000006002041	INSTRUCTIØNAL MEDIA CENTER SEEMS TØ	001010	248
0000000006002041	FACILITATE THIS TYPE ØF	001011	248
0000000006002041	ØRGANIZATIØNAL PATTERN, STUDENTS	001012	248
0000000006002041	WØRK IN VARIØUS SIZED GRØUPS	001013	248
0000000006002041	DEPENDING ØN THE NATURE ØF THE	001014	248
0000000006002041	LEARNING ACTIVITY, DURING THE	001015	248
0000000006002041	SCHØØL DAY THEY MAY MØVE ABØUT THE	001016	248
0000000006002041	BUILDING THRØUGH SEVERAL AREAS ØF	001017	248
0000000006002041	NEED AND INTEREST,	001018	248
0000000005082042	THE VISUAL ENVIRØNMENT IS	002001	248
0000000005082042	CRITICALLY IMPØRTANT BECAUSE ØF THE	002002	248
0000000005082042	NECESSITY TØ SEE WELL AND THE FACT	002003	248
0000000005082042	THAT ABØUT 25 PERCENT ØF ØNE'S BØDY	002004	248
0000000005082042	ENERGY IS EXPENDED IN THE TASK ØF	002005	248
0000000005082042	SEEING, THE VISUAL ENVIRØNMENT	002006	248
0000000005082042	THEREFØRE REQUIRES A DELICATE	002007	248
0000000005082042	BLENDING ØF LIGHT (BØTH NATURAL AND	002008	248
0000000005082042	ARTIFICIAL) AND CØLØR, LIGHTING	002009	248
0000000005082042	MUST BE ØF A QUANTITY AND QUALITY	002010	248
0000000005082042	WHICH WILL NØT REQUIRE STUDENTS TØ	002011	248
0000000005082042	SPEND ENERGY, EITHER CØNSCIØUSLY ØR	002012	248
0000000005082042	UNCØNSCIØUSLY, TØ ADJUST TØ	002013	248
0000000005082042	INADEQUATE LEVELS ØF LIGHT,	002014	248
0000000005082042	EXCESSIVE LIGHT, ØR PRØBLEMS ØF	002015	248
0000000005082042	GLARE ACCRUING FRØM IMPRØPER	002016	248
0000000005082042	LIGHTING, CHØICE ØF CØLØRS IS A	002017	248
0000000005082042	FUNCTIØN ØF THE USE TØ BE MADE ØF	002018	248
0000000005082042	THE SPACE, THE ØRIENTATIØN ØF THE	002019	248
0000000005082042	SPACE TØ THE ØUTSIDE AND TØ ØTHER	002020	248
0000000005082042	RELATED ØR ADJACENT SPACES SHØULD	002021	248
0000000005082042	BE CØNSIDERED. A VARIETY ØF	002022	248
0000000005082042	WELL CHØSEN CØLØRS AND TEXTURES	002023	248
0000000005082042	CØNTRIBUTE TØ AN EXCELLENT VISUAL	002024	248
0000000005082042	ENVIRØNMENT WITHIN A LEARNING	002025	248

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0000000005082042	SPACE.	002026	248
0000000001002012	THE THERMAL ENVIRONMENT MUST BE	003001	248
0000000001002012	DESIGNED TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS	003002	248
0000000001002012	FOR BODY COMFORT DURING BOTH SUMMER	003003	248
0000000001002012	AND WINTER SEASONS OF THE YEAR.	003004	248
0000000001002012	THIS REQUIRES AIR CONDITIONING THE	003005	248
0000000001002012	EDUCATIONAL AND MANY OF THE RELATED	003006	248
0000000001002012	SPACES WITHIN THE SCHOOL BUILDING,	003007	248
0000000001002012	JUST AS HEAT IS REQUIRED FOR	003008	248
0000000001002012	COMFORT AND BODY EFFICIENCY IN THE	003009	248
0000000001002012	WINTER, COOLING IS SIMILARLY	003010	248
0000000001002012	REQUIRED FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.	003011	248
0000000007082042	THE SONIC ENVIRONMENT IS RELATED TO	004001	248
0000000007082042	THE LAYOUT AND RELATIONSHIP OF	004002	248
0000000007082042	SPACES AND THEIR INTENDED USE, FOR	004003	248
0000000007082042	EXAMPLE, A WOODWORKING LABORATORY	004004	248
0000000007082042	REQUIRES A DIFFERENT ACOUSTICAL	004005	248
0000000007082042	ENVIRONMENT THAN DOES A LANGUAGE	004006	248
0000000007082042	ARTS SEMINAR ROOM, SIMILARLY, MORE	004007	248
0000000007082042	SOUND TREATMENT IS REQUIRED IN	004008	248
0000000007082042	SPACES WHICH CAN BE QUICKLY ALTERED	004009	248
0000000007082042	INTO LARGE GROUP SPACE, EFFECTIVE	004010	248
0000000007082042	COMMUNICATION WITHOUT DISTURBANCE	004011	248
0000000007082042	TO THOSE STUDENTS WORKING NEARBY IS	004012	248
0000000007082042	A PRIMARY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT	004013	248
0000000007082042	FOR THE EDUCATIONAL SPACES WITHIN	004014	248
0000000007082042	THE SCHOOL, TO ACHIEVE THIS OFTEN	004015	248
0000000007082042	REQUIRES CARPETING IN CERTAIN	004016	248
0000000007082042	INSTRUCTIONAL AREAS.	004017	248
0000000008002042	THE SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A	005001	248
0000000008002042	SCHOOL RELATE TO THE AMOUNT OF AND	005002	248
0000000008002042	RELATIONSHIP OF THE VARIOUS	005003	248
0000000008002042	INSTRUCTIONAL SPACES, FOR EXAMPLE,	005004	248
0000000008002042	IN A CLUSTER OR OPEN PLAN DESIGN,	005005	248
0000000008002042	THE SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS MUST BE	005006	248
0000000008002042	DESIGNED TO ALLOW EASY AND NATURAL	005007	248
0000000008002042	ACCESSIBILITY TO EACH OTHER AND	005008	248
0000000008002042	PARTICULARLY TO THE INSTRUCTIONAL	005009	248
0000000008002042	MEDIA CENTER, ALSO LOCATED WITHIN	005010	248
0000000008002042	THE CLASS ROOM TYPE INSTRUCTIONAL	005011	248
0000000008002042	SPACES ARE SMALL CONFERENCE,	005012	248
0000000008002042	SEMINAR AND RESOURCE SPACES WHICH	005013	248
0000000008002042	AFFORD SOME SEPARATION FROM LARGER	005014	248
0000000008002042	AREAS AND PROVIDE A SEMI PRIVATE	005015	248
0000000008002042	PLACE WHERE SMALL GROUPS OF	005016	248
0000000008002042	STUDENTS CAN WORK TOGETHER ON	005017	248
0000000008002042	VARIETY OF LEARNING ACTIVITIES.	005018	248
0000000008072022	AS A GENERAL RULE, THE ACADEMIC	006001	248
0000000008072022	SPACES WITHIN A SCHOOL ARE GROUPED	006002	248
0000000008072022	AROUND THE INSTUCTIONAL MEDIA	006003	248
0000000008072022	CENTER, THE NON ACADEMIC AREAS,	006004	248
0000000008072022	SUCH AS INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND HOME	006005	248
0000000008072022	ECONOMICS IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL ARE	006006	248
0000000008072022	GROUPED CLOSELY TOGETHER IN AN AREA	006007	248
0000000008072022	WHICH WILL AVOID DISTURBANCE TO	006008	248
0000000008072022	QUIET AREAS SUCH AS ENGLISH AND	006009	248
0000000008072022	SOCIAL STUDIES.	006010	248
0000000001007013	AS EARLY AS 1947, EVIDENCE WAS	001001	249
0000000001007013	AVAILABLE FROM BOTH LABORATORY AND	001002	249
0000000001007013	FIELD TESTS WHICH INDICATED THAT	001003	249

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0000000001007013	THE EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE,ALWAYS A	001004	249
0000000001007013	PART OF ASHRAE COMFORT CHARTS,	001005	249
0000000001007013	OVERESTIMATED THE EFFECT OF	001006	249
0000000001007013	HUMIDITY WITHIN THE COMFORT RANGE	001007	249
0000000001007013	AS WELL AS TOWARD THE COLD, BUT	001008	249
0000000001007013	UNDERESTIMATED THE EFFECT OF	001009	249
0000000001007013	HUMIDITY TOWARD THE EXTREME HEAT.	001010	249
0000000001007013	IN ADDITION, THERE HAS BEEN	001011	249
0000000001007013	SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE THAT THE	001012	249
0000000001007013	TEMPERATURE CRITERIA FOR THERMAL	001013	249
0000000001007013	COMFORT HAVE RISEN STEADILY FROM A	001014	249
0000000001007013	RANGE 65 TO 70 F (18 TO 21 C) IN	001015	249
0000000001007013	1900 TO 75 TO 78 F (24 TO 26 C) IN	001016	249
0000000001007013	1960, THIS SHIFT HAS PROBABLY BEEN	001017	249
0000000001007013	THE RESULT OF CHANGES IN THE	001018	249
0000000001007013	CLOTHING WORN BY BOTH MEN AND WOMEN	001019	249
0000000001007013	WHO NOW TEND TO USE LIGHTER WEIGHT	001020	249
0000000001007013	CLOTHING MOST OF THE YEAR AROUND,	001021	249
0000000001007013	OF CHANGING DIETS AND LIVING	001022	249
0000000001007013	PATTERNS, AND OF CHANGES IN	001023	249
0000000001007013	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. THE NATURE	001024	249
0000000001007013	OF A THERMAL ENVIRONMENT THAT GIVES	001025	249
0000000001007013	A SENSE OF SATISFACTION TO THE	001026	249
0000000001007013	GENERAL POPULATION IS EVEN	001027	249
	CHANGING.	001028	249
0000000001007012	TO SPECIFY THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS	002001	249
0000000001007012	FOR THERMAL COMFORT, THE DESIGN	002002	249
0000000001007012	ENGINEER MUST ESTIMATE THE TYPICAL	002003	249
0000000001007012	OR NORMAL USE OF THE SPACE, THE	002004	249
0000000001007012	ACTIVITY LEVEL AND CLOTHING OF THE	002005	249
0000000001007012	OCCUPANTS, THE AIR MOTION AND THE	002006	249
0000000001007012	RADIANT EFFECTS, IF ANY, THE AIR	002007	249
0000000001007012	DRY BULB TEMPERATURE (DBT) AND	002008	249
0000000001007012	WATER VAPOR PRESSURE (RELATIVE	002009	249
0000000001007012	HUMIDITY) CAN THEN BE SELECTED FROM	002010	249
0000000001007012	THE ASHRAE COMFORT CHART USING THE	002011	249
0000000001007012	COMFORT ZONE WHICH APPROXIMATES THE	002012	249
0000000001007012	CONDITIONS OF USE ESTIMATED ABOVE.	002013	249
0000000001007012	IF ACTIVITY LEVEL, CLOTHING, AGE OR	002014	249
0000000001007012	OTHER FACTORS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY	002015	249
0000000001007012	DIFFERENT FROM THOSE GIVEN FOR THE	002016	249
0000000001007012	CHART, THE DESIGN CONDITIONS MUST	002017	249
0000000001007012	BE MODIFIED. HOWEVER, IT IS FELT	002018	249
0000000001007012	THAT THE CHART COVERS THE MAJORITY	002019	249
0000000001007012	OF CONDITIONS FOUND IN PRACTICE.	002020	249
0000000001002012	...DATA SHOWN IN THE ASHRAE COMFORT	003001	249
0000000001002012	CHART ARE MOST USEFUL FOR DEFINING	003002	249
0000000001002012	THE COMFORT RANGE FOR SEDENTARY	003003	249
0000000001002012	LIGHTLY CLOTHED OCCUPANTS. THE	003004	249
0000000001002012	ASHRAE COMFORT STANDARD 55-66	003005	249
0000000001002012	APPLIES GENERALLY TO AVERAGE	003006	249
0000000001002012	CLOTHING AND ACTIVITY. THE	003007	249
0000000001002012	KSU-ASHRAE COMFORT ENVELOPE IS	003008	249
0000000001002012	USEFUL IN EVALUATING THE	003009	249
0000000001002012	ENVIRONMENT FOR LIGHTLY CLOTHED	003010	249
0000000001002012	SUBJECTS RESTING OR WORKING AT	003011	249
0000000001002012	DESKS. IN GENERAL, BOTH ENVELOPES	003012	249
0000000001002012	WILL INSURE THAT A MAXIMUM	003013	249
0000000001002012	PERCENTAGE OF OCCUPANTS EXPRESSING	003014	249
0000000001002012	THERMAL COMFORT OR SATISFACTION	003015	249
0000000001002012	WITH THE ENVIRONMENT WILL FALL IN	003016	249
0000000001002012	THE 80 TO 90% RANGE. A COMMONLY	003017	249
0000000001002012	RECOMMENDED SET OF DESIGN	003018	249
0000000001002012	CONDITIONS FOR COMFORT WOULD BE ONE	003019	249

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0000000001002012	WHICH FALLS WHERE THE TWO ZONES	003020	249
0000000001002012	OVERLAP, AS DESCRIBED BY THE	003021	249
0000000001002012	FOLLOWING:	003022	249
0000000001002012		003023	249
0000000001002012	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE (ET*) =	003024	249
0000000001002012	76 F (25 C)	003025	249
0000000001002012	AIR DRY BULB TEMPERATURE (DBT) =	003026	249
0000000001002012	MEAN RADIANT TEMPERATURE (MRT) =	003027	249
0000000001002012	76 F (25 C)	003028	249
0000000001002012	WATER VAPOR PRESSURE = 0,55 IN. HG	003029	249
0000000001002012	(10 MM HG) (40% RH)	003030	249
0000000001002012	AIR VELOCITY LESS THAN 45 FPM	003031	249
0000000001002012	(0,22 M PER SEC)	003032	249
0000000001002012	CLOTHING = 0,6 TO 0,8 CLO	003033	249
0000000001002012	(A LIGHTWEIGHT BUSINESS SUIT)	003034	249
0000000001002012	ACTIVITY LEVELS SEDENTARY TO	003035	249
0000000001002012	SLIGHTLY ACTIVE	003036	249
0000000005086011	USE COLOUR TO ACCENTUATE	001001	255
0000000005086011	THE SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP OF	001002	255
0000000005086011	THE SURFACES TO WHICH IT	001003	255
0000000005086011	IS APPLIED.	001004	255
0000000005086012	BY THE SUITABLE SELECTION AND	002001	255
0000000005086012	PLACING OF COLOUR WE CAN EMPHASIZE	002002	255
0000000005086012	A SATISFACTORY SPATIAL ENCLOSURE OR	002003	255
0000000005086012	HELP TO CORRECT UNSATISFACTORY	002004	255
0000000005086012	PROPORTIONS. ON THE OTHER HAND,	002005	255
0000000005086012	THE INAPPROPRIATE USE AND PLACEMENT	002006	255
0000000005086012	OF COLOUR MAY EMPHASIZE	002007	255
0000000005086012	UNCOMFORTABLE PROPORTIONS OR	002008	255
0000000005086012	SUPPRESS THE SPATIAL FORM OF A	002009	255
0000000005086012	BASICALLY SATISFACTORY ENCLOSURE.	002010	255
0000000005082013	IN A BRITISH STUDY 30 COLOURS WERE	003001	255
0000000005082013	SELECTED FROM THE MUNSELL RANGE	003002	255
0000000005082013	ACCORDING TO A FACTORIAL DESIGN OF	003003	255
0000000005082013	5 HUES (RED, YELLOW, GREEN, BLUE,	003004	255
0000000005082013	PURPLE), 3 VALUE LEVELS (3,5,8),	003005	255
0000000005082013	AND 2 CHROMA LEVELS (HALF CHROMA	003006	255
0000000005082013	AND FULL CHROMA). THE PURPOSE OF	003007	255
0000000005082013	THE EXPERIMENT WAS TO EXAMINE	003008	255
0000000005082013	SYSTEMATICALLY THE EFFECTS THAT	003009	255
0000000005082013	CHANGES IN ALL THREE COLOUR	003010	255
0000000005082013	DIMENSIONS HAVE ON THE PERCEPTION	003011	255
0000000005082013	OF DISTANCE. THIRTY SUBJECTS FROM	003012	255
0000000005082013	THE GENERAL POPULATION TOOK PART IN	003013	255
0000000005082013	THE EXPERIMENT; THEY WERE EQUALLY	003014	255
0000000005082013	DIVIDED BETWEEN THE SEXES, THE AGE	003015	255
0000000005082013	RANGE FOR MEN BEING 18-58 (MEDIAN	003016	255
0000000005082013	29), FOR WOMEN, 19-60 (MEDIAN 33),	003017	255
0000000005082013	WITH A VIEWING APPARATUS COMPRISED	003018	255
0000000005082013	OF TWO ADJACENT RECTANGULAR	003019	255
0000000005082013	COMPARTMENTS THE OBSERVER WAS ASKED	003020	255
0000000005082013	TO MOVE A COMPARISON STIMULUS	003021	255
0000000005082013	(GRAY) UNTIL IT APPEARED TO BE THE	003022	255
0000000005082013	SAME DISTANCE FROM HIM AS THE	003023	255
0000000005082013	EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR PANEL. EACH	003024	255
0000000005082013	SUBJECT MADE TWO SETTINGS, ONE	003025	255
0000000005082013	FORWARD AND ONE BACKWARD, AGAINST	003026	255
0000000005082013	EACH OF 30 EXPERIMENTAL COLOURS.	003027	255
0000000005082013	THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS WERE	003028	255
0000000005082013	MEASURED IN TERMS OF THE DEPTH	003029	255
0000000005082013	SEPARATION OF THE COMPARISON PANEL	003030	255
0000000005082013	AND THE EXPERIMENTAL COLOUR PANEL.	003031	255

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0000000005082013		003032	255
0000000005082013	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESULTS	003033	255
0000000005082013	FROM AN ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE:	003034	255
0000000005082013	(1) AT LOW VALUE (3) THE HUES	003036	255
0000000005082013	APPEARED IN THE ADVANCE TO RECEDE	003037	255
0000000005082013	ORDER: RED, YELLOW, GREEN OR	003038	255
0000000005082013	PURPLE, BLUE. AT HALF CHROMA THE	003039	255
0000000005082013	PURPLE PRECEDED THE GREEN, AND AT	003040	255
0000000005082013	FULL CHROMA GREEN PRECEDED PURPLE.	003041	255
0000000005082013	(2) AT MEDIUM VALUE (5) THE HUES	003042	255
0000000005082013	APPEARED IN THE SAME ADVANCE TO	003043	255
0000000005082013	RECEDE ORDER FOR BOTH CHROMA	003044	255
0000000005082013	LEVELS: RED, YELLOW, GREEN, PURPLE,	003045	255
0000000005082013	BLUE.	003046	255
0000000005082013	(3) AT HIGH VALUE (8) THE ORDER FOR	003047	255
0000000005082013	BOTH CHROMA LEVELS WAS: YELLOW,	003048	255
0000000005082013	RED, GREEN, PURPLE, BLUE.	003049	255
0000000005082013	(4) WHEN THE HUES ARE COMPARED AT	003050	255
0000000005082013	THEIR RESPECTIVE MAXIMUM CHROMAS,	003051	255
0000000005082013	THE ORDER WAS THE SAME AS IN (3).	003052	255
0000000005082013	(5) INCREASES IN CHROMA AND VALUE	003053	255
0000000005082013	BOTH HAD AN ADVANCING EFFECT AND	003054	255
0000000005082013	WORKED CONJOINTLY, COLOURS OF FULL	003055	255
0000000005082013	CHROMA AND HIGH VALUE TENDING TO	003056	255
0000000005082013	APPEAR NEAREST WHILE THOSE OF	003057	255
0000000005082013	REDUCED CHROMA AND LOW VALUE TENDED	003058	255
0000000005082013	TO MAXIMUM RECESSION. RED WAS AN	003059	255
0000000005082013	EXCEPTION: WHILST MAINTAINING THE	003060	255
0000000005082013	SAME ADVANCING EFFECT OF CHROMA, IT	003061	255
0000000005082013	APPEARED NEARER AT MEDIUM THAN AT	003062	255
0000000005082013	HIGH VALUE.	003063	255
0000000005082013	(6) THE MAGNITUDE OF THE EFFECT OF	003064	255
0000000005082013	CHROMA WAS DEPENDENT UPON VALUE;	003065	255
0000000005082013	THE EFFECT WAS SMALL AT LOW VALUE,	003066	255
0000000005082013	BUT INCREASED RAPIDLY WITH EACH	003067	255
0000000005082013	STEP IN VALUE.	003068	255
0000000005082013	(7) THE DIFFERENCE OF MAGNITUDE IN	003069	255
0000000005082013	THE EFFECT THAT VALUE HAD ON THE	003070	255
0000000005082013	MALE AND FEMALE OBSERVERS WAS	003071	255
0000000005082013	NEGLIGIBLE.	003072	255
0000000005082013		003073	255
0000000005082013	THE WIDELY HELD BELIEF OF	003074	255
0000000005082013	DECORATING PRACTICE THAT LIGHT	003075	255
0000000005082013	COLOURS TEND TO ENLARGE A ROOM,	003076	255
0000000005082013	I.E. THAT THE APPARENT DISTANCES OF	003077	255
0000000005082013	ENCLOSING SURFACES INCREASE WITH	003078	255
0000000005082013	INCREASE IN VALUE IS NOT SUPPORTED.	003079	255
0000000005082013	THE EXPERIMENTS INDICATE THAT THE	003080	255
0000000005082013	APPARENT DISTANCE OF A SURFACE	003081	255
0000000005082013	DECREASES WITH INCREASE IN THE	003082	255
0000000005082013	VALUE OF ITS COLOUR. THE RESULTS	003083	255
0000000005082013	THUS GIVE SOME SUPPORT TO THE VIEW	003084	255
0000000005082013	THAT LIGHT COLOURS TEND TO MAKE A	003085	255
0000000005082013	ROOM APPEAR SMALLER AND THAT	003086	255
0000000005082013	SELECTIVELY COLOURED WALL SURFACES	003087	255
0000000005082013	CAUSE LIGHTER WALLS TO APPEAR	003088	255
0000000005082013	NEARER (APART FROM COUNTER-EFFECTS	003089	255
0000000005082013	DUE TO HUE AND CHROMA).	003090	255
0000000005082013	NEVERTHELESS DARKER COLOURS DO GIVE	003091	255
0000000005082013	AN APPEARANCE OF HEAVINESS AND, IF	003092	255
0000000005082013	TOO EXTENSIVE, CAN CAUSE A FEELING	003093	255
0000000005082013	OF OPPRESSION EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE	003094	255
0000000005082013	PERCEIVED AS BEING FARTHER AWAY.	003095	255
0000000005032021	ASSUMING THAT THE VISUAL TASK IS	001001	257

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0000000005032021  NØT PARTICULARLY EXACTING AND                001002  257
0000000005032021  ECØNØMIC CØNSIDERATIØNS HAVING NØ           001003  257
0000000005032021  LIMITING EFFECT, THE LIGHTING CAN           001004  257
0000000005032021  BE PLANNED ENTIRELY UPØN THE               001005  257
0000000005032021  CRITERIA ØF CØMFØRT AND                    001006  257
0000000005032021  PLEASANTNESS AND THUS TØ THE               001007  257
0000000005032021  GREATEST BENEFIT ØF THE PEØPLE             001008  257
0000000005032021  WØRKING IN THE AREA.  THESE               001009  257
0000000005032021  CRITERIA RELATE TØ THE IMAGE ØF           001010  257
0000000005032021  THE LIGHTED RØØM, AS ØBSERVED BY          001011  257
0000000005032021  THE EYE, WHICH IS CØMPØSED ØF A           001012  257
0000000005032021  PATTERN ØF VARIØUS BRIGHTNESSES AND        001013  257
0000000005032021  CØLØRS WHERE THE LUMINAIRES AND           001014  257
0000000005032021  WINDØWS REPRESENT THE HIGHEST             001015  257
0000000005032021  BRIGHTNESSES, AND LØW REFLECTANCE         001016  257
0000000005032021  SURFACES IN THE SHADØWS, THE LØWEST       001017  257
0000000005032021  ØNES.                                     001018  257
0000000005032012  WHEN JUDGING THE CØMFØRT AND              002001  257
0000000005032012  PLEASANTNESS ØF A LIGHTED RØØM THE        002002  257
0000000005032012  BRIGHTNESS (LUMINØSITY) ØF EACH ØF        002003  257
0000000005032012  THE FØLLØWING SURFACES HAS TØ BE          002004  257
0000000005032012  TAKEN INTØ ACCØUNT:  TASK, HUMAN          002005  257
0000000005032012  FACE, WALLS, CEILINGS, WINDØWS,           002006  257
0000000005032012  LUMINAIRES.                               002007  257

0000000005082012  THE QUESTIØN ØF THE ØBJECT                003001  257
0000000005082012  LUMINANCES REQUIRED FØR DIFFERENT         003002  257
0000000005082012  SITUATIØNS IN WØRKING INTERIØRS MAY       003003  257
0000000005082012  BE DIVIDED INTØ THREE PARTS:              003004  257
0000000005082012    (A) MINIMUM IN CIRCULATIØN AREAS        003005  257
0000000005082012    (B) MINIMUM IN WØRKING INTERIØRS        003006  257
0000000005082012    (C) ØPTIMUM IN WØRKING INTERIØRS        003007  257
0000000005082012  FØR (A) AND (B) IT SEEMS REASØNABLE      003008  257
0000000005082012  TØ CHØØSE THE PERCEPTIBILITY ØF          003009  257
0000000005082012  THE FEATURES ØN A HUMAN FACE AS THE      003010  257
0000000005082012  CRITERIØN FØR ADEQUATE LIGHTING          003011  257
0000000005082012  LEVELS, WHEREAS FØR (C) THE              003012  257
0000000005082012  PREFERRED LUMINANCE ØF THE TASK IS       003013  257
0000000005082012  ØF MAJØR IMPØRTANCE.LARGE RØØMS ØF       003014  257
0000000005082012  NØRMAL HEIGHT ARE ASSUMED,WHERE THE      003015  257
0000000005082012  CEILING AND LUMINARIES FØRM A SUB-       003016  257
0000000005082012  STANTIAL PART ØF THE NØRMAL FIELD        003017  257
0000000005082012  ØF VISIØN.                               003018  257

0000000005002012  FACIAL LUMINANCE REQUIRED FØR THREE      004001  257
0000000005002012  DIFFERENT CRITERIA FØR THE               004002  257
0000000005002012  PERCEPTIBILITY ØF THE FEATURES ØF        004003  257
0000000005002012  THE HUMAN FACE:                          004004  257
0000000005002012                                           004005  257
0000000005002012     CRITERIØN          FACIAL LUMINANCE    004006  257
0000000005002012  ØPTIMUM              7ØFL (24ØCD/M SQ)    004007  257
0000000005002012  JUST ACCEPTABLE       5FL ( 17CD/M SQ)    004008  257
0000000005002012  JUST DISCERNIBLE      0.3FL (1CD/M SQ)    004009  257
0000000005002012     WHERE CD= CANDELA                     004010  257
0000000005002012          M SQ= MUTUAL INDUCTANCE SQ,       004011  257

0000000005006012  CØNCLUDED ILLUMINANCE                    005001  257
0000000005006012  RECØMMENDATIØNS (A-D) DERIVED FRØM        005002  257
0000000005006012  CØNSIDERATIØN ØF ØBJECT LUMINANCES,       005003  257
0000000005006012  WHERE (1)=SIGNIFICATIØN,                  005004  257
0000000005006012        (2)=LUMINANCE,                     005005  257
0000000005006012        (3)=HØRIZØNTAL ILLUMINANCE,        005006  257
0000000005006012        (4)=RECØMMENDATIØN CØNCLUDED,=     005007  257
0000000005006012                                           005008  257
0000000005006012  A. (1) FEATURES ØF THE HUMAN FACE        005009  257
0000000005006012          JUST DISCERNIBLE                 005010  257
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0000000005006012                (2) 0,3 F00T LAMBERTS                    005011  257
0000000005006012                    (1 CD/M SQ,)                         005012  257
0000000005006012                (3) 2,0 F00T CANDLES                     005013  257
0000000005006012                    (20 LX)                              005014  257
0000000005006012                (4) MINIMUM ILLUMINANCE F0R              005015  257
0000000005006012                    PUBLIC PLACES AND C0RRID0RS          005016  257
0000000005006012                    SH0ULD BE 20 LX (2 FC)               005017  257
0000000005006012                                                         005018  257
0000000005006012          B. (1) FEATURES 0F THE HUMAN FACE              005019  257
0000000005006012                    JUST ACCEPTABLY PERCEPTIBLE          005020  257
0000000005006012                (2) 5 F00T LAMBERTS                      005021  257
0000000005006012                    (17 CD/M SQ,)                        005022  257
0000000005006012                (3) 20 F00T CANDLES                      005023  257
0000000005006012                    (200 LX)                             005024  257
0000000005006012                (4) MINIMUM ILLUMINANCE F0R              005025  257
0000000005006012                    W0RKING INTERI0RS SH0ULD BE          005026  257
0000000005006012                    200 LX (20 FC)                       005027  257
0000000005006012                                                         005028  257
0000000005006012          C. (1) 0PTIMUM VIEWING C0NDITI0NS              005029  257
0000000005006012                    IN N0RMAL W0RKING INTERI0RS          005030  257
0000000005006012                (2) 30,,,120 F00T LAMBERTS               005031  257
0000000005006012                    (100..,400 CD/M SQ,)                 005032  257
0000000005006012                (3) 200 F00T CANDLES                     005033  257
0000000005006012                    (2000 LX)                            005034  257
0000000005006012                (4) A RANGE 0F BETWEEN 200 AND           005035  257
0000000005006012                    2000 LX IS (20 AND 200 FC)           005036  257
0000000005006012                    IS SUGGESTED F0R GENERAL             005037  257
0000000005006012                    LIGHTING IN N0RMAL W0RKING           005038  257
0000000005006012                    INTERI0RS                            005039  257
0000000005006012                                                         005040  257
0000000005006012          D, (1) TASK LUMINANCE AT LEAST 1000            005041  257
0000000005006012                    CD/M SQ, F0R REFLECTANCES            005042  257
0000000005006012                    AB0VE 0,15                           005043  257
0000000005006012                (2) 300 F00T LAMBERTS                    005044  257
0000000005006012                    (1000 CD/M SQ,)                      005045  257
0000000005006012                (3) 2000 F00T CANDLES                    005046  257
0000000005006012                    (20,000 LX)                          005047  257
0000000005006012                (4) A RANGE 0F BETWEEN 2000 AND          005048  257
0000000005006012                    20,000 LX (200 AND 2000 FC)          005049  257
0000000005006012                    IS SUGGESTED F0R L0CAL               005050  257
0000000005006012                    LIGHTING F0R VISUALLY                005051  257
0000000005006012                    EXACTING TASKS,                      005052  257
0000000005006012                                                         005053  257
0000000005006012          * FC= F00T CANDLES                             005054  257
0000000005006012            FL= F00T LAMBERTS                            005055  257
0000000005006012            CD= CANDELA                                  005056  257
0000000005006012            M SQ,= MUTUAL INDUCTANCE SQ,                 005057  257
0000000005006012            LX= LUX                                      005058  257

0000000005006012          SUGGESTED SCALE 0F                             006001  257
0000000005006012          ILLUMINANCE REC0MMENDATI0NS,                   006002  257
0000000005006012          WHERE FC AND LX INDICATE                       006003  257
0000000005006012          REC0MMENDED ILLUMINANCE:=                      006004  257
0000000005006012                                                         006005  257
0000000005006012          A, GENERAL LIGHTING F0R                        006006  257
0000000005006012             INFREQUENTLY USED R00MS AND                 006007  257
0000000005006012             AREAS,                                      006008  257
0000000005006012             (1) PUBLIC AREAS WITH DARK                  006009  257
0000000005006012                 SURR0UNDINGS                            006010  257
0000000005006012                 FC= 2,0      LX= 20                     006011  257
0000000005006012                     3,0          30                     006012  257
0000000005006012             (2) SIMPLE 0RIENTATI0N F0R SH0RT            006013  257
0000000005006012                 TEMP0RARY VISITS 0NLY                   006014  257
0000000005006012                 FC= 5,0      LX= 50                     006015  257
0000000005006012                    7/7,5        70/75                   006016  257
0000000005006012                    10           100                     006017  257
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0000000005006012                (3) ROOMS NOT USED CONTINUOUSLY      006018 257
0000000005006012                    FOR WORKING PURPOSE              006019 257
0000000005006012                    FC= 15        LX= 150            006020 257
0000000005006012                        20            200            006021 257
0000000005006012                                                     006022 257
0000000005006012            H. GENERAL LIGHTING FOR WORKING          006023 257
0000000005006012               INTERIORS.                            006024 257
0000000005006012               (1) TASKS WITH LIMITED VISUAL         006025 257
0000000005006012                   REQUIREMENTS                      006026 257
0000000005006012                   FC= 30        LX= 300             006027 257
0000000005006012                       50            500            006028 257
0000000005006012               (2) TASKS WITH NORMAL VISUAL          006029 257
0000000005006012                   REQUIREMENTS                      006030 257
0000000005006012                   FC=70/75      LX=700/750          006031 257
0000000005006012                     100           1000             006032 257
0000000005006012               (3) TASKS WITH SPECIAL VISUAL         006033 257
0000000005006012                   REQUIREMENTS                      006034 257
0000000005006012                   FC= 150       LX= 1500            006035 257
0000000005006012                       200           2000           006036 257
0000000005006012                                                     006037 257
0000000005006012            C. ADDITIONAL LIGHTING FOR VISUALLY       006038 257
0000000005006012               EXACTING TASKS                        006039 257
0000000005006012               (1) VERY PROLONGED AND EXACTING       006040 257
0000000005006012                   VISUAL TASKS                      006041 257
0000000005006012                   FC= 300       LX= 3000            006042 257
0000000005006012                       500           5000           006043 257
0000000005006012               (2) EXCEPTIONALLY EXACTING            006044 257
0000000005006012                   VISUAL TASKS                      006045 257
0000000005006012                   FC=700/750    LX=7000/7500        006046 257
0000000005006012                     1000          10000            006047 257
0000000005006012               (3) VERY SPECIAL TASKS                006048 257
0000000005006012                   FC=1500       LX=15000            006049 257
0000000005006012                     2000          20000            006050 257
0000000005006012            *FC= FOOTCANDLES                         006051 257
0000000005006012             LX= LUX                                 006052 257

CO000000005006012           AS A GUIDELINE FOR OPTIMAL WALL          007001 257
0000000005006012            LUMINANCE, 30 FL (100 CD/M SQ.) MAY      007002 257
0000000005006012            BE ACCEPTED PROVIDED THE                 007003 257
0000000005006012            ILLUMINANCE LEVEL IS BETWEEN             007004 257
0000000005006012            APPROXIMATELY 50 FC (500 LX) AND         007005 257
0000000005006012            200 FC (2000 LX) WHERE:                  007006 257
0000000005006012              FL= FOOT LAMBERTS                      007007 257
0000000005006012              CD= CANDELA                            007008 257
0000000005006012              M SQ.= MUTUAL INDUCTANCE SQ.           007009 257
0000000005006012              LX= LUX                                007010 257
0000000005006012            (ONLY APPLICABLE FOR SURFACES WHICH      007011 257
0000000005006012            ARE NEUTRAL WITH RESPECT TO              007012 257
0000000005006012            MATERIAL AND COLOR, AS, FOR              007013 257
0000000005006012            INSTANCE, PAINTED SURFACES.)             007014 257

0000000005006012            THE PREFERRED CEILING LUMINANCE          008001 257
0000000005006012            IS MAINLY A FUNCTION OF THE              008002 257
0000000005006012            LUMINAIRE LUMINANCE AND COVERS THE       008003 257
0000000005006012            RANGE BETWEEN 30 FL (100 CD/M SQ.)       008004 257
0000000005006012            AND 120 FL (400 CD/M SQ.) AS THE         008005 257
0000000005006012            LUMINAIRE LUMINANCE MOVES FROM 15        008006 257
0000000005006012            FL (50 CD/M SQ.) TO 1500 FL              008007 257
0000000005006012            (5000 CD/M SQ.)...TO ACHIEVE AT          008008 257
0000000005006012            LEAST 60 FL (200 CD/M SQ.) ON THE        008009 257
0000000005006012            CEILING, THE FLOOR REFLECTANCE HAS       008010 257
0000000005006012            TO BE AT LEAST 0.3 AND THE               008011 257
0000000005006012            ILLUMINANCE LEVEL IN EXCESS OF           008012 257
0000000005006012            200 FC (2000 LX) WHERE:                  008013 257
0000000005006012              FL= FOOT LAMBERTS                      008014 257
0000000005006012              CD= CANDELA                            008015 257
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0000000005006012          M SQ.= MUTUAL INDUCTANCE SQ.                    008016 257
0000000005006012          FC= FOOT CANDLES                                008017 257
0000000005006012          LX= LUX                                         008018 257
0000000005006012         (ONLY APPLICABLE FOR SURFACES WHICH              008019 257
0000000005006012         ARE NEUTRAL WITH RESPECT TO A                    008020 257
0000000005006012         MATERIAL AND COLOR, AS, FOR                      008021 257
0000000005006012         INSTANCE, PAINTED SURFACES.)                     008022 257

0000000005006012         BEYOND 300 FL (1000 CD/M SQ.) GLARE              009001 257
0000000005006012         MAY OCCUR.                                       009002 257
0000000005006012           FL= FOOT LAMBERTS                              009003 257
0000000005006012           CD= CANDELA                                    009004 257
0000000005006012          M SQ.= MUTUAL INDUCTANCE SQ.                    009005 257

0000000005086012         LIGHTING WITH RECESSED LUMINAIRES                010001 257
0000000005086012         WILL ONLY BE SATISFACTORY WHEN                   010002 257
0000000005086012         SUPPLEMENTED BY DAYLIGHT TO A                    010003 257
0000000005086012         SUFFICIENT AMOUNT, THEREFORE THE                 010004 257
0000000005086012         USE OF RECESSED LUMINAIRES ALONE IS              010005 257
0000000005086012         NOT ADVOCATED FOR WINDOWLESS                     010006 257
0000000005086012         SPACES.                                          010007 257


0000000001007012         ...TO CONTROL THE FLOW OF HEAT TO                001001 259
0000000001007012         THE WORKER FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES                 001002 259
0000000001007012         AND THE REMOVAL OF HIS INTERNALLY                001003 259
0000000001007012         GENERATED HEAT, IN GENERAL, THREE                001004 259
0000000001007012         COURSES ARE AVAILABLE IN THE                     001005 259
0000000001007012         ATTEMPT TO CONTROL A HEAT PROBLEM                001006 259
0000000001007012         AREA. IN THE FIRST COURSE, CONTROL               001007 259
0000000001007012         OF HEAT AT THE SOURCE, THERE IS                  001008 259
0000000001007012         USUALLY LITTLE OR NOTHING THAT WE                001009 259
0000000001007012         CAN DO TO CHANGE THE RATE OF HEAT                001010 259
0000000001007012         GENERATION SINCE THIS IS DETERMINED              001011 259
0000000001007012         BY THE NATURE OF THE PROCESS, BUT                001012 259
0000000001007012         WE CAN OFTEN CONTROL THE RATE AND                001013 259
0000000001007012         THE ROUTE BY WHICH HEAT LEAVES THE               001014 259
0000000001007012         POINT OF GENERATION. THIS WE CAN                 001015 259
0000000001007012         DO BY INSULATION, HOODING, OR                    001016 259
0000000001007012         SHIELDING, AND MOST FREQUENTLY BY A              001017 259
0000000001007012         COMBINATION OF ALL THREE METHODS.                001018 259
0000000001007012         THE SECOND GENERAL TYPE OF CONTROL,              001019 259
0000000001007012         CONTROL OF AMBIENT CONDITIONS,                   001020 259
0000000001007012         SIMPLY MEANS LOWERING THE                        001021 259
0000000001007012         TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY OF AIR IN               001022 259
0000000001007012         THE WORKING AREA AND INCREASING THE              001023 259
0000000001007012         RATE OF AIR MOVEMENT. THIS CAN BE                001024 259
0000000001007012         DONE WITH PORTABLE AIR MOVING                    001025 259
0000000001007012         DEVICES, GENERAL VENTILATION,                    001026 259
0000000001007012         EVAPORATIVE COOLING, AND                         001027 259
0000000001007012         AIR CONDITIONING. IN A GREAT                     001028 259
0000000001007012         MANY CASES THESE TWO CONTROL                     001029 259
0000000001007012         METHODS ARE NOT APPLICABLE OR                    001030 259
0000000001007012         SUFFICIENT, IN VERY HOT                          001031 259
0000000001007012         SITUATIONS, HEAT STILL GETS                      001032 259
0000000001007012         THROUGH TO THE MAN, ADDED TO                     001033 259
0000000001007012         HIS INTERNALLY GENERATED HEAT,                   001034 259
0000000001007012         THIS ACCUMULATED STRESS CAN                      001035 259
0000000001007012         CAUSE LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY,                      001036 259
0000000001007012         ACCIDENT PRONENESS, AND PHYSIOLOGIC              001037 259
0000000001007012         EFFECTS RANGING FROM MILD CASES OF               001038 259
0000000001007012         HEAT CRAMPS TO LOSS OF                           001039 259
0000000001007012         CONSCIOUSNESS. THIS BRINGS US TO                 001040 259
0000000001007012         THE THIRD METHOD OF CONTROL,                     001041 259
0000000001007012         CREATION OF A MICROENVIRONMENT                   001042 259
0000000001007012         AROUND THE MAN. IN THIS METHOD                   001043 259
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0000000001007012	ALL, ØR PART, ØF THE BØDY IS	001044	259
0000000001007012	ENCLØSED IN SØME TYPE ØF HEAT	001045	259
0000000001007012	PRØTECTIVE GARMENT. INSULATIØN ØF	001046	259
0000000001007012	THE MAN, IN ADDITIØN TØ INSULATIØN	001047	259
0000000001007012	ØF THE EQUIPMENT, IS A CØMMØN	001048	259
0000000001007012	EXPEDIENT. BUT THE USE ØF HEAVILY	001049	259
0000000001007012	LINED ASBESTØS GARMENTS IS	001050	259
0000000001007012	ACCEPTABLE ØNLY FØR SHØRT EXPØSURE	001051	259
0000000001007012	BECAUSE ØF THE ABSØRPTIØN ØF	001052	259
0000000001007012	EXTERNAL HEAT AND RETENTIØN ØF THE	001053	259
0000000001007012	WEARER'S BØDY HEAT. THEREFØRE WE	001054	259
0000000001007012	ATTEMPT TØ CØNTINUØUSLY REMØVE MUCH	001055	259
0000000001007012	ØF THE HEAT WHICH THE MAN IS	001056	259
0000000001007012	GENERATING AS A RESULT ØF HIS WØRK,	001057	259
0000000001007012	IN ADDITIØN TØ THE HEAT WHICH FALLS	001058	259
0000000001007012	DIRECTLY ØN HIS SKIN AND PENETRATES	001059	259
0000000001007012	HIS CLØTHING. A FØURTH TYPE ØF	001060	259
0000000001007012	HEAT REMØVAL SYSTEM USES A LIQUID	001061	259
0000000001007012	CØØLANT. BØDY HEAT IS TRANSFERRED,	001062	259
0000000001007012	BY CØNDUCTIØN, TØ WATER CIRCULATING	001063	259
0000000001007012	THRØUGH A SYSTEM ØF PLASTIC TUBES	001064	259
0000000001007012	HELD IN CØNTACT WITH THE SKIN BY AN	001065	259
0000000001007012	ØPEN WEAVE GARMENT MADE ØF STRETCH	001066	259
0000000001007012	FABRIC.	001067	259
0000000001007011	THE FIRST STEP IN CØNTRØL ØF HEAT	002001	259
0000000001007011	STRESS SHØULD BE THE REDUCTIØN ØF	002002	259
0000000001007011	HEAT TRANSFER AT THE SØURCE BY	002003	259
0000000001007011	INSULATIØN, SHIELDING, ØR	002004	259
0000000001007011	VENTILATIØN. IF PERSØNAL CØØLING	002005	259
0000000001007011	DEVICES ARE STILL NEEDED, THE	002006	259
0000000001007011	LIGHTEST GARMENTS AND MINIMUM	002007	259
0000000001007011	ENCLØSURE NECESSARY WILL BE THE	002008	259
0000000001007011	MØST ACCEPTABLE. SAFETY AND	002009	259
0000000001007011	PERSØNNEL DIRECTØRS WILL BE	002010	259
0000000001007011	CØNCERNED WITH THE HAZARDS ØF TYING	002011	259
0000000001007011	A MAN TØ AN AIR ØR WATER LINE, AND	002012	259
0000000001007011	ØF IMPAIRING HIS HEARING ØR VISIØN	002013	259
0000000001007011	WITH ANY ENCLØSURE. WØRKERS, TØØ,	002014	259
0000000001007011	ARE AWARE ØF THESE MATTERS AND ØF	002015	259
0000000001007011	THE INCØNVENIENCE THAT CØØLING	002016	259
0000000001007011	EQUIPMENT ENTAILS. FØR THESE	002017	259
0000000001007011	REASØNS, ØNLY THE REALLY STRESSFUL	002018	259
0000000001007011	JØBS SHØULD BE SELECTED FØR THE	002019	259
0000000001007011	FIRST APPLICATIØNS. SAFETY	002020	259
0000000001007011	PRØBLEMS MUST BE RECØGNIZED AND THE	002021	259
0000000001007011	NECESSARY CHANGES IN WØRK HABITS	002022	259
0000000001007011	DEVELØPED. FINALLY, AN ADEQUATE	002023	259
0000000001007011	EXPLANATIØN ØF THE PRØPØSED CHANGES	002024	259
0000000001007011	SHØULD BE GIVEN NØT ØNLY TØ	002025	259
0000000001007011	MANAGEMENT BUT TØ LABØR AS WELL.	002026	259
0000000008036011	THE TØTAL FEELING ØF DESIGNED SPACE	001001	261
0000000008036011	IS AN EMØTIØNAL RESPØNSE TØ SEEING,	001002	261
0000000008036011	TØUCHING, HEARING, SMELLING,	001003	261
0000000008036011	BALANCING, WALKING, ETC. SPACE IS	001004	261
0000000008036011	AN EMØTIØNAL EXPERIENCE RATHER THAN	001005	261
0000000008036011	AN INTELLECTUAL ØNE. ARCHITECTURE	001006	261
0000000008036011	IS AN ART FØRM IN WHICH THE VIEWER	001007	261
0000000008036011	PARTICIPATES. HIS MØVEMENT IS THE	001008	261
0000000008036011	PURPØSE FØR THE SPACE, AND IT	001009	261
0000000008036011	SHØULD FUNCTIØN TØ ACTIVATE HIS	001010	261
0000000008036011	KINESTHETIC EXPERIENCE IN A SERIES	001011	261
0000000008036011	ØF INTERESTING, RHYTHMICAL	001012	261
0000000008036011	VARIATIØNS IN SPEED AND FØRCE.	001013	261

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0000000008002012	STRIDE AND PATTERN OF WALKING ARE	002001	261
0000000008002012	ALTERED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF	002002	261
0000000008002012	THE SURFACE, THE KIND OF STRIDE AND	002003	261
0000000008002012	THE MANNER IN WHICH WE PLACE A FOOT	002004	261
0000000008002012	ON THE SURFACE RELATES DIRECTLY TO	002005	261
0000000008002012	OUR PERCEPTION OF THESE PROPERTIES.	002006	261
0000000008002012	VARIATIONS MAY OCCUR WITH VARYING	002007	261
0000000008002012	STRIDES DUE TO MOTIVATION, SPEED,	002008	261
0000000008002012	AGE, SEX, OPENNESS OF AREA AND	002009	261
0000000008002012	WHETHER ONE IS INDOORS OR OUT. THE	002010	261
0000000008002012	NATURE OF THE WALKING SURFACE,	002011	261
0000000008002012	FURTHER, CAN PROVIDE AUDITORY	002012	261
0000000008002012	FEEDBACK TO REINFORCE THE WALKING	002013	261
0000000008002012	EXPERIENCE FOR A DESIRED RESPONSE.	002014	261
0000000008006012	RAISED AREAS, SUCH AS PLATFORMS AND	003001	261
0000000008006012	ELEVATED PLAZAS, HELP THE	003002	261
0000000008006012	PARTICIPANT GAIN A GREATER	003003	261
0000000008006012	AWARENESS OF HIS RELATIONSHIP TO	003004	261
0000000008006012	HIS SURROUDINGS.	003005	261
0000000008052012	LIGHT, SEEMS TO AFFECT WALKING	004001	261
0000000008052012	BEHAVIOR IN BOTH DIRECTION AND	004002	261
0000000008052012	SPEED.	004003	261
0000000008002012	WESTERNERS AVOID CONTACT WHEN	005001	261
0000000008002012	WALKING PAST OTHERS IN EITHER	005002	261
0000000008002012	DIRECTION, THIS AVOIDANCE OF	005003	261
0000000008002012	CONTACT ADDS A FOOT OR SO TO	005004	261
0000000008002012	DYNAMIC SPACE REQUIREMENTS IN	005005	261
0000000008002012	NORMAL SITUATIONS.	005006	261
0000000008002012	WALLS DOMINATE WALKING BEHAVIOR	006001	261
0000000008002012	JUST AS WALKING SURFACES DO, AGAIN,	006002	261
0000000008002012	ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT	006003	261
0000000008002012	WE PREFER WALKING NEAR WALLS,	006004	261
0000000008002012	PERHAPS FOR SECURITY.	006005	261
0000000008007012	THE EFFECTS OF THE PHYSICAL	007001	261
0000000008007012	CHARACTERISTICS OF ENCLOSING SPACE	007002	261
0000000008007012	ARE RELATED TO PERSONALITY	007003	261
0000000008007012	VARIABLES, SUCH AS EMOTIONS,	007004	261
0000000008007012	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND	007005	261
0000000008007012	MOTIVATION, THESE NONENVIRONMENTAL	007006	261
0000000008007012	FACTORS CAN ALTER THE ANTICIPATED	007007	261
0000000008007012	REACTIONS TO THE DESIRED EFFECT.	007008	261
0000000008032011	SOCIAL INTERACTION CAN BE A	008001	261
0000000008032011	FUNCTION OF THE WALKING PATTERN AND	008002	261
0000000008032011	OF PATHWAY SELECTION. WE CHOOSE	008003	261
0000000008032011	ROUTES DEPENDENT UPON BOTH SOCIAL	008004	261
0000000008032011	AND SENSORY STIMULATIONS SINCE WE	008005	261
0000000008032011	REQUIRE A GOOD RANGE OF BOTH OF	008006	261
0000000008032011	THESE FACTORS ON A DAILY BASIS, THE	008007	261
0000000008032011	OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE GREETINGS,	008008	261
0000000008032011	STATE OF HEALTH AND COMPLAINTS	008009	261
0000000008032011	SEEMS TO BE A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN	008010	261
0000000008032011	REQUIREMENT. THE ROUTE WE SELECT IN	008011	261
0000000008032011	OFFICE, SCHOOL OR STREET IS OFTEN	008012	261
0000000008032011	BASED UPON THE POSSIBILITY OF WHOM	008013	261
0000000008032011	WE WILL MEET AND/OR HOW MANY	008014	261
0000000008032011	INTERESTING SENSORY INPUTS WE MAY	008015	261
0000000008032011	RECEIVE FROM THE PHYSICAL	008016	261
0000000008032011	ENVIRONMENT, SUCH AS SHOP WINDOWS,	008017	261
0000000008032011	POSTERS, FLOWERS, ETC, TO CREATE	008018	261

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0000000008032011	THE OPPORTUNITIES TO FULFILL THESE	008019	261
0000000008032011	DAILY VARIABLE NEEDS, PEOPLE SHOULD	008020	261
0000000008032011	BE GIVEN ALTERNATE PATHWAY	008021	261
0000000008032011	SELECTION.	008022	261
0000000008002011	THE CENTRAL ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEM	009001	261
0000000008002011	OF HUMAN LOCOMOTION IS TO RELATE 1)	009002	261
0000000008002011	THE GEOMETRY OF HUMAN MOTION WITH	009003	261
0000000008002011	THE GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF SPACE	009004	261
0000000008002011	AND 2) THE HUMAN SENSORY AND SOCIAL	009005	261
0000000008002011	NEEDS WITH THE STIMULATING	009006	261
0000000008002011	PROPERTIES OF THE PHYSICAL SPACE	009007	261
0000000008002011	AND THE INTERACTION OPPORTUNITIES	009008	261
0000000008002011	OF THE AREA, THE ULTIMATE GOAL OF	009009	261
0000000008002011	ARCHITECTURE IS TO FULFILL HUMAN	009010	261
0000000008002011	QUALITIES THROUGH THE WAY IN WHICH	009011	261
0000000008002011	SPACE AND SPACES ARE STRUCTURED.	009012	261
0000000008032011	THE PHYSICAL ORIENTATION,	010001	261
0000000008032011	CHARACTER, PROPORTION AND SCALE OF	010002	261
0000000008032011	THE WALKING ENVIRONMENT CAN BE	010003	261
0000000008032011	DESIGNED SO THAT PLEASURE CAN BE	010004	261
0000000008032011	CREATED THROUGH RHYTHM, TEMPO AND	010005	261
0000000008032011	THE FEEL UNDER FOOT, FOR EXAMPLE.	010006	261
0000000008032011	IN THIS MANNER, WALKING CAN BE SEEN	010007	261
0000000008032011	TO PROVIDE SENSORY AND ESTHETIC	010008	261
0000000008032011	EXPERIENCES COMPARABLE TO THOSE WE	010009	261
0000000008032011	SEEN IN VISION, TASTE AND HEARING.	010010	261
0100000007002072	IT IS NOT ONLY THE PRESSURE LEVEL	001001	262
0100000007002072	OF SOUND, EXPRESSED IN DECIBELS,	001002	262
0100000007002072	WHICH IS IMPORTANT IN EVALUATING	001003	262
0100000007002072	THE SOUND SITUATION AT A SCHOOL,	001004	262
0100000007002072	BUT ALSO THE KINDS OF SOUNDS, A	001005	262
0100000007002072	DRONING, MONOTONOUS, CONSTANT	001006	262
0100000007002072	BACKGROUND NOISE CAN BE TOLERATED	001007	262
0100000007002072	IN A CLASSROOM, WHEREAS A VARIED OR	001008	262
0100000007002072	BEATING NOISE OF EQUAL INTENSITY	001009	262
0100000007002072	CANNOT BE.	001010	262
0100000007012073	AT A HIGH SCHOOL NEAR A HEAVILY	002001	262
0100000007012073	TRAVELED INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SOUND	002002	262
0100000007012073	LEVEL READINGS WERE TAKEN IN THE	002003	262
0100000007012073	NEAR CLASSROOMS. READINGS OF 90	002004	262
0100000007012073	DECIBELS WITH THE WINDOWS OPEN AND	002005	262
0100000007012073	80 DECIBELS WITH THE WINDOWS CLOSED	002006	262
0100000007012073	WERE OBTAINED, THE READING JUST	002007	262
0100000007012073	OUTSIDE THE BUILDING WALL WAS 90	002008	262
0100000007012073	DECIBELS, REGULAR WINDOWS WERE	002009	262
0100000007012073	REMOVED AND COMBINATION WINDOWS	002010	262
0100000007012073	WERE INSTALLED, CALCULATED TO	002011	262
0100000007012073	REDUCE THE SOUND TRANSMISSION. THE	002012	262
0100000007012073	LOWER SASH WAS DOUBLE PANED AND	002013	262
0100000007012073	CLEAR, TO PERMIT OUTWARD VISION.	002014	262
0100000007012073	THE UPPER PART OF THE WINDOWS WAS	002015	262
0100000007012073	A FIXED PLASTIC TRANSLUCENT	002016	262
0100000007012073	MATERIAL, AFTER THIS INSTALLMENT	002017	262
0100000007012073	THE HIGHEST READING INSIDE THE	002018	262
0100000007012073	CLASSROOMS DROPPED TO 60 DECIBELS,	002019	262
0100000007012073	WHILE THE OUTSIDE NOISE LEVEL	002020	262
0100000007012073	REMAINED AT 90, AIR CONDITIONING	002021	262
0100000007012073	HAD TO BE INSTALLED TO MAKE IT	002022	262
0100000007012073	POSSIBLE TO KEEP THE WINDOWS	002023	262
0100000007012073	CLOSED.	002024	262

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0101710008102021	FUNDAMENTAL TØ EFFECTIVE	001001	279
0101710008102021	ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN DECISIØN	001002	279
0101710008102021	MAKING IS THE PRØBLEM ØF GENERATING	001003	279
0101710008102021	A SPATIAL PRØVISIØN WHICH WILL	001004	279
0101710008102021	MATCH CHANGING SPATIAL REQUIREMENTS	001005	279
0101710008102021	ØVER THE LIFE ØF THE BUILDING.	001006	279
0101710008102021	NØWHERE IS THIS PRØBLEM MØRE ACUTE	001007	279
0101710008102021	THAN IN CØMPREHENSIVE SCHØØLS:	001008	279
0101710008102021	WITHIN A SINGLE CYCLE ØF THE	001009	279
0101710008102021	TIMETABLE SØME 40 DIFFERENT	001010	279
0101710008102021	BEHAVIØURAL SETTINGS HAVE TØ BE	001011	279
0101710008102021	ACCØMØDATED AGAINST A BACKGRØUND ØF	001012	279
0101710008102021	RAPID DEVELØPEMENT IN CURRICULUM	001013	279
0101710008102021	STRUCTURE, TEACHING METHØDS AND	001014	279
0101710008102021	CØMMUNICATIØNS TECHNØLØGY.	001015	279
0101710008102022	IF A TECHNIQUE IS TØ BE DEVELØPED	002001	279
0101710008102022	FØR THE EFFICIENT SCHEDULING ØF	002002	279
0101710008102022	(CLASSRØØM) ACCØMØDATIØN, IT IS	002003	279
0101710008102022	NECESSARY TØ DEVISE A WAY ØF	002004	279
0101710008102022	REPRESENTING THE PRØFILE ØF GRØUP	002005	279
0101710008102022	CØNFIGURATIØN AND THE PRØFILE ØF	002006	279
0101710008102022	ACCØMØDATIØN IN A FØRMAT	002007	279
0101710008102022	SUFFICIENTLY SIMILAR TØ ALLØW THE	002008	279
0101710008102022	MATCH AND MISMATCH TØ BE ØBSERVED.	002009	279
0101710008102022	...THE INFØRMATIØN CAN BE	002010	279
0101710008102022	(STRUCTURED)...BY PLØTTING CLASS	002011	279
0101710008102022	SIZE ØN THE VERTICAL AXIS, THE	002012	279
0101710008102022	CUMULATIVE NUMBER ØF PERIØDS IN ØNE	002013	279
0101710008102022	WEEK ØN THE HØRIZØNTAL AXIS, AND	002014	279
0101710008102022	ARRANGING THE DATA IN ØRDER ØF	002015	279
0101710008102022	DECREASING CLASS SIZE. IN THE	002016	279
0101710008102022	PRØFILE PRØDUCED- WHICH WILL BE	002017	279
0101710008102022	CALLED THE ACTIVITY PATTERN- THE	002018	279
0101710008102022	WIDTH ØF EACH CØLUMN GIVES THE	002019	279
0101710008102022	NUMBER ØF PERIØDS IN EACH WEEK FØR	002020	279
0101710008102022	WHICH THE CLASS, ØF SIZE EQUAL TØ	002021	279
0101710008102022	THE HEIGHT ØF THE CØLUMN, MET. THE	002022	279
0101710008102022	ADVANTAGE ØF THIS FØRMAT IS THAT BY	002023	279
0101710008102022	DIVIDING THE HØRIZØNTAL AXIS BY THE	002024	279
0101710008102022	NUMBER ØF PERIØDS IN A WEEK...A	002025	279
0101710008102022	SCALE ØF "NUMBER ØF RØØMS" IS	002026	279
0101710008102022	PRØDUCED, ALLØWING ANY SCHEDULE ØF	002027	279
0101710008102022	ACCØMØDATIØN TØ BE CØNSTRUCTED ØN	002028	279
0101710008102022	THE SAME DIAGRAM...ASSUMING THAT	002029	279
0101710008102022	TEACHING RØØMS ARE AVAILABLE AT ALL	002030	279
0101710008102022	TIMES FØR TEACHING PURPØSES, THEN	002031	279
0101710008102022	THE AREA BETWEEN THE ACTIVITY	002032	279
0101710008102022	PATTERN AND THE EXISTING SCHEDULE	002033	279
0101710008102022	REPRESENTS THE DEGREE ØF SPATIAL	002034	279
0101710008102022	ØVERPRØVISIØN.	002035	279
0101710008102022	(A CØMPUTER PRØGRAM, SECS, SPATIAL	003001	279
0101710008102022	ENVIRØNMENT IN CØMPREHENSIVE	003002	279
0101710008102022	SCHØØLS) HAS BEEN DEVELØPED BY THE	003003	279
0101710008102022	ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING AIDS	003004	279
0101710008102022	CØMPUTER UNIT, STRATHCLYDE,	003005	279
0101710008102022	GLASGØW, SCØTLAND...WHICH AIDS THE	003006	279
0101710008102022	DESIGNER IN THE GENERATIØN ØF A	003007	279
0101710008102022	RØBUST AND EFFICIENT SCHEDULE ØF	003008	279
0101710008102022	ACCØMØDATIØN FØR TEACHING AREAS...	003009	279
0101710008102022	THE ACCØMØDATIØN SCHEDULE PRØDUCED	003010	279
0101710008102022	BY SECS A CAN BE USED AS A BASE	003011	279
0101710008102022	AGAINST WHICH TØ CØMPARE THE	003012	279
0101710008102022	SPATIAL PRØVISIØN IN EXISTING	003013	279

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

0101710008102022	SCHOOLS. THE ACTIVITY DATA FOR THE	003014	279
0101710008102022	EXISTING SCHOOL IS FED INTO A	003015	279
0101710008102022	PROGRAM KNOWN AS SPCS 81	003016	279
0101710008102022	ADDITIONALLY, THE SCHEDULE OF	003017	279
0101710008102022	ACCOMODATION IN THE EXISTING SCHOOL	003018	279
0101710008102022	IS INPUT, IDENTIFYING THE SPACES	003019	279
0101710008102022	ALLOCATED TO EACH SUBJECT. THE	003020	279
0101710008102022	PROGRAM COMPUTES THE MINIMUM	003021	279
0101710008102022	SCHEDULES BASED ON ACTIVITY	003022	279
0101710008102022	PATTERNS,,,AND THEN PROCEEDS TO	003023	279
0101710008102022	COMPARE THE GENERATED SCHEDULE WITH	003024	279
0101710008102022	THE EXISTING SCHEDULE. OUTPUT IS	003025	279
0101710008102022	IN TERMS OF THE OVER AND UNDER	003026	279
0101710008102022	PROVISION OF SPACE WITHIN EACH	003027	279
0101710008102022	RANGE OF CLASS SIZE.	003028	279
0000000005006012	LIGHTNESS OR DARKNESS OF COLOR MAY	001001	280
0000000005006012	VERY WELL BE AN IMPORTANT	001002	280
0000000005006012	ENVIRONMENTAL VARIABLE IN PERSONNEL	001003	280
0000000005006012	WORK AND LOUNGE AREAS. IF THE	001004	280
0000000005006012	LOUNGE IS TO BE AN ACTIVE SPACE	001005	280
0000000005006012	PERHAPS A LIGHTER COLOR WOULD	001006	280
0000000005006012	FACILITATE SUCH AN OBJECTIVE.	001007	280
0000000005006012	ALTERNATIVELY, PERHAPS THE LOUNGE	001008	280
0000000005006012	IS TO BE AN AREA FOR THE REDUCTION	001009	280
0000000005006012	OF ACTIVITY AND RELAXATION. IN	001010	280
0000000005006012	LIGHT OF THIS OBJECTIVE A DARKER	001011	280
0000000005006012	COLOR MAY SERVE BETTER. ALSO	001012	280
0000000005006012	RELEVANT TO THE ENVIRONMENT IN SUCH	001013	280
0000000005006012	A SPACE ARE THE FINDINGS CONCERNING	001014	280
0000000005006012	DIFFERENCES IN COLOR SUCH AS RED,	001015	280
0000000005006012	BLUE, OR GREEN. THE RESEARCH	001016	280
0000000005006012	REVIEWED IN THIS PAPER SEEMS TO	001017	280
0000000005006012	SUGGEST THAT GREENS AND BLUES TEND	001018	280
0000000005006012	TO GENERATE LESS PRONOUNCED	001019	280
0000000005006012	RESPONSES THAN REDS,..THE TWO	001020	280
0000000005006012	HYPOTHETICAL OBJECTIVES FOR A STAFF	001021	280
0000000005006012	LOUNGE NOTED ABOVE COULD PERHAPS BE	001022	280
0000000005006012	FACILITATED BY ATTENTION TO THIS	001023	280
0000000005006012	ASPECT OF COLOR.	001024	280
0101710005086022	BOTH THE LIGHT-DARK AND HUE	002001	280
0101710005086022	DIMENSIONS OF COLOR MAY BE FOUND TO	002002	280
0101710005086022	BE EFFECTIVE IN SPACE DIVISION.	002003	280
0101710005086022	ACTIVITIES IN DIFFERENT AREAS	002004	280
0101710005086022	WITHIN A CLASSROOM MIGHT BE	002005	280
0101710005086022	FACILITATED WITH DIFFERENT	002006	280
0101710005086022	COLORATION DEPENDING ON THE	002007	280
0101710005086022	INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM. SPACE IN	002008	280
0101710005086022	WHICH MORE ACTIVE INSTRUCTION (AND	002009	280
0101710005086022	LEARNING RESPONSES) ARE CONDUCTED	002010	280
0101710005086022	COULD PERHAPS BE MORE WORKABLE IF	002011	280
0101710005086022	COLORED IN LIGHT REDS. AREAS WHERE	002012	280
0101710005086022	MORE PASSIVE PARTICIPATION IS	002013	280
0101710005086022	DESIRED MAY FUNCTION BETTER IF	002014	280
0101710005086022	COLORED IN DARK BLUES OR GREENS.	002015	280
0101710005086022	THESE ASPECTS OF COLOR WOULD SEEM	002016	280
0101710005086022	EQUALLY RELEVANT TO RECREATION AND	002017	280
0101710005086022	THERAPY SPACES.	002018	280
0000000008003022	SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT AND ITS	003001	280
0000000008003022	INFLUENCE ON INTERACTION HAS	003002	280
0000000008003022	RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IN	003003	280
0000000008003022	THE LITERATURE. PROCTOR'S (1966)	003004	280
0000000008003022	INVESTIGATION APPEARS DEFINITE	003005	280

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0000000008003022	GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN OF A	003006	280
0000000008003022	MONITORING STATION WHICH MAY ALSO	003007	280
0000000008003022	SERVE AS A PLACE OF TRANSACTION,	003008	280
0000000008003022	IF INTERPERSONAL INTERACTION IN	003009	280
0000000008003022	SUCH A SPACE IS DESIRABLE, THE	003010	280
0000000008003022	EVIDENCE OVERWHELMINGLY FAVORS AN	003011	280
0000000008003022	OPEN COUNTER DESIGN, CONVERSELY,	003012	280
0000000008003022	IF THE AREA IS MERELY FOR	003013	280
0000000008003022	TRANSACTIONS AND THE DESIRE IS TO	003014	280
0000000008003022	MINIMIZE INTERACTION, A RATHER	003015	280
0000000008003022	CLOSED DESIGN WITH A DOOR-LIKE	003016	280
0000000008003022	ENTRANCE SEEMS PREFERABLE,	003017	280
0701700008052022	IF, FOR EXAMPLE, AN ADMINISTRATOR	004001	280
0701700008052022	WISHED TO DESIGN STAFF SPACE TO	004002	280
0701700008052022	MAXIMIZE A TOTAL TEAM EFFORT, HE	004003	280
0701700008052022	MIGHT CHOOSE TO MAXIMIZE	004004	280
0701700008052022	ACTIVE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE LOUNGE	004005	280
0701700008052022	AREA. HIS PHILOSOPHY MAY, HOWEVER,	004006	280
0701700008052022	DICTATE A MORE FRACTIONATED WHOLE	004007	280
0701700008052022	WITH COMPONENTS COMPRISING RATHER	004008	280
0701700008052022	STATIC SMALLER GROUPS. IN THIS	004009	280
0701700008052022	CASE HIS CHOICE WOULD MOST LIKELY	004010	280
0701700008052022	INDICATE A GREATER PROPORTION OF	004011	280
0701700008052022	PASSIVE SOMEWHAT PRIVATE AREA.	004012	280
0701700008052022	THIS MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED IN SEVERAL	004013	280
0701700008052022	WAYS, ONE BEING PHYSICAL	004014	280
0701700008052022	DIFFERENTIATION, ANOTHER PERHAPS	004015	280
0701700008052022	DIFFERENTIATION USING COLOR, SINCE	004016	280
0701700008052022	SMALL GROUPS TEND TO FORM AROUND	004017	280
0701700008052022	LOW PARTITIONS (THREE TO FOUR FEET	004018	280
0701700008052022	HIGH) AND OUTSIDE WINDOWS, THESE	004019	280
0701700008052022	MAY BE EFFECTIVELY USED TO	004020	280
0701700008052022	FACILITATE SMALL GROUP INTERACTION.	004021	280
0101710008002022	THE EXTENSIVE WORK OF SOMMER AND	005001	280
0101710008002022	HIS ASSOCIATES INDICATED THAT	005002	280
0101710008002022	FURNITURE POSITIONING IS AN	005003	280
0101710008002022	EFFECTIVE MEANS OF CREATING SPATIAL	005004	280
0101710008002022	ORGANIZATION WHICH INFLUENCES	005005	280
0101710008002022	INTERACTION, ONE DIRECT	005006	280
0101710008002022	INSTRUCTIONAL IMPLICATION MAY BE	005007	280
0101710008002022	DRAWN IN RELATION TO THE EDUCATOR'S	005008	280
0101710008002022	AFFINITY FOR ARRANGING ENTIRE	005009	280
0101710008002022	CLASSES IN A LARGE CIRCLE FOR	005010	280
0101710008002022	DISCUSSION, IN MOST CASES SUCH AN	005011	280
0101710008002022	ARRANGEMENT PLACES 10 TO 15 FEET	005012	280
0101710008002022	BETWEEN ANY TWO OPPOSING STUDENTS,	005013	280
0101710008002022	RESEARCH REVIEWED IN THIS PAPER	005014	280
0101710008002022	INDICATES THAT, WHEN MORE THAN 5	005015	280
0101710008002022	FEET EXISTS BETWEEN CHAIRS IN THE	005016	280
0101710008002022	OPPOSING ARRANGEMENT, SUCH SEATS	005017	280
0101710008002022	ARE NOT PREFERRED, THIS WOULD SEEM	005018	280
0101710008002022	TO REDUCE SUBSTANTIALLY THE	005019	280
0101710008002022	EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION FACILITATED	005020	280
0101710008002022	BY THE DISCUSSION CIRCLE. STUDENTS	005021	280
0101710008002022	WHOSE SEATS ARE CLOSE TO THE 5 FOOT	005022	280
0101710008002022	DISTANCE IN TERMS OF SEPARATION,	005023	280
0101710008002022	GENERALLY MORE CLOSELY APPROXIMATE	005024	280
0101710008002022	A SIDE BY SIDE SEATING THAN AN	005025	280
0101710008002022	OPPOSING ONE. SOMMER'S (1959)	005026	280
0101710008002022	RESEARCH SEEMS TO SUGGEST THAT	005027	280
0101710008002022	ALONGSIDE SEATING IS LESS	005028	280
0101710008002022	PRODUCTIVE OF INTERACTION THAN AN	005029	280
0101710008002022	OPPOSING ARRANGEMENT, THE	005030	280
0101710008002022	DISCUSSION CIRCLE MAY BE SOMEWHAT	005031	280

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0101710008002022  OF AN UNFORTUNATE ARRANGEMENT FOR      005032  280
0101710008002022  ITS INTENT.                            005033  280

0101710008032022  TRANSLATED INTO INSTRUCTIONAL SPACE     006001  280
0101710008032022  IT WOULD SEEM THAT, FOR MOST           006002  280
0101710008032022  STUDENTS AND STAFF, SPATIAL AND        006003  280
0101710008032022  DESIGN CONFIGURATIONS THAT ARE         006004  280
0101710008032022  SIMPLE AND SYMMETRICAL ARE             006005  280
0101710008032022  PREFERRABLE.  IF, HOWEVER, ONE WERE    006006  280
0101710008032022  WORKING WITH HIGHLY CREATIVE           006007  280
0101710008032022  STUDENTS, A MORE COMPLEX               006008  280
0101710008032022  ASYMMETRICAL ENVIRONMENT MIGHT BE      006009  280
0101710008032022  MORE PRODUCTIVE.  SINCE AN             006010  280
0101710008032022  OPPOSITE ENVIRONMENT SEEMS             006011  280
0101710008032022  INDICATED FOR CREATIVE STUDENTS AS     006012  280
0101710008032022  OPPOSED TO THOSE AVERAGE OR BELOW      006013  280
0101710008032022  IN THIS CHARACTERISTIC, THE            006014  280
0101710008032022  ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER CAN NOT         006015  280
0101710008032022  DESIGN EITHER ENVIRONMENT TO BE        006016  280
0101710008032022  STATIC,  THIS WOULD SEEM TO SUGGEST    006017  280
0101710008032022  THAT IT IS GOING TO BE NECESSARY TO    006018  280
0101710008032022  WORK ON AN EX POST FACTO BASIS,        006019  280
0101710008032022  CHANGES IN SPACE AND DESIGN            006020  280
0101710008032022  CONFIGURATION COULD PERHAPS ACHIEVE    006021  280
0101710008032022  APPROPRIATE SHIFTS IN SYMMETRY AND     006022  280
0101710008032022  COMPLEXITY BY UTILIZING TEMPORARY      006023  280
0101710008032022  BARRIERS, FURNITURE ARRANGEMENTS,      006024  280
0101710008032022  AND TEMPORARY COLORATION.              006025  280


0000000007007012  PERMISSIBLE NOISE EXPOSURES FROM      001001  281
0000000007007012  SECTION 50-204,10 OF THE REVISED      001002  281
0000000007007012  WALSH-HEALY ACT.*                     001003  281
0000000007007012                                        001004  281
0000000007007012  DURATION PER DAY    SOUND LEVEL       001005  281
0000000007007012     (HOURS)           (DBA)            001006  281
0000000007007012        8                90             001007  281
0000000007007012        6                92             001008  281
0000000007007012        4                95             001009  281
0000000007007012        3                97             001010  281
0000000007007012        2               100             001011  281
0000000007007012        1,5             102             001012  281
0000000007007012        1,0             105             001013  281
0000000007007012        0,5             110             001014  281
0000000007007012        0,25 OR LESS    115             001015  281
0000000007007012                                        001016  281
0000000007007012   *WHEN THE DAILY NOISE EXPOSURE IS     001017  281
0000000007007012  COMPOSED OF TWO OR MORE PERIODS OF     001018  281
0000000007007012  NOISE EXPOSURE OF DIFFERENT LEVELS,    001019  281
0000000007007012  THEIR COMBINED EFFECT SHOULD BE        001020  281
0000000007007012  CONSIDERED, RATHER THAN THE            001021  281
0000000007007012  INDIVIDUAL EFFECT OF EACH.  IF THE     001022  281
0000000007007012  SUM OF THE FOLLOWING FRACTIONS:        001023  281
0000000007007012  C1/T1 + C2/T2...CN/TN EXCEEDS          001024  281
0000000007007012  UNITY, THEN THE MIXED EXPOSURE         001025  281
0000000007007012  SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TO EXCEED THE     001026  281
0000000007007012  LIMIT VALUE.  CN INDICATES THE         001027  281
0000000007007012  TOTAL TIME OF EXPOSURE AT A            001028  281
0000000007007012  SPECIFIED NOISE LEVEL, AND TN          001029  281
0000000007007012  INDICATES THE TOTAL TIME OF            001030  281
0000000007007012  EXPOSURE PERMITTED AT THAT LEVEL.      001031  281

0101710005076021  ADULTS DIFFER IN MANY WAYS FROM        001001  282
0101710005076021  YOUNGSTERS, BOTH PHYSIOLOGICALLY      001002  282
0101710005076021  AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY.  SOME            001003  282
0101710005076021  DIFFERENCES ARE FAIRLY OBVIOUS;       001004  282
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0101710005076021	ØTHERS ARE MØRE SUBTLE, THE	001005	282
0101710005076021	IMPØRTANT THING TØ REMEMBER IS THAT	001006	282
0101710005076021	THESE DIFFERENCES MUST BE	001007	282
0101710005076021	RECØGNIZED, AND THE TRAINING MUST	001008	282
0101710005076021	ALLØW FØR THEM, CØNSIDERATIØN ØF	001009	282
0101710005076021	THESE DIFFERENCES BY THE INSTRUCTØR	001010	282
0101710005076021	WILL INEVITABLY RESULT IN HAPPIER	001011	282
0101710005076021	AND MØRE SATISFIED STUDENTS.	001012	282
0101710005002022	WHEN AN ADULT HAS TØ ZERØ IN ØN	002001	282
0101710005002022	ØBJECTS AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES FRØM	002002	282
0101710005002022	HIS EYES HE GENERALLY HAS TØ	002003	282
0101710005002022	DELIBERATELY MØVE HIS HEAD TØ ALLØW	002004	282
0101710005002022	HIS EYES TØ REFØCUS, THIS MØVEMENT	002005	282
0101710005002022	MAY BE FØRWARD, BACKWARD, UP ØR	002006	282
0101710005002022	DØWN, THE FØCUSING PRØCESS TAKES	002007	282
0101710005002022	TIME AND THEREFØRE SLØWS THE SPEED	002008	282
0101710005002022	ØF SIGHT, WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN	002009	282
0101710005002022	SLØWED BY AGE. THIS SLØWING DØWN	002010	282
0101710005002022	PRØCESS HAS A DELETERIØUS EFFECT ØN	002011	282
0101710005002022	THE SPEED ØF LEARNING. AN	002012	282
0101710005002022	INSTRUCTØR SHØULD CERTAINLY MAKE	002013	282
0101710005002022	ALLØWANCES FØR THIS HANDICAP, AND	002014	282
0101710005002022	HE CAN DØ THIS EASILY BY ALLØWING	002015	282
0101710005002022	SUFFICIENT TIME FØR HIS STUDENTS TØ	002016	282
0101710005002022	SEE WHAT MUST BE SEEN.	002017	282
0101710005002021	THE INSTRUCTØR SHØULD ASSURE THAT	003001	282
0101710005002021	ADEQUATE, BUT NØT GLARING, LIGHT IS	003002	282
0101710005002021	AVAILABLE DURING SESSIØNS.	003003	282
0101710005002022	RECØMMENDED LIGHT INTENSITIES FØR	004001	282
0101710005002022	CLASSRØØMS ARE 10 FØØT CANDLES,	004002	282
0101710005002022	FØR ADULTS IT CAN AND PRØBABLY	004003	282
0101710005002022	SHØULD GØ AS HIGH AS 20 TØ 25	004004	282
0101710005002022	FØØT CANDLES, FØR EXTREMELY CLØSE	004005	282
0101710005002022	AND FINE WØRK, EVEN HIGHER	004006	282
0101710005002022	INTENSITIES MIGHT BE DESIRABLE, THE	004007	282
0101710005002022	BEST SYSTEM ØF LIGHTING IS INDIRECT	004008	282
0101710005002022	ØR SEMI INDIRECT, IN EACH CASE,	004009	282
0101710005002022	MØST ØF THE LIGHT IS REFLECTED FRØM	004010	282
0101710005002022	THE CEILING USING HIGH DENSITY	004011	282
0101710005002022	REFLECTØRS, LIGHTING ALSØ SHØULD	004012	282
0101710005002022	ELIMINATE GLARE AND SHADØWS ØN WØRK	004013	282
0101710005002022	AREAS.	004014	282
0101710005002022	PRINTED MATTER SHØULD BE IN LARGE	005001	282
0101710005002022	ENØUGH TYPE. AVØID FINE PRINT LIKE	005002	282
0101710005002022	THE KIND USED FØR "DIRECTIØNS FØR	005003	282
0101710005002022	USE" ØN CERTAIN PATENT MEDICINES.	005004	282
0101710005002022	WE'RE TØLD THAT 75 PERCENT ØF WHAT	005005	282
0101710005002022	WE LEARN IS THRØUGH THE SENSE ØF	005006	282
0101710005002022	SIGHT, WHY NØT HELP THE STUDENT	005007	282
0101710005002022	AND, IN TURN, YØURSELF BY MAKING IT	005008	282
0101710005002022	EASIER FØR HIM TØ SEE? FØR ØLDER	005009	282
0101710005002022	ADULTS, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT	005010	282
0101710005002022	READING MATERIAL ØUGHT TØ BE AT	005011	282
0101710005002022	LEAST 10 PØINT TYPE TØ AVØID	005012	282
0101710005002022	STRAIN. SIMPLIFIED RØMAN TYPE IS	005013	282
0101710005002022	PERHAPS EASIEST TØ READ AND IS	005014	282
0101710005002022	RECØMMENDED FØR ADULT INSTRUCTIØNAL	005015	282
0101710005002022	MATERIAL. FØR EASY READING, THE	005016	282
0101710005002022	LENGTH ØF THE LINE SHØULD ALSØ BE	005017	282
0101710005002022	CØNSIDERED. A READABLE LINE IN A	005018	282
0101710005002022	BØØK IS ØNE ØF 10 TØ 12 WØRDS WITH	005019	282
0101710005002022	AN AVERAGE ØF SIX LETTERS ØR	005020	282

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0101710005002022	CHARACTERS PER WORD. THE SIX	005021	282
0101710005002022	LETTERS INCLUDE INTER WORD SPACES	005022	282
0101710005002022	AND PUNCTUATION MARKS. STILL	005023	282
0101710005002022	EASIER READING IS THE NORMAL	005024	282
0101710005002022	NEWSPAPER COLUMN WITH FIVE TO SEVEN	005025	282
0101710005002022	WORDS TO THE LINE. YOU ARE ALL	005026	282
0101710005002022	AWARE THAT VERY LARGE TYPE CAN BE	005027	282
0101710005002022	DIFFICULT TO READ AND SHOULD BE	005028	282
0101710005002022	USED ADVISEDLY. SPACING BETWEEN	005029	282
0101710005002022	LINES, CALLED LEADING, IS ALSO	005030	282
0101710005002022	IMPORTANT. NO LEADING BETWEEN	005031	282
0101710005002022	LINES MAKES FOR DIFFICULT READING.	005032	282
0101710005002022	TRAINING DIRECTORS AND INSTRUCTORS	005033	282
0101710005002022	SHOULD BECOME FAMILIAR WITH	005034	282
0101710005002022	RECOMMENDED PRINTING PRACTICES, AND	005035	282
0101710005002022	SHOULD INSIST ON SUCH PRACTICES	005036	282
0101710005002022	WHEN PREPARING HANDOUT LITERATURE	005037	282
0101710005002022	FOR ADULTS.	005038	282
0101710005002022	CHALK BOARDS ARE IMPORTANT TRAINING	006001	282
0101710005002022	AIDS AND WITH PROPER ATTENTION THEY	006002	282
0101710005002022	CAN BE QUITE EFFECTIVE. BLACK	006003	282
0101710005002022	(REALLY DARK GRAY) CHALK BOARDS ARE	006004	282
0101710005002022	VERY SATISFACTORY. WHITE CHALK	006005	282
0101710005002022	SHOULD BE USED WITH BLACK BOARDS.	006006	282
0101710005002022	GREEN CHALK BOARDS ARE ALSO VERY	006007	282
0101710005002022	SATISFACTORY, AND YELLOW CHALK IS	006008	282
0101710005002022	RECOMMENDED FOR THEM. THERE ARE	006009	282
0101710005002022	OTHER SATISFACTORY COMBINATIONS OF	006010	282
0101710005002022	COLORED CHALK BOARDS AND CHALK FOR	006011	282
0101710005002022	CLASSROOMS. WHATEVER THEIR COLOR.	006012	282
0101710005002022	THEY SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAN; THEY	006013	282
0101710005002022	SHOULD BE INSTALLED AT THE PROPER	006014	282
0101710005002022	HEIGHT; AND THEY SHOULD BE WELL	006015	282
0101710005002022	LIGHTED. THEY SHOULD NOT. HOWEVER.	006016	282
0101710005002022	BE PLACED ON WALLS NEXT TO WINDOWS.	006017	282
0101710005002022	WHICH CREATE GLARE. THE	006018	282
0101710005002022	REFLECTANCE FACTOR OF CHALK BOARDS	006019	282
0101710005002022	IS RECOMMENDED AT NOT MORE THAN	006020	282
0101710005002022	20 PERCENT AND THE AREAS	006021	282
0101710005002022	SURROUNDING THEM SHOULD BE IN THE	006022	282
0101710005002022	REFLECTANCE RANGE OF 40 TO 60	006023	282
0101710005002022	PERCENT.	006024	282
0101710007002022	THE INSTRUCTOR SHOULD BE CERTAIN HE	007001	282
0101710007002022	IS HEARD BY EVERYONE PRESENT.	007002	282
0101710007002022	RECORDINGS, SOUND FILM, TV	007003	282
0101710007002022	MONITORS, ETC., SHOULD BE LOUD	007004	282
0101710007002022	ENOUGH TO BE HEARD WITHOUT EFFORT.	007005	282
0101710007002022	THE PROPER TONING OF AMPLIFIED	007006	282
0101710007002022	SOUND IS ALSO SIGNIFICANT IN	007007	282
0101710007002022	PRODUCING CLEARLY AUDIBLE SOUNDS.	007008	282
0101710007002022	TOO LOW A TONE MAY MAKE IT	007009	282
0101710007002022	DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND THE VERBAL	007010	282
0101710007002022	MESSAGE. THE INSTRUCTOR CAN ADJUST	007011	282
0101710007002022	THE TONE QUALITY BY DIALS ON MOST	007012	282
0101710007002022	SOUND REPRODUCING INSTRUMENTS.	007013	282
0101710007002022	INSTRUCTORS SHOULD FACE THEIR	007014	282
0101710007002022	STUDENTS AS THEY SPEAK; THIS	007015	282
0101710007002022	FACILITATES HEARING. ADULTS	007016	282
0101710007002022	INTERPRET THE INSTRUCTOR'S FACIAL	007017	282
0101710007002022	EXPRESSION AND GESTURES; THEY EVEN	007018	282
0101710007002022	LEARN TO READ THE SPEAKERS' LIPS.	007019	282
0101710007002022	OUTSIDE NOISES SHOULD BE HELD TO A	007020	282
0101710007002022	MINIMUM. SUCH NOISES ONLY DISTRACT	007021	282
0101710007002022	AND INTERFERE WITH THE HEARING	007022	282

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0101710007002022	PROCESS.	007023	282
0101700007002021	CLASSROOMS AND TRAINING	008001	282
0101700007002021	LABORATORIES SHOULD BE BUILT TO	008002	282
0101700007002021	PROVIDE SATISFACTORY ACOUSTICS.	008003	282
0101700010006022	AS ADULTS GROW OLDER, THEIR	009001	282
0101700010006022	REACTION TIME IS SLOWED. IT TAKES	009002	282
0101700010006022	JUST A BIT LONGER FOR THEM TO REACT	009003	282
0101700010006022	THAN WHEN THEY WERE YOUNG. THIS	009004	282
0101700010006022	DOESN'T MEAN ADULTS CAN'T LEARN NEW	009005	282
0101700010006022	THINGS. IT MEANS SIMPLY THAT IT	009006	282
0101700010006022	TAKES LONGER TO LEARN AND TO	009007	282
0101700010006022	PERFORM. INSTRUCTORS CAN	009008	282
0101700010006022	COMPENSATE FOR THIS BY ALLOWING	009009	282
0101700010006022	MORE TIME FOR ADULTS TO ACCOMPLISH	009010	282
0101700010006022	ASSIGNED TASKS.	009011	282
0101700001006022	HOMEOSTASIS REFERS TO HOW OUR	010001	282
0101700001006022	BODIES ADJUST TO CHANGES IN	010002	282
0101700001006022	TEMPERATURE. AS WE GET OLDER, IT	010003	282
0101700001006022	BECOMES MORE DIFFICULT FOR THIS	010004	282
0101700001006022	ADJUSTMENT TO TAKE PLACE. OLDER	010005	282
0101700001006022	PERSONS GENERALLY NEED HIGHER ROOM	010006	282
0101700001006022	TEMPERATURES TO BE COMFORTABLE.	010007	282
0101700001006022	DISCOMFORTS DUE TO IMPROPER	010008	282
0101700001006022	TEMPERATURE ADJUSTMENT CAN IMPEDE	010009	282
0101700001006022	THE LEARNING PROCESS. EXCESSIVE	010010	282
0101700001006022	TEMPERATURES ARE EVEN KNOWN TO	010011	282
0101700001006022	CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASED ACCIDENTS.	010012	282
0101700001006022	MORE WORK AND LEARNING RESULT AT	010013	282
0101700001006022	PROPER TEMPERATURES. THE BEST	010014	282
0101700001006022	TEMPERATURES FOR PEOPLE IN GENERAL	010015	282
0101700001006022	IN THE SUMMER RANGE FROM 69 DEGREES	010016	282
0101700001006022	TO 73 DEGREES F.; THE BEST WINTER	010017	282
0101700001006022	RANGE IS FROM 66 DEGREES TO 73	010018	282
0101700001006022	DEGREES F. THE EXACT TEMPERATURES	010019	282
0101700001006022	RECOMMENDED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY	010020	282
0101700001006022	OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING AND AIR	010021	282
0101700001006022	CONDITIONING ENGINEERS ARE 71	010022	282
0101700001006022	DEGREES IN SUMMER AND 68 DEGREES IN	010023	282
0101700001006022	WINTER. THE LATTER IS BASED ON THE	010024	282
0101700001006022	FACT THAT WE WEAR HEAVIER CLOTHES	010025	282
0101700001006022	IN WINTER. OLDER ADULTS PREFER THE	010026	282
0101700001006022	HIGHER END OF THE RANGE WITH WOMEN	010027	282
0101700001006022	PREFERRING THE UPPER LIMIT AND MEN	010028	282
0101700001006022	PREFERRING JUST A DEGREE OR TWO	010029	282
0101700001006022	LOWER.THROUGHOUT THESE TEMPERATURE	010030	282
0101700001006022	RANGES, RELATIVE HUMIDITIES RANGING	010031	282
0101700001006022	FROM 25 TO 65 PERCENT ARE BELIEVED	010032	282
0101700001006022	TO BE MOST COMFORTABLE. HIGHER	010033	282
0101700001006022	TEMPERATURES AND HIGHER RELATIVE	010034	282
0101700001006022	HUMIDITIES THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED	010035	282
0101700001006022	ABOVE HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON	010036	282
0101700001006022	HUMAN PERFORMANCE. IT HAS BEEN	010037	282
0101700001006022	SHOWN THAT BETWEEN 82 DEGREES AND	010038	282
0101700001006022	95 DEGREES OR HIGHER, PERFORMANCE	010039	282
0101700001006022	DETERIORATES MARKEDLY; IN FACT, AT	010040	282
0101700001006022	93 DEGREES AND HIGHER, PERFORMANCE	010041	282
0101700001006022	MAY DROP BY AS MUCH AS 50 PERCENT.	010042	282
0101700010005022	MOST ADULTS DON'T STAY IN GOOD	011001	282
0101700010005022	PHYSICAL SHAPE. THEY TIRE EASILY.	011002	282
0101700010005022	ALLOWANCES CAN BE MADE BY GIVING	011003	282
0101700010005022	REST PERIODS, GUARDING AGAINST	011004	282
0101700010005022	EXTREMELY INTENSIVE TRAINING	011005	282

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0101700010005022	PERIODS AND NOT REQUIRING OLDER	011006	282
0101700010005022	ADULTS TO PERFORM ARDUOUS WORK.	011007	282
0101700010006022	CERTAINLY AS ADULTS GROW OLDER THEY	012001	282
0101700010006022	ARE SUBJECT TO MORE HEALTH	012002	282
0101700010006022	PROBLEMS, AND ONCE AFFLICTED, THEY	012003	282
0101700010006022	MAY TAKE LONGER TO REPAIR AND	012004	282
0101700010006022	RECUPERATE. ADULTS, AS THEY ARE,	012005	282
0101700010006022	ARE PRONE TO SUCH AFFLICTIONS AS	012006	282
0101700010006022	ENLARGED HEARTS, OVERWEIGHT,	012007	282
0101700010006022	WEAKENED KIDNEYS, LOWER METABOLIC	012008	282
0101700010006022	RATES AND SHORT BREATHS. EACH OF	012009	282
0101700010006022	THESE, OR COMBINATIONS OF THESE	012010	282
0101700010006022	AFFLICTIONS, TEND TO CAUSE	012011	282
0101700010006022	DISTRACTIONS WHICH ARE NOT	012012	282
0101700010006022	CONDUCIVE TO LEARNING. A GOOD	012013	282
0101700010006022	INSTRUCTOR OF ADULTS IS AWARE OF	012014	282
0101700010006022	THESE POSSIBLE PROBLEMS AND MAKES	012015	282
0101700010006022	ALLOWANCES FOR THEM. WELL-TIMED	012016	282
0101700010006022	BREAKS AND CHANGE OF PACE	012017	282
0101700010006022	ACTIVITIES CAN DO MUCH TO KEEP	012018	282
0101700010006022	ADULTS COMFORTABLE AND FREE OF	012019	282
0101700010006022	UNNECESSARY PHYSICAL TENSIONS.	012020	282
0000000007007012	MANY METHODS CAN BE USED TO REDUCE	001001	283
0000000007007012	NOISE. OUTSIDE OF A PLANT. SOLID	001002	283
0000000007007012	FENCES CAN BE USED AS NOISE	001003	283
0000000007007012	BARRIERS IF SOUND REDUCTION	001004	283
0000000007007012	REQUIRED IS NOT TOO GREAT. ASSUME	001005	283
0000000007007012	A TRUCK IS OPERATING AT A DISTANCE	001006	283
0000000007007012	OF 100 TO 300 FT INSIDE A FENCE	001007	283
0000000007007012	WITH HOMES LOCATED OUTSIDE. VALUES	001008	283
0000000007007012	LISTED BELOW ARE THE NOISE	001009	283
0000000007007012	REDUCTION (300 TO 600 CPS OCTAVE	001010	283
0000000007007012	BAND RANGE) THAT MAY BE EXPECTED	001011	283
0000000007007012	FROM A FENCE INSTALLATION.	001012	283
0000000007007012		001013	283
0000000007007012	FENCE HEIGHT DISTANCE TO RESIDENCE	001014	283
0000000007007012	(50 TO 100 FT)	001015	283
0000000007007012	10 FT. 8-9 DB.	001016	283
0000000007007012	15 FT. 11-13 DB.	001017	283
0000000007007012	20 FT. 15-17 DB.	001018	283
0000000007007012		001019	283
0000000007007012	PROVIDING A BARRIER OF BUSHES AND	001020	283
0000000007007012	TREES IS NOT VERY EFFECTIVE. DENSE	001021	283
0000000007007012	BUSHES AND TREES REDUCE SOUND	001022	283
0000000007007012	LEVELS BY ONLY 1 TO 5 DECIBELS PER	001023	283
0000000007007012	100 FT. OF THICKNESS.	001024	283
0000000007007012	CPS. = CYCLES PER SECOND	001025	283
0000000007007012	DB. = DECIBELS	001026	283
0000000007007012	IN THE PLANNING STAGES OF PLANT	002001	283
0000000007007012	LAYOUT CONSIDER ORIENTING NOISE	002002	283
0000000007007012	SOURCES SO THAT A BUILDING	002003	283
0000000007007012	STRUCTURE WILL SERVE AS A BARRIER.	002004	283
0000000007007012	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS MIGHT INCLUDE	002005	283
0000000007007012	USE OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF	002006	283
0000000007007012	SPECIALLY "QUIETED" TRUCK TRACTORS	002007	283
0000000007007012	TO MOVE TRAILERS AT THE SHIPPING	002008	283
0000000007007012	DOCK. ESPECIALLY AT NIGHT.	002009	283
0000000007007012	DISTRIBUTION AND DIRECTIVITY OF	002010	283
0000000007007012	PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS CAN ALSO	002011	283
0000000007007012	SERVE TO MINIMIZE ANNOYANCES.	002012	283

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0000000005007012	...THE LIGHTING INDUSTRY HAS BEEN	001001	284
0000000005007012	MADE AWARE OF THE NEED FOR	001002	284
0000000005007012	BIOLOGICAL LIGHTING, FOR	001003	284
0000000005007012	ILLUMINATION THAT WILL HELP TO	001004	284
0000000005007012	SUSTAIN LIFE ITSELF, THERE IS CLEAR	001005	284
0000000005007012	EVIDENCE THAT INCOMPLETE OR	001006	284
0000000005007012	UNBALANCED LIGHT CAN HAVE INIMICAL	001007	284
0000000005007012	EFFECTS. A MOUSE, OR A MAN, WOULD	001008	284
0000000005007012	NOT THRIVE IF EXPOSED SOLELY TO	001009	284
0000000005007012	MERCURY OR SODIUM VAPOR LIGHT. IN	001010	284
0000000005007012	CONSEQUENCE, ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	001011	284
0000000005007012	SOURCES THESE DAYS ARE BEING	001012	284
0000000005007012	OFFERED WHICH HAVE WELL BALANCED	001013	284
0000000005007012	SPECTRAL ENERGY. FOR THE MOST	001014	284
0000000005007012	PART, THE FULL VISIBLE SPECTRUM IS	001015	284
0000000005007012	BEING SUPPLEMENTED BY A MODERATE	001016	284
0000000005007012	AMOUNT OF ULTRAVIOLET ENERGY. SUCH	001017	284
0000000005007012	LIGHT HELPS TO TONE UP THE HUMAN	001018	284
0000000005007012	SYSTEM. IT STIMULATES THE	001019	284
0000000005007012	HYPOTHALAMUS, THAT PART OF THE	001020	284
0000000005007012	BRAIN WHICH CONTAINS VITAL NERVE	001021	284
0000000005007012	CENTERS CONTROLLING SUCH FUNCTIONS	001022	284
0000000005007012	AS RESPIRATION, HEART ACTION,	001023	284
0000000005007012	DIGESTION. IT STIMULATES ADRENAL	001024	284
0000000005007012	AND PINEAL GLANDS, DILATES THE	001025	284
0000000005007012	BLOOD VESSELS, HELPS TO RID THE	001026	284
0000000005007012	BLOOD OF TOXINS. THE SLIGHT	001027	284
0000000005007012	ADDITION OF ULTRAVIOLET HELPS TO	001028	284
0000000005007012	GENERATE VITAMIN D IN THE BODY. IT	001029	284
0000000005007012	INCREASES PROTEIN METABOLISM,	001030	284
0000000005007012	LESSENS FATIGUE AND OTHERWISE GIVES	001031	284
0000000005007012	MAN A FAVORABLE AND HEALTHFUL	001032	284
0000000005007012	BOOST. IT HAS EVEN BEEN FOUND TO	001033	284
0000000005007012	INCREASE WORK OUTPUT AND REDUCE THE	001034	284
0000000005007012	FREQUENCY OF RESPIRATORY AILMENTS,	001035	284
0000000005007012	SO WE CAN LOOK TO BIOLOGICAL	001036	284
0000000005007012	LIGHTING AS A REQUISITE IN THE	001037	284
0000000005007012	HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS OF THE FUTURE.	001038	284
0000000005007011	BIOLOGICAL LIGHTING REQUIRES A	002001	284
0000000005007011	BALANCE OF SPECTRAL ENERGY, LIGHT	002002	284
0000000005007011	THAT IS CLOSE TO SUNLIGHT AND	002003	284
0000000005007011	DAYLIGHT IN QUALITY, IF NOT IN	002004	284
0000000005007011	DEGREE OF INTENSITY. SUCH LIGHT	002005	284
0000000005007011	SHOULD INCLUDE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF	002006	284
0000000005007011	ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION.	002007	284
0000000005007011	ARTIFICIAL ILLUMINATION SHOULD	003001	284
0000000005007011	INCLUDE SOME MEASURE OF ULTRAVIOLET	003002	284
0000000005007011	RADIATION COMPARABLE TO THAT OF	003003	284
0000000005007011	SUNLIGHT,AND THE SPECTRUM EMITTED	003004	284
0000000005007011	SHOULD BE A CONTINUOUS ONE AND NOT	003005	284
0000000005007011	ONE THAT IS CUT APART AS IN MERCURY	003006	284
0000000005007011	LIGHT AND SOME FLUORESCENT LIGHT.	003007	284
0000000005007011	VISUALLY, THIS ILLUMINATION SHOULD	003008	284
0000000005007011	NOT BE WHITE, AND IT SHOULD NOT BE	003009	284
0000000005007011	OF CONSISTENT, MONOTONOUS	003010	284
0000000005007011	INTENSITY. IT SHOULD BE PROGRAMED	003011	284
0000000005007011	AND CYCLED BOTH IN COLOR TONE AND	003012	284
0000000005007011	BRIGHTNESS FROM HOUR TO HOUR TO	003013	284
0000000005007011	ASSURE THE PLEASING AND NECESSARY	003014	284
0000000005007011	VARIETY FURNISHED BY NATURE.	003015	284
0000000005007011	THE VOGUE FOR WHITE WALLS AND WALLS	004001	284
0000000005007011	"WASHED WITH LIGHT" WILL HAVE TO BE	004002	284
0000000005007011	ABANDONED. DESPITE WARNINGS FROM	004003	284

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0000000005007011	OPHTHALMOLOGISTS, THE HAZARDS OF	004004	284
0000000005007011	WHITE CONTINUE TO BE IGNORED BY	004005	284
0000000005007011	MANY DESIGNERS. THE EFFECTS OF	004006	284
0000000005007011	LARGE AREAS OF WHITE IN AN INTERIOR	004007	284
0000000005007011	ARE NO DIFFERENT FROM THOSE	004008	284
0000000005007011	ENCOUNTERED IN SNOW BLINDNESS.	004009	284
0000000005007011	THE EYE CANNOT HELP LOOKING AT,	004010	284
0000000005007011	ADJUSTING TO AND FOCUSING ON THE	004011	284
0000000005007011	BRIGHTEST THING IN ITS FIELD OF	004012	284
0000000005007011	VIEW; THIS IS THE WAY IT FUNCTIONS,	004013	284
0000000005007011	WHITE CONSTRICTS THE PUPIL OF THE	004014	284
0000000005007011	EYE, IT ALSO TENDS TO BLUR VISION	004015	284
0000000005007011	AND PRODUCE HEADACHES, AND	004016	284
0000000005007011	SOMETIMES NAUSEA. WORK SPACES	004017	284
0000000005007011	PAINTED WHITE MAY CAUSE LASTING	004018	284
0000000005007011	EXPOSURE TO HIGH BRILLIANCE OVER	004019	284
0000000005007011	LONG PERIODS, EVEN IF ONLY FOR A	004020	284
0000000005007011	FEW HOURS A DAY, CAN FATIGUE THE	004021	284
0000000005007011	MUSCLES OF EYE ADJUSTMENT, CAUSE	004022	284
0000000005007011	VISUAL IMBALANCE, ASTIGMATISM,	004023	284
0000000005007011	NEARSIGHTEDNESS, AND OTHER	004024	284
0000000005007011	REFRACTIVE DIFFICULTIES. WHILE IT	004025	284
0000000005007011	IS DOUBTFUL THAT THE RETINA ITSELF	004026	284
0000000005007011	WOULD BE HARMED, INFLAMMATION OF	004027	284
0000000005007011	THE EYELIDS AND BLOODSHOT EYEBALLS	004028	284
0000000005007011	MAY BE NOTED, HIGH LEVELS OF	004029	284
0000000005007011	ILLUMINATION ARE SUPPOSED TO MAKE	004030	284
0000000005007011	SEEING EASIER AND MORE EFFICIENT	004031	284
0000000005007011	THAN LOW LEVELS, BUT IT IS ALSO	004032	284
0000000005007011	TRUE THAT WHEN GLARING WALLS	004033	284
0000000005007011	CONSTRICT THE PUPIL, LESS LIGHT CAN	004034	284
0000000005007011	ENTER AND HALF OR MORE OF THE	004035	284
0000000005007011	ILLUMINATION MAY BE WASTED. THUS	004036	284
0000000005007011	200 FOOTCANDLES OF LIGHT WITH WHITE	004037	284
0000000005007011	WALLS MAY BE NO BETTER THAN 100	004038	284
0000000005007011	FOOTCANDLES WITH COLORED WALLS OF	004039	284
0000000005007011	SOFTER BRIGHTNESS, AND VISUAL	004040	284
0000000005007011	COMFORT AND EMOTIONAL PLEASURE	004041	284
0000000005007011	WOULD UNQUESTIONABLY BE GREATER	004042	284
0000000005007011	WITH COLORED WALLS,	004043	284
0000000005007012	COLOR IN AN ENVIRONMENT SERVES TWO	005001	284
0000000005007012	HIGHLY IMPORTANT PURPOSES. IN THE	005002	284
0000000005007012	REALM OF VISION IT CAN REMOVE GLARE	005003	284
0000000005007012	FROM THE FIELD OF VIEW. IF THE	005004	284
0000000005007012	COLOR IS WARM AND CHEERFUL, IT CAN	005005	284
0000000005007012	ALSO DIRECT ATTENTION OUTWARD AND	005006	284
0000000005007012	MAKE A PERSON ALERT TO WHAT IS	005007	284
0000000005007012	GOING ON AROUND HIM. IF THE COLOR	005008	284
0000000005007012	IS COOL AND A BIT MUTED, THE	005009	284
0000000005007012	ENVIRONMENT WILL BE LESS	005010	284
0000000005007012	DISTRACTING AND THE PERSON WILL BE	005011	284
0000000005007012	BETTER ABLE TO CONCENTRATE ON	005012	284
0000000005007012	VISUAL OR MENTAL TASKS. THE EYE IN	005013	284
0000000005007012	EITHER CASE WILL NOT BE TAXED.	005014	284
0000000005007012	IN THE REALM OF EMOTION, COLOR CAN	006001	284
0000000005007012	INTRODUCE SENSORY STIMULATION,	006002	284
0000000005007012	BREAK UP MONOTONY, ESTABLISH AN	006003	284
0000000005007012	INTERESTING CHANGE OF PACE. IT IS	006004	284
0000000005007012	NOT JUST THAT ONE COLOR IS BETTER	006005	284
0000000005007012	THAN ANOTHER, OR THAT RED IS	006006	284
0000000005007012	EXCITING, GREEN TRANQUIL AND BLUE	006007	284
0000000005007012	SUBDUING. WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED	006008	284
0000000005007012	FROM RESEARCH IS THAT VARIETY IS,	006009	284
0000000005007012	OF ITSELF, PSYCHOLOGICALLY	006010	284

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0000000005007012 BENEFICIAL.  SPECIFICATIONS FOR          006011 284
0000000005007012 OFFICES AND CLASSROOMS AND               006012 284
0000000005007012 PATIENTS' AREAS SHOULD INCLUDE A         006013 284
0000000005007012 WARM SEQUENCE COLOR SUCH AS A            006014 284
0000000005007012 MELLOW BEIGE OF MEDIUM LIGHT             006015 284
0000000005007012 BRIGHTNESS, A COLOR THAT IS              006016 284
0000000005007012 FRIENDLY IN QUALITY AND CASTS            006017 284
0000000005007012 FLATTERING REFLECTIONS. THEN END         006018 284
0000000005007012 WALLS, COLUMNS AND ALCOVES MAY BE        006019 284
0000000005007012 BRIGHTLY COLORFUL; FLAMINGO RED,         006020 284
0000000005007012 PUMPKIN ORANGE, YELLOW, PARROT           006021 284
0000000005007012 GREEN, TURQUOISE, SAPPHIRE BLUE,         006022 284
0000000005007012 A WISELY ORGANIZED COLOR PLAN IS         006023 284
0000000005007012 THUS ESTABLISHED: THE SEQUENCE TONE      006024 284
0000000005007012 KEEPS THE BRIGHT HUES FROM CLASHING      006025 284
0000000005007012 WITH EACH OTHER, YET THERE IS A          006026 284
0000000005007012 CONSTANTLY CHANGING SCENE OF COLOR,      006027 284
0000000005007012 SENSORY BLANDNESS BECOMES SENSORY        006028 284
0000000005007012 DIVERSITY.  EYES ARE NEVER               006029 284
0000000005007012 MISTREATED, AND SPIRITS ARE KEPT AT      006030 284
0000000005007012 A MODERATE BUT NECESSARY LEVEL OF        006031 284
0000000005007012 EXCITEMENT FOR EMOTIONAL AND             006032 284
0000000005007012 PSYCHIC BALANCE.                         006033 284

0101710001072023 THE THERMAL ENVIRONMENTS OF 890          001001 286
0101710001072023 NORMAL CLASSROOMS (EXCLUDING             001002 286
0101710001072023 WORKSHOPS, LABORATORIES, ETC.)           001003 286
0101710001072023 DRAWN FROM 77 BRITISH SECONDARY          001004 286
0101710001072023 SCHOOL BUILDINGS WERE ASSESSED BY        001005 286
0101710001072023 TEACHERS WHO USED THE ROOMS DURING       001006 286
0101710001072023 THE PORTION OF THE SCHOOL YEAR IN        001007 286
0101710001072023 WHICH THE BUILDINGS WERE UNHEATED.       001008 286
0101710001072023 THEIR OPINIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF         001009 286
0101710001072023 OVERHEATING ARE DESCRIBED BELOW:         001010 286
0101710001072023                                          001011 286
0101710001072023 DOES OVERHEATING AFFECT   YES   NO     001012 286
0101710001072023      YOUR WORK?           67%   33%     001013 286
0101710001072023      YOUR PUPILS WORK?    85    15      001014 286
0101710001072023                                          001015 286
0101710001072023 WHO IS MOST AFFECTED?          %         001016 286
0101710001072023      TEACHERS                  3         001017 286
0101710001072023      PUPILS                   31         001018 286
0101710001072023      BOTH EQUALLY             61         001019 286
0101710001072023      DON'T KNOW                5         001020 286
0101710001072023                                          001021 286
0101710001072023 VARIOUS PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE         001022 286
0101710001072023 CLASSROOMS WERE EXAMINED WITH            001023 286
0101710001072023 RESPECT TO WHETHER TEACHERS RATED        001024 286
0101710001072023 THE ROOMS AS SOMETIMES TOO HOT OR        001025 286
0101710001072023 OFTEN DEFINITELY TOO HOT.  ANALYSIS      001026 286
0101710001072023 OF THE CLASSROOM SAMPLE REVEALED         001027 286
0101710001072023 THAT A NUMBER OF BUILDING FEATURES       001028 286
0101710001072023 WERE INTERRELATED, AND SUCH              001029 286
0101710001072023 CONTINGENCIES MUST BE TAKEN INTO         001030 286
0101710001072023 ACCOUNT IN DRAWING CONCLUSIONS FROM      001031 286
0101710001072023 THE DATA.                                001032 286
0101710001072023                        PERCENTAGE OF     001033 286
0101710001072023 (THE TWO RESPONSE      TEACHERS WHO      001034 286
0101710001072023 CATEGORIES ARE         RATED ROOM AS     001035 286
0101710001072023 COMBINED FOR           SOMETIMES TOO     001036 286
0101710001072023 CONVENIENCE IN         HOT OR OFTEN      001037 286
0101710001072023 INTERPRETATION.)       DEFINITELY TOO    001038 286
0101710001072023                        HOT               001039 286
0101710001072023                                          001040 286
0101710001072023 1. EFFECT OF                             001041 286
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0101710001072023	CROSS VENTILATION		001042	286
0101710001072023	SINGLE SIDED	63	001043	286
0101710001072023	CROSS VENTILATED	39	001044	286
0101710001072023	2, EFFECT OF EXTERNAL		001045	286
0101710001072023	NOISE (NOISE OUTSIDE LEADS		001046	286
0101710001072023	TO RELUCTANCE TO OPEN		001047	286
0101710001072023	WINDOWS)		001048	286
0101710001072023	NOISY FROM OUTSIDE	61	001049	286
0101710001072023	QUIET FROM OUTSIDE	54	001050	286
0101710001072023	3, EFFECT OF ORIENTATION		001051	286
0101710001072023	WINDOWS ON ONE SIDE		001052	286
0101710001072023	ONLY		001053	286
0101710001072023	NE-NW	15	001054	286
0101710001072023	E AND W	67	001055	286
0101710001072023	SE-SW	74	001056	286
0101710001072023	WINDOWS ON OPPOSING		001057	286
0101710001072023	SIDES		001058	286
0101710001072023	NE-SW	62	001059	286
0101710001072023	E-W	31	001060	286
0101710001072023	N-S	30	001061	286
0101710001072023	NW-SE	24	001062	286
0101710001072023	4, EFFECT OF BLINDS		001063	286
0101710001072023	(WINDOWS ON ONE SIDE ONLY)		001064	286
0101710001072023	E AND W		001065	286
0101710001072023	BLINDS	73	001066	286
0101710001072023	NO BLINDS	66	001067	286
0101710001072023	SE-SW		001068	286
0101710001072023	BLINDS	74	001069	286
0101710001072023	NO BLINDS	74	001070	286
0101710001072023	5, EFFECT OF WEIGHT (OF		001071	286
0101710001072023	CONSTRUCTION)		001072	286
0101710001072023	WINDOWS ON ONE SIDE		001073	286
0101710001072023	ONLY		001074	286
0101710001072023	LIGHT	66	001075	286
0101710001072023	HEAVY	55	001076	286
0101710001072023	WINDOWS ON OPPOSING		001077	286
0101710001072023	SIDES		001078	286
0101710001072023	LIGHT	69	001079	286
0101710001072023	HEAVY	37	001080	286
0101710001052022	TO ENSURE THAT NOT MORE THAN 40		002001	286
0101710001052022	PERCENT OF OCCUPANTS (IN REGULAR		002002	286
0101710001052022	LECTURE CLASSROOMS) ARE SOMETIMES		002003	286
0101710001052022	TOO HOT, IN WHICH EVENT LESS THAN		002004	286
0101710001052022	10 PERCENT WOULD SUFFER SERIOUS		002005	286
0101710001052022	DISCOMFORT, THE ENVIRONMENTAL PEAK		002006	286
0101710001052022	TEMPERATURE SHOULD NOT EXCEED		002007	286
0101710001052022	30 DEGREES C, (AIR TEMPERATURE		002008	286
0101710001052022	28 DEGREES C,) THIS REQUIREMENT		002009	286
0101710001052022	WOULD BE MET BY ALL THE		002010	286
0101710001052022	CROSS VENTILATED ROOMS STUDIED,		002011	286
0101710001052022	IF THIS WERE TO BE ACHIEVED IN		002012	286
0101710001052022	ROOMS GLAZED ON ONE SIDE ONLY AND		002013	286
0101710001052022	HAVING A SOUTHERLY ASPECT, THE		002014	286
0101710001052022	GLAZED AREA WOULD NEED TO BE LESS		002015	286
0101710001052022	THAN 35 PERCENT OF EXTERNAL WALL		002016	286
0101710001052022	AREA, AND VENTILATION MAINTAINED AT		002017	286
0101710001052022	THE RATE MENTIONED EARLIER, WITH		002018	286
0101710001052022	SUCH AN AREA OF GLAZING THE TWO		002019	286
0101710001052022	PERCENT DAYLIGHT FACTOR COULD		002020	286
0101710001052022	HARDLY BE ACHIEVED, AND ASSUMING		002021	286
0101710001052022	THE NEED TO MAINTAIN AN EQUIVALENT		002022	286
0101710001052022	LEVEL OF ILLUMINATION, SUCH ROOMS		002023	286
0101710001052022	WOULD NEED TO BE LIT BY		002024	286
0101710001052022	SUPPLEMENTARY ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING.		002025	286

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00000000001082073	A SURVEY OF TEACHER ATTITUDES WAS	001001	287
00000000001082073	CONDUCTED AMONG THE TEACHERS IN 6	001002	287
00000000001082073	PORTLAND, OREGON, AREA SCHOOLS, 3	001003	287
00000000001082073	OF WHICH WERE CLIMATE CONTROLLED	001004	287
00000000001082073	SCHOOLS. INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED	001005	287
00000000001082073	BY QUESTIONNAIRE METHOD USING 11	001006	287
00000000001082073	ITEMS ARRANGED ON A FOUR POINT	001007	287
00000000001082073	SCALE: (1) TEACHERS CAN TEACH	001008	287
00000000001082073	BETTER; (2) TEACHERS ARE MORE	001009	287
00000000001082073	COMFORTABLE; (3) TEACHERS ARE	001010	287
00000000001082073	HEALTHIER; (4) TEACHERS ARE MORE	001011	287
00000000001082073	PRODUCTIVE; (5) TEACHERS FEEL LESS	001012	287
00000000001082073	TIRED; (6) STUDENTS LEARN BETTER;	001013	287
00000000001082073	(7) STUDENTS ARE MORE COMFORTABLE;	001014	287
00000000001082073	(8) STUDENTS ARE BETTER BEHAVED;	001015	287
00000000001082073	(9) STUDENTS ARE HEALTHIER; (10)	001016	287
00000000001082073	STUDENTS ARE MORE MOTIVATED; (11)	001017	287
00000000001082073	STUDENTS ARE MORE COOPERATIVE.	001018	287
00000000001082073	PROPORTIONALLY, MORE MALES THAN	001019	287
00000000001082073	FEMALES AGREED WITH THE BENEFITS	001020	287
00000000001082073	LISTED, PRODUCING A SIGNIFICANCE AT	001021	287
00000000001082073	THE P .01 LEVEL. THOSE WHO HAD	001022	287
00000000001082073	NEVER TAUGHT IN AIR CONDITIONED	001023	287
00000000001082073	SCHOOLS WERE MOST FAVORABLY	001024	287
00000000001082073	INCLINED TOWARD THE ALLEGED	001025	287
00000000001082073	BENEFITS (P .01). 94 PERCENT FELT	001026	287
00000000001082073	THERE WERE MONTHS DURING THE YEAR	001027	287
00000000001082073	WHEN SCHOOLS WOULD BE UNCOMFORTABLY	001028	287
00000000001082073	WARM WITHOUT AIR CONDITIONING, 75	001029	287
00000000001082073	PERCENT REPORTED MAY AS THE FIRST	001030	287
00000000001082073	MAJOR UNCOMFORTABLE MONTH, THE	001031	287
00000000001082073	PERCENTAGE INCREASED FOR THE SUMMER	001032	287
00000000001082073	MONTHS WITH A DROP TO 87 PERCENT	001033	287
00000000001082073	FOR SEPTEMBER. TEACHERS ALSO WERE	001034	287
00000000001082073	ASKED TO INDICATE WHICH AREAS OF	001035	287
00000000001082073	THE SCHOOL SHOULD BE AIR	001036	287
00000000001082073	CONDITIONED. MOST TEACHERS FAVORED	001037	287
00000000001082073	AIR CONDITIONING MOST PARTS OF	001038	287
00000000001082073	SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASSROOMS WERE	001039	287
00000000001082073	AREAS WHERE AIR CONDITIONING WAS	001040	287
00000000001082073	MOST DESIRED (95.8 PERCENT);	001041	287
00000000001082073	LIBRARIES WERE NEXT MOST POPULAR	001042	287
00000000001082073	(94.8 PERCENT); OFFICES AND	001043	287
00000000001082073	AUDITORIUMS WERE NEXT (91.3 AND	001044	287
00000000001082073	91.4 PERCENT RESPECTIVELY;	001045	287
00000000001082073	GYMNASIUMS WERE LEAST DESIRABLE	001046	287
00000000001082073	(79.2 PERCENT). 82 PERCENT OF THE	001047	287
00000000001082073	TEACHERS WHO HAD TAUGHT IN CLIMATE	001048	287
00000000001082073	CONTROLLED SCHOOLS INDICATED THEY	001049	287
00000000001082073	LIKED THE EXPERIENCE. THE MOST	001050	287
00000000001082073	FREQUENTLY MENTIONED DRAWBACKS TO	001051	287
00000000001082073	AIR CONDITIONED SCHOOLS WERE: TOO	001052	287
00000000001082073	COOL (41 PERCENT), OPERATIONAL	001053	287
00000000001082073	PROBLEMS (40 PERCENT), AND NOISE	001054	287
00000000001082073	(21 PERCENT). MALES WERE MORE	001055	287
00000000001082073	CONCERNED THAN FEMALES WITH COSTS	001056	287
00000000001082073	(P .05). WOMEN CITED TOO COOL	001057	287
00000000001082073	(P .01) AND DRAFTS (P .10) MORE	001058	287
00000000001082073	FREQUENTLY THAN DID MALES. MALES	001059	287
00000000001082073	MORE OFTEN MENTIONED OPERATIONAL	001060	287
00000000001082073	PROBLEMS (P .05).	001061	287
00000000007007013	ENGINEERS ARE ALWAYS TEMPTED TO TRY	001001	288
00000000007007013	TO FIND A SINGLE NUMBER DESCRIPTOR	001002	288

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0000000007007013	FOR ANY PROBLEM, OVERALL SOUND	001003	288
0000000007007013	LEVEL IS MEASURED ON A FLAT	001004	288
0000000007007013	RESPONSE METER (C SCALE) OR THE	001005	288
0000000007007013	SOUND LEVEL MEASURED ON A WEIGHTED	001006	288
0000000007007013	RESPONSE METER WHICH DISCRIMINATES	001007	288
0000000007007013	AGAINST LOW FREQUENCY SOUNDS (THE	001008	288
0000000007007013	A-SCALE ON A SOUND SURVEY METER).	001009	288
0000000007007013	FIGURE 1 SHOWS THE FREQUENCY	001010	288
0000000007007013	RESPONSE OF SOUND LEVEL METER	001011	288
0000000007007013	WEIGHTED SCALES, THE RELATIVE	001012	288
0000000007007013	RESPONSE IN DECIBELS TO FREQUENCY	001013	288
0000000007007013	IN CYCLES PER SECOND SHOWN FOR A	001014	288
0000000007007013	SCALE RANGES FROM -45 AT 30 CYCLES	001015	288
0000000007007013	PER SECOND TO -1 AT 9,000 CYCLES;	001016	288
0000000007007013	FOR B SCALE FROM -20 AT 30 CYCLES	001017	288
0000000007007013	PER SECOND TO -5 AT 10,000 CYCLES;	001018	288
0000000007007013	FOR C SCALE FROM -6 AT 20 CYCLES	001019	288
0000000007007013	PER SECOND TO -5 AT 10,000 CYCLES	001020	288
0000000007007013	PER SECOND, THE A CURVE CLEARLY	001021	288
0000000007007013	DEMONSTATES THE DISCRIMINATION	001022	288
0000000007007013	AGAINST LOW FREQUENCIES, -20 DB FOR	001023	288
0000000007007013	A 100 CYCLE SOUND, FOR EXAMPLE,	001024	288
0000000007007012	WHILE BOTH A AND C SCALES CAN OFTEN	002001	288
0000000007007012	BE ADEQUATE DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS, MANY	002002	288
0000000007007012	SOUND PROBLEMS REQUIRE A KNOWLEDGE	002003	288
0000000007007012	OF THE ENERGY CONTENT IN EACH OF	002004	288
0000000007007012	THE DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES FOR AN	002005	288
0000000007007012	ADEQUATE PREDICTION OF THE	002006	288
0000000007007012	ANNOYANCE EXPERIENCED BY THE	002007	288
0000000007007012	NEIGHBORS OR THE KIND OF SOUND	002008	288
0000000007007012	TREATMENT REQUIRED TO SOLVE THE	002009	288
0000000007007012	PROBLEM, FIGURE 2 SHOWS THE	002010	288
0000000007007012	RESPONSE OF EAR FOR CONSTANT DB	002011	288
0000000007007012	LEVELS VERSUS FREQUENCY BAND, SOUND	002012	288
0000000007007012	SENSATIONS ARE MEASURED IN SONES,	002013	288
0000000007007012	LOUDNESS SENSATIONS ARE MEASURED AT	002014	288
0000000007007012	50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, AND	002015	288
0000000007007012	120 DB, AT 50 DB 150-300 CYCLES PER	002016	288
0000000007007012	SECOND REGISTERS AS 1 SONE AND	002017	288
0000000007007012	PEAKS AT 2400-4800 CYCLES PER	002018	288
0000000007007012	SECOND AT 3 SONES; AT 60 DB, 75-150	002019	288
0000000007007012	CYCLES PER SECOND AT 4 SONES, AT	002020	288
0000000007007012	ALL LEVELS 70 DB AND ABOVE THE	002021	288
0000000007007012	LOWEST NUMBER OF CYCLES PER SECOND	002022	288
0000000007007012	REGISTERED IS 37,5-75, ALL LEVELS	002023	288
0000000007007012	EXCEPT 120 DB PEAK AT 2400-4800	002024	288
0000000007007012	CYCLES PER SECOND, AT THESE LEVELS,	002025	288
0000000007007012	70 DB REGISTERS AS 1,25 SONE AND	002026	288
0000000007007012	PEAKS AT 15 SONES; 80 DB REGISTERS	002027	288
0000000007007012	AT 5 SONE AND PEAKS AT 35 SONES; 90	002028	288
0000000007007012	DB REGISTERS AT 18 SONES AND PEAKS	002029	288
0000000007007012	AT 100 SONES; 100 DB REGISTERS AT	002030	288
0000000007007012	40 SONES AND PEAKS AT 300 SONES;	002031	288
0000000007007012	110 DB REGISTERS AT 80 SONES AND	002032	288
0000000007007012	PEAKS AT 800 SONES, 120 DB	002033	288
0000000007007012	REGISTERS AT 150 SONES AND RUNS OFF	002034	288
0000000007007012	THE CHART AT 1200-2400 CYCLES PER	002035	288
0000000007007012	SECOND REGISTERING 1000 SONES, ALL	002036	288
0000000007007012	LEVELS SHOW A MARKED DROP AFTER THE	002037	288
0000000007007012	PEAK.	002038	288
0000000007007002	WHILE THE A SCALE ON A SOUND SURVEY	003001	288
0000000007007002	METER HAS A GOOD CORRELATION WITH	003002	288
0000000007007002	ANNOYANCE AND A REASONABLY GOOD	003003	288
0000000007007002	CORRELATION WITH HEARING HAZARD AND	003004	288

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0000000007007002	IS USED TO DETERMINE ACCEPTABLE	003005	288
0000000007007002	LIMITS SET BY THE OCCUPATIONAL	003006	288
0000000007007002	SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT, A FULL	003007	288
0000000007007002	OCTAVE BAND ANALYSIS CAN BE VERY	003008	288
0000000007007012	HELPFUL IN IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF	003009	288
0000000007007012	THE NOISE FROM A PLANT WHEN THESE	003010	288
0000000007007012	NOISES ARE MEASURED AT THE LOT LINE	003011	288
0000000007007012	OR ON SOME COMPLAINANT'S FRONT	003012	288
0000000007007012	PORCH, IN THE HIGHER NOISE LEVELS	003013	288
0000000007007012	IN A WORKING ENVIRONMENT, NEAR THE	003014	288
0000000007007012	EQUIPMENT, IT IS OFTEN EXTREMELY	003015	288
0000000007007012	DIFFICULT TO DETECT BY EAR OR EVEN	003016	288
0000000007007012	WITH AN A-SCALE METER WHAT THE	003017	288
0000000007007012	SOURCE OF THE SOURCE OF THE	003018	288
0000000007007012	COMPLAINT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD MIGHT	003019	288
0000000007007012	BE. SOUND ANALYZERS CAN BE OBTAINED	003020	288
0000000007007012	WHICH CAN MAKE MEASUREMENTS IN HALF	003021	288
0000000007007012	OCTAVES, THIRD OCTAVES, AND EVEN	003022	288
0000000007007012	TENTH OCTAVES, SOMETIMES A NARROWER	003023	288
0000000007007012	ANALYSIS WILL MORE SHARPLY DEFINE	003024	288
0000000007007012	THE SOURCE.	003025	288
0000000007007012	THERE ARE SEVERAL CRITERIA FOR	004001	288
0000000007007012	COMMUNITY NOISE WHICH TAKE INFO	004002	288
0000000007007012	ACCOUNT THE "ALLOWABLE" NOISE	004003	288
0000000007007012	ENERGY FOR EACH FREQUENCY BAND.	004004	288
0000000007007012	FIGURE 3 OFFERS ONE SUCH TENTATIVE	004005	288
0000000007007012	SET OF CRITERIA OFFERED BY BURGESS	004006	288
0000000007007012	MANNING, THE LOWEST FREQUENCY BAND	004007	288
0000000007007012	SHOWN IS 20-75; THE HIGHEST, 4800-	004008	288
0000000007007012	9600, OCTAVE BAND LEVELS ARE SHOWN	004009	288
0000000007007012	IN DB RE 0,0002 MICROBAR, CRITICAL	004010	288
0000000007007012	RESIDENTIAL OR HOSPITAL NOISE	004011	288
0000000007007012	RANGES FROM 70 DB AT THE LOWEST	004012	288
0000000007007012	FREQUENCY TO 35 DB AT THE HIGHEST;	004013	288
0000000007007012	NIGHTTIME RESIDENTIAL FROM 72 DB TO	004014	288
0000000007007012	40 DB; DAYTIME RESIDENTIAL FROM	004015	288
0000000007007012	76 DB TO 45 DB; COMMERCIAL FROM	004016	288
0000000007007012	82 DB TO 55 DB; INDUSTRIAL	004017	288
0000000007007012	COMMERCIAL FROM 86 DB TO 62 DB;	004018	288
0000000007007012	INDUSTRIAL FROM 90 DB TO 70 DB;	004019	288
0000000007007012	HEAVY INDUSTRIAL FROM 95 DB TO 76	004020	288
0000000007007012	DB.	004021	288
0000000007007012	NC CURVES (DETAILS OF WHICH MAY BE	005001	288
0000000007007012	FOUND IN THE ASHRAE GUIDE) ARE	005002	288
0000000007007012	DESIGNED FOR APPLICATION TO OFFICE	005003	288
0000000007007012	SPACE, THEY CAN ALSO BE USED AS	005004	288
0000000007007012	NEIGHBORHOOD CRITERIA. SUBURBAN	005005	288
0000000007007012	AREAS RANGE FROM NC=20 TO NC=40;	005006	288
0000000007007012	URBAN AREAS FROM NC=40 TO NC=60.	005007	288
0000000007007012	STEPS ARE DESCRIBED FOR IDENTIFYING	006001	288
0000000007007012	IRRITATING NOISE BELIEVED TO BE	006002	288
0000000007007012	FROM A NEW INDUSTRIAL BOILER.	006003	288
0000000007007012	"NORMAL" NOISE FOR THE COMMUNITY	006004	288
0000000007007012	MUST FIRST BE DESCRIBED, TAKING	006005	288
0000000007007012	INTO ACCOUNT SUCH THINGS AS HIGHWAY	006006	288
0000000007007012	NOISE, INDUSTRY IN THE AREA, AND	006007	288
0000000007007012	NOISE VARIATION THROUGH THE DAY.	006008	288
0000000007007012	THE LITERATURE MAY BE USED TO	006009	288
0000000007007012	DEFINE A PROBABLE RANGE OF NOISE	006010	288
0000000007007012	LEVELS. A READING CAN BE TAKEN IN	006011	288
0000000007007012	THE COMMUNITY ON A WEEKEND WHEN	006012	288
0000000007007012	NOISES ARE RELATIVELY CONSTANT.	006013	288
0000000007007012	READINGS CAN THEN BE TAKEN DURING	006014	288

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0000000007007012	NORMAL PLANT OPERATION NOTING ANY	006015	288
0000000007007012	PEAKS, THIS INFORMATION CAN HELP TO	006016	288
0000000007007012	IDENTIFY THE PIECE OF EQUIPMENT	006017	288
0000000007007012	CAUSING THE PROBLEM, THE NOISE IN	006018	288
0000000007007012	THIS CASE WAS IDENTIFIED AS COMING	006019	288
0000000007007012	FROM A FAN. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT	006020	288
0000000007007012	THE A SCALE READING WOULD BE	006021	288
0000000007007012	APPROXIMATELY THE SAME WITH OR	006022	288
0000000007007012	WITHOUT THE FAN HUM BECAUSE THE A	006023	288
0000000007007012	SCALE DISCRIMINATES AGAINST LOW	006024	288
0000000007007012	FREQUENCIES.	006025	288
0000000007007012	IF A PLANT IS GOING TO ADD TO THE	007001	288
0000000007007012	COMMUNITY NOISE SOMETHING IN EXCESS	007002	288
0000000007007012	OF 10 DB ANYWHERE AMONG THE VARIOUS	007003	288
0000000007007012	FREQUENCY BANDS, EVEN THOUGH THE	007004	288
0000000007007012	TOTAL RESULT IS BELOW THE CRITERIA	007005	288
0000000007007012	CURVES, THE POSSIBILITY OF	007006	288
0000000007007012	COMPLAINT WILL ARISE, AND, OF	007007	288
0000000007007012	COURSE, IF THERE IS A PURE TONE HUM	007008	288
0000000007007012	OR SCREECH WHICH STILL DOES NOT	007009	288
0000000007007012	PENETRATE THE QUIETEST NIGHTTIME	007010	288
0000000007007012	LEVEL BUT ADDS A PURE TONE TO THE	007011	288
0000000007007012	COMMUNITY THAT WASN'T THERE BEFORE,	007012	288
0000000007007012	A PROBLEM IS VERY LIKELY TO EXIST	007013	288
0000000007007012	REGARDLESS OF THESE CRITERIA	007014	288
0000000007007012	CURVES.	007015	288
0601700008002023	TEN COUNSELORS, 10 ADMINISTRATORS,	001001	289
0601700008002023	AND 10 COUNSELING CLIENTS WERE	001002	289
0601700008002023	SUBJECTS IN A STUDY OF PREFERRED	001003	289
0601700008002023	SEATING ARRANGEMENTS DURING	001004	289
0601700008002023	INTERVIEWS, A DYAD COMPOSED OF ONE	001005	289
0601700008002023	MALE AND ONE FEMALE WERE	001006	289
0601700008002023	PHOTOGRAPHED IN EACH OF FOUR	001007	289
0601700008002023	SEATING POSITIONS:	001008	289
0601700008002023	(1) TWO CHAIRS PLACED SIDE BY	001009	289
0601700008002023	SIDE AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE,	001010	289
0601700008002023	(2) TWO CHAIRS PLACED DIRECTLY	001011	289
0601700008002023	OPPOSITE EACH OTHER WITH A TABLE	001012	289
0601700008002023	ALONG SIDE OF THE CHAIRS,	001013	289
0601700008002023	(3) TWO CHAIRS PLACED AT A 45	001014	289
0601700008002023	DEGREE ANGLE WITH ONLY THE CORNER	001015	289
0601700008002023	OF A TABLE INTERVENING,	001016	289
0601700008002023	(4) TWO CHAIRS PLACED OPPOSITE	001017	289
0601700008002023	EACH OTHER WITH A TABLE	001018	289
0601700008002023	INTERVENING.	001019	289
0601700008002023	IN EACH OF THE FOUR SEATING	001020	289
0601700008002023	ARRANGEMENTS, THE DISTANCE BETWEEN	001021	289
0601700008002023	THE CENTER OF THE CHAIRS WAS 54	001022	289
0601700008002023	INCHES, AND THE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE	001023	289
0601700008002023	TAKEN AT A DISTANCE OF 18 FEET FROM	001024	289
0601700008002023	THE SEATING ARRANGEMENTS, THE FOUR	001025	289
0601700008002023	SEATING ARRANGEMENTS WERE RATED BY	001026	289
0601700008002023	THE SUBJECTS USING SEMANTIC	001027	289
0601700008002023	DIFFERENTIAL SCALES.	001028	289
0601700008002023		001029	289
0601700008002023	RESULTS OF THE 3(GROUPS) BY	001030	289
0601700008002023	4(SEATING ARRANGEMENTS) ANALYSIS OF	001031	289
0601700008002023	VARIANCE DESIGN SHOWED THAT	001032	289
0601700008002023	PREFERENCES FOR VARIOUS SEATING	001033	289
0601700008002023	ARRANGEMENTS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY	001034	289
0601700008002023	DIFFERENT, THE MOST PREFERRED	001035	289
0601700008002023	POSITION FOR ALL THREE SUBJECT	001036	289
0601700008002023	GROUPS WAS POSITION (3), WHICH	001037	289

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0601700008002023	DEPICTS THE PARTICIPANTS	001038	289
0601700008002023	INTERACTING OVER THE CORNER OF A	001039	289
0601700008002023	DESK. PREFERENCES FOR POSITIONS	001040	289
0601700008002023	(1),(2), AND (3) REVEALED NO	001041	289
0601700008002023	DIFFERENCE IN PREFERENCE FOR THE	001042	289
0601700008002023	THREE SUBJECT GROUPS, HOWEVER,	001043	289
0601700008002023	POSITION (4), THE INTERVENING TABLE	001044	289
0601700008002023	ARRANGEMENT, WAS PREFERRED MOST BY	001045	289
0601700008002023	ADMINISTRATORS AND LEAST BY	001046	289
0601700008002023	COUNSELORS, WITH THE CLIENT GROUP	001047	289
0601700008002023	FALLING IN BETWEEN.	001048	289
0000000001002023	FORTY MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE	001001	291
0000000001002023	STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN A STUDY OF	001002	291
0000000001002023	THE EFFECT OF HIGH VS. NORMAL	001003	291
0000000001002023	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY ON	001004	291
0000000001002023	INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION TO A	001005	291
0000000001002023	STRANGER. DRESSED IN COTTON	001006	291
0000000001002023	BERMUDA SHORTS AND A COTTON SHIRT	001007	291
0000000001002023	OR BLOUSE, THE SUBJECTS PERFORMED	001008	291
0000000001002023	THE EXPERIMENTAL TASKS IN A SHERER-	001009	291
0000000001002023	GILLET STANDARD CER-810	001010	291
0000000001002023	ENVIRONMENTAL ROOM, 8 FT. WIDE BY	001011	291
0000000001002023	10 FT. LONG WITH A CEILING HEIGHT	001012	291
0000000001002023	OF 9 FT. FOR HALF THE SUBJECTS THE	001013	291
0000000001002023	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE WAS 90.6	001014	291
0000000001002023	DEGREES (100 DEGREES F. DRY BULB	001015	291
0000000001002023	TEMPERATURE AND 60 PERCENT RELATIVE	001016	291
0000000001002023	HUMIDITY)) FOR THE OTHER HALF THE	001017	291
0000000001002023	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE WAS 67.5	001018	291
0000000001002023	DEGREES (74 DEGREES F. DRY BULB	001019	291
0000000001002023	TEMPERATURE AND 30 PERCENT RELATIVE	001020	291
0000000001002023	HUMIDITY). IN ADDITION TO THE	001021	291
0000000001002023	TEMPERATURE FACTOR, THE SECOND	001022	291
0000000001002023	EXPERIMENTAL FACTOR WAS ATTITUDE	001023	291
0000000001002023	SIMILARITY, MANIPULATED BY THE	001024	291
0000000001002023	STRANGER'S PURPORTED RESPONSE TO A	001025	291
0000000001002023	46-ITEM ATTITUDE SCALE. OTHER	001026	291
0000000001002023	PAPER-AND-PENCIL TESTS, INCLUDING	001027	291
0000000001002023	SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL RATINGS OF	001028	291
0000000001002023	THEIR FEELINGS IN THE SITUATION,	001029	291
0000000001002023	WERE ADMINISTERED.	001030	291
0000000001002023		001031	291
0000000001002023	ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE SHOWED THAT	001032	291
0000000001002023	SUBJECTS IN THE HOT TEMPERATURE	001033	291
0000000001002023	CONDITION RATED THEIR FEELINGS AS	001034	291
0000000001002023	SIGNIFICANTLY HOT, WARMER, AND MORE	001035	291
0000000001002023	NEGATIVE THAN SUBJECTS IN THE	001036	291
0000000001002023	NORMAL TEMPERATURE CONDITION.	001037	291
0000000001002023	RATINGS OF ATTRACTION TO THE	001038	291
0000000001002023	STRANGER WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE	001039	291
0000000001002023	NEGATIVE UNDER THE HOT CONDITION	001040	291
0000000001002023	THAN UNDER THE NORMAL CONDITION.	001041	291
0000000001002023	IT APPEARS THEN THAT WHEN ONE IS	001042	291
0000000001002023	FEELING GOOD HIS RESPONSE	001043	291
0000000001002023	TO OTHERS WILL BE MORE	001044	291
0000000001002023	POSITIVE THAN WHEN HE IS FEELING	001045	291
0000000001002023	BAD. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE	001046	291
0000000001002023	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE MANIPULATIONS	001047	291
0000000001002023	AFFECTED SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE OF	001048	291
0000000001002023	AFFECTIVE FEELINGS WHICH IN TURN	001049	291
0000000001002023	INFLUENCE THE POSITIVENESS OF OVERT	001050	291
0000000001002023	EVALUATIVE (ATTRACTION) RESPONSES	001051	291
0000000001002023	TO THE ANONYMOUS STRANGER.	001052	291

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0000000001002021	IT IS APPARENT THAT WHEN EVALUATIVE	002001	291
0000000001002021	DECISIONS OR OTHER EVALUATIVE	002002	291
0000000001002021	INTERPERSONAL RESPONSES OF IMPORT	002003	291
0000000001002021	ARE TO BE MADE (JURY DECISIONS,	002004	291
0000000001002021	HIRING AND FIRING DECISIONS, ETC.)	002005	291
0000000001002021	ONE SHOULD BE AWARE OF AND POSSIBLY	002006	291
0000000001002021	CONTROL FOR THE EFFECTS OF EXTREME	002007	291
0000000001002021	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS,	002008	291
0000000001002042	ANECDOTALLY, IT IS COMMONLY	001001	292
0000000001002042	OBSERVED THAT SOCIAL BEHAVIORS	001002	292
0000000001002042	IN VERY HOT AND HUMID SITUATIONS	001003	292
0000000001002042	ARE QUITE DIFFERENT IN AFFECTIVE	001004	292
0000000001002042	TONE FROM THOSE BEHAVIORS IN	001005	292
0000000001002042	"COMFORTABLE" AND EVEN COLD	001006	292
0000000001002042	ENVIRONMENTS. INTERPERSONAL	001007	292
0000000001002042	RESPONSES ARE DETECTABLY MORE	001008	292
0000000001002042	NEGATIVE WHEN ONE IS "HOT AND	001009	292
0000000001002042	UNCOMFORTABLE" THAN WHEN ONE	001010	292
0000000001002042	IS LOCATED IN A MORE COMFORTABLE	001011	292
0000000001002042	SITUATION,	001012	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS RESPONDED WITH RESPECT TO	002001	292
0000000001082043	ATTRACTION TO AN ANONYMOUS SAME SEX	002002	292
0000000001082043	STRANGER ON THE BASIS OF INSPECTION	002003	292
0000000001082043	OF THE STRANGER'S RESPONSES TO A	002004	292
0000000001082043	24-ITEM ATTITUDE SCALE, THE	002005	292
0000000001082043	STRANGER'S ATTITUDES WERE IN	002006	292
0000000001082043	AGREEMENT WITH THOSE OF THE	002007	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS ON EITHER .25 OR .75 OF	002008	292
0000000001082043	THE ISSUES, THE TWO LEVELS OF	002009	292
0000000001082043	PROPORTION OF SIMILARITY WERE	002010	292
0000000001082043	COMBINED FACTORIALLY WITH TWO	002011	292
0000000001082043	LEVELS OF EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE	002012	292
0000000001082043	(NORMAL AND HOT) AND TWO LEVELS OF	002013	292
0000000001082043	POPULATION DENSITY (LOW AND HIGH).	002014	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS WERE 121 MALE AND FEMALE	002015	292
0000000001082043	UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO HAD BEEN	002016	292
0000000001082043	PRETESTED ON THE 24-ITEM ATTITUDE	002017	292
0000000001082043	QUESTIONNAIRE, FOR HALF OF THE	002018	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS, THE EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE	002019	292
0000000001082043	OF THE ROOM WAS MAINTAINED AT AN	002020	292
0000000001082043	AVERAGE OF 73.4 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT	002021	292
0000000001082043	(NORMAL). THE OTHER HALF OF THE	002022	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS PARTICIPATED WITH THE	002023	292
0000000001082043	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE MAINTAINED AT	002024	292
0000000001082043	AN AVERAGE OF 95.5 DEGREES	002025	292
0000000001082043	FAHRENHEIT (HOT). EFFECTIVE	002026	292
0000000001082043	TEMPERATURE IS AN INDEX WHICH	002027	292
0000000001082043	COMBINES INTO A SINGLE VALUE THE	002028	292
0000000001082043	EFFECT OF DRY BULB TEMPERATURE AND	002029	292
0000000001082043	RELATIVE HUMIDITY ON THE SENSATION	002030	292
0000000001082043	OF WARMTH OR COLD FELT BY THE HUMAN	002031	292
0000000001082043	BODY. SUBJECTS IN THE HOT CONDITION	002032	292
0000000001082043	WERE EXPOSED TO AN EFFECTIVE	002033	292
0000000001082043	TEMPERATURE WHICH WAS WELL BEYOND	002034	292
0000000001082043	THAT OF 84.6 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT,	002035	292
0000000001082043	WHICH, ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS WORK	002036	292
0000000001082043	(ROHLES, 1969), IS THE HIGHEST	002037	292
0000000001082043	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE RATED AS	002038	292
0000000001082043	COMFORTABLE BY TEST SUBJECTS, THE	002039	292
0000000001082043	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE IN THE NORMAL	002040	292
0000000001082043	CONDITION APPROXIMATES THE	002041	292
0000000001082043	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE MOST OFTEN	002042	292
0000000001082043	RATED COMFORTABLE BY TEST SUBJECTS	002043	292

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0000000001082043	(NEVINS, ET. AL., 1966). ACROSS THE	002044	292
0000000001082043	TWO PROPORTION CONDITIONS AND TWO	002045	292
0000000001082043	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS,	002046	292
0000000001082043	TWO LEVELS OF POPULATION DENSITY	002047	292
0000000001082043	WERE CREATED BY RUNNING SUBJECTS IN	002048	292
0000000001082043	EITHER LARGE OR SMALL GROUPS, THE	002049	292
0000000001082043	AVAILABLE SPACE PER PERSON IN THE	002050	292
0000000001082043	LOW DENSITY GROUP AVERAGED 12,73	002051	292
0000000001082043	SQUARE FEET, WHILE IN THE HIGH	002052	292
0000000001082043	DENSITY CONDITION, THE AVAILABLE	002053	292
0000000001082043	SPACE AVERAGED 4,06 SQUARE FEET PER	002054	292
0000000001082043	PERSON, DURING THE FIRST 45 MINUTES	002055	292
0000000001082043	OF EACH EXPERIMENTAL SESSION, THE	002056	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS PERFORMED A SERIES OF	002057	292
0000000001082043	PAPER AND PENCIL TASKS, HALF OF THE	002058	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS IN EACH EFFECTIVE	002059	292
0000000001082043	TEMPERATURE CONDITION EXAMINED THE	002060	292
0000000001082043	RESPONSES OF A STRANGER WHO AGREED	002061	292
0000000001082043	WITH THEM ON ,25 OF THE ISSUES, AND	002062	292
0000000001082043	THE OTHER HALF RECEIVED A SCALE	002063	292
0000000001082043	WHICH AGREED WITH THEM ON ,75 OF	002064	292
0000000001082043	THE ISSUES, AFTER EXAMINING THE	002065	292
0000000001082043	ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE, SUBJECTS	002066	292
0000000001082043	WERE ASKED TO RATE THE STRANGER ON	002067	292
0000000001082043	THE INTERPERSONAL JUDGEMENT SCALE,	002068	292
0000000001082043	WHICH IS A SIX ITEM, SEVEN POINT	002069	292
0000000001082043	RATING SCALE DEALING WITH THE	002070	292
0000000001082043	STRANGER'S INTELLIGENCE, KNOWLEDGE	002071	292
0000000001082043	OF CURRENT EVENTS, MORALITY,	002072	292
0000000001082043	ADJUSTMENT, SUBJECT'S PROBABLE	002073	292
0000000001082043	LIKING OF THE STRANGER, AND HIS	002074	292
0000000001082043	DESIRABILITY AS A WORK PARTNER,	002075	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS THEN AGAIN COMPLETED THE	002076	292
0000000001082043	RATINGS OF FEELINGS, THE RATING OF	002077	292
0000000001082043	WARMTH AND RESPONDED TO OTHER	002078	292
0000000001082043	SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL	002079	292
0000000001082043	QUESTIONNAIRES REGARDING THE	002080	292
0000000001082043	EXPERIMENTAL ROOM, INSTRUCTIONS AND	002081	292
0000000001082043	EXPERIMENTER, THE TEMPERATURE	002082	292
0000000001082043	SENSATION AND FEELINGS VARIABLES	002083	292
0000000001082043	WERE SUBSTANTIALLY RELATED, AS	002084	292
0000000001082043	INDICATED BY THE CORRELATIONS	002085	292
0000000001082043	BETWEEN F SUBSCRIPT 1 (FEELINGS FOR	002086	292
0000000001082043	THE FIRST ASSESSMENT) - T SUBSCRIPT	002087	292
0000000001082043	1 (TEMPERATURE SENSATION FOR FIRST	002088	292
0000000001082043	ASSESSMENT) R=-,55, PL,001 AND	002089	292
0000000001082043	F (SUBSCRIPT 2)- T (SUBSCRIPT 2)	002090	292
0000000001082043	R=-,63, PL,001, ATTRACTION	002091	292
0000000001082043	RESPONSES TENDED TO BE MORE	002092	292
0000000001082043	NEGATIVE UNDER THE HOT THAN UNDER	002093	292
0000000001082043	THE NORMAL CONDITION (F=3,17, DF=	002094	292
0000000001082043	1/113, PL,07), REPORTS OF AFFECTIVE	002095	292
0000000001082043	EXPERIENCE ARE GENERALLY MORE	002096	292
0000000001082043	NEGATIVE IN THE HIGH THAN IN THE	002097	292
0000000001082043	LOW DENSITY CONDITION, ADDITIONALLY	002098	292
0000000001082043	EVEN THOUGH THE ACTUAL MEAN	002099	292
0000000001082043	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURES ACROSS	002100	292
0000000001082043	DENSITY CONDITIONS WERE IDENTICAL,	002101	292
0000000001082043	SUBJECTS RATED THEMSELVES AS WARMER	002102	292
0000000001082043	IN THE HIGH DENSITY THAN IN THE LOW	002103	292
0000000001082043	DENSITY CONDITION, THE	002104	292
0000000001082043	SIGNIFICANTLY NEGATIVE (F=6,99, DF=	002105	292
0000000001082043	1/113, PL,01) INFLUENCE OF	002106	292
0000000001082043	POPULATION DENSITY ON ATTRACTION	002107	292
0000000001082043	RESPONSES TO AGREEING AND	002108	292
0000000001082043	DISAGREEING STRANGERS IS SHOWN.	002109	292

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0000000001082043	ATTRACTION RESPONSES ACROSS ALL	002110	292
0000000001082043	TEMPERATURE AND DENSITY CONDITIONS	002111	292
0000000001082043	EVOKED BY AGREEING STRANGERS WERE	002112	292
0000000001082043	SIGNIFICANTLY MORE POSITIVE THAN	002113	292
0000000001082043	THOSE EVOKED BY DISAGREERS (F=	002114	292
0000000001082043	62.14, DF=1/113, PL.001), RATINGS	002115	292
0000000001082043	OF PERSONAL AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCE,	002116	292
0000000001082043	SOCIAL AFFECTIVE RESPONSES, AND	002117	292
0000000001082043	NONSOCIAL AFFECTIVE RATINGS ARE	002118	292
0000000001082043	POSITIVELY RELATED, UNDER	002119	292
0000000001082043	CONDITIONS OF HIGH TEMPERATURE AND	002120	292
0000000001082043	HIGH POPULATION DENSITY, PERSONAL	002121	292
0000000001082043	AFFECTIVE, SOCIAL AFFECTIVE, AND	002122	292
0000000001082043	NON SOCIAL AFFECTIVE RESPONSES WERE	002123	292
0000000001082043	FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE	002124	292
0000000001082043	NEGATIVE THAN UNDER CONDITIONS OF	002125	292
0000000001082043	COMFORTABLE TEMPERATURE AND LOW	002126	292
0000000001082043	POPULATION DENSITY, EXTREMELY	002127	292
0000000001082043	CROWDED CONDITIONS DO INFLUENCE	002128	292
0000000001082043	SOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN A NEGATIVE	002129	292
0000000001082043	FASHION, THE PARAMETERS OF	002130	292
0000000001082043	OVERCROWDING IN HUMANS ARE ONLY	002131	292
0000000001082043	VAGUELY DEFINED.	002132	292
0000000001003023	TWENTY FOUR WOMEN WERE SELECTED FOR	001001	293
0000000001003023	A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF	001002	293
0000000001003023	TEMPERATURE ON PRODUCTIVITY FROM A	001003	293
0000000001003023	TOTAL POPULATION OF 90 WOMEN	001004	293
0000000001003023	WORKING IN THE SEWING ROOM OF	001005	293
0000000001003023	MEDFORD KNITWEAR MILLS, MEDFORD,	001006	293
0000000001003023	NEW JERSEY, A PLANT WITHOUT AIR	001007	293
0000000001003023	CONDITIONING, MEDIAN AGE OF THE	001008	293
0000000001003023	GROUP WAS 38.8 YEARS WITH A RANGE	001009	293
0000000001003023	FROM 20.9 TO 61.2 YEARS, THE WOMEN	001010	293
0000000001003023	WERE UNAWARE THAT THE EXPERIMENT	001011	293
0000000001003023	WAS BEING CONDUCTED, EXPERIMENTAL	001012	293
0000000001003023	DATA WERE COLLECTED FOR 96 WORKING	001013	293
0000000001003023	DAYS BEGINNING ON MAY 19 AND	001014	293
0000000001003023	CONTINUING UNTIL OCTOBER 10,	001015	293
0000000001003023	TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY WERE	001016	293
0000000001003023	CONTINUOUSLY RECORDED. THE	001017	293
0000000001003023	EFFECTIVE TEMPERATURE COMPUTED AS	001018	293
0000000001003023	OF 6 P.M. WAS USED AS THE INDICATOR	001019	293
0000000001003023	OF THERMAL STRESS PRESENT DURING	001020	293
0000000001003023	THE WORKING DAY.	001021	293
0000000001003023	A SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE CORRELATION	001022	293
0000000001003023	BETWEEN TEMPERATURE AND	001023	293
0000000001003023	PRODUCTIVITY WAS OBTAINED DURING	001024	293
0000000001003023	MAY, JUNE, AND OCTOBER COMBINED,	001025	293
0000000001003023	OVER A 15 DEGREE F. RANGE OF INDOOR	001026	293
0000000001003023	TEMPERATURES FROM 75 TO 90 DEGREES	001027	293
0000000001003023	F. THE INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTIVITY OF	001028	293
0000000001003023	THE SUBJECTS ON PIECEWORK DECLINED	001029	293
0000000001003023	BY 18 CENTS PER HOUR, OR BY ABOUT	001030	293
0000000001003023	8 PERCENT, I.E., BY APPROXIMATELY	001031	293
0000000001003023	1 PERCENT FOR EACH 2 DEGREES F.	001032	293
0000000001003023	RISE IN AIR TEMPERATURE. TO	001033	293
0000000001003023	DETERMINE IF TEMPERATURE WAS	001034	293
0000000001003023	RELATED TO ABSENTEEISM, ABSENCE	001035	293
0000000001003023	RATES WERE CALCULATED FOR THE 6	001036	293
0000000001003023	MAJOR DEPARTMENTS AND THE COMPANY	001037	293
0000000001003023	AS A WHOLE AND CORRELATED WITH	001038	293
0000000001003023	TEMPERATURE. ONLY DURING MAY FOR	001039	293
0000000001003023	THE WHOLE PLANT AND THE SEWING	001040	293
0000000001003023	DEPARTMENT AND DURING JUNE FOR	001041	293
0000000001003023	WAREHOUSE PERSONNEL WERE THE	001042	293

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0000000001003023	CORRELATIONS SIGNIFICANT.	001043	293
0000000001002013	IN A STUDY OF THERMAL COMFORT	001001	294
0000000001002013	DURING SEDENTARY ACTIVITY, 800 MALE	001002	294
0000000001002013	AND 800 FEMALE SUBJECTS WITH AN AGE	001003	294
0000000001002013	RANGE FROM 18-24 YEARS WERE EXPOSED	001004	294
0000000001002013	IN GROUPS OF 10 (5 WOMEN, 5 MEN) TO	001005	294
0000000001002013	A NUMBER OF THERMAL CONDITIONS, IN	001006	294
0000000001002013	A KSU-ASHRAE ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY	001007	294
0000000001002013	THE SUBJECTS, DRESSED IN IDENTICAL	001008	294
0000000001002013	CLOTHING OF INSULATION VALUE	001009	294
0000000001002013	0.52 CLO, REMAINED SEATED FOR 3	001010	294
0000000001002013	HOURS, THE THERMAL CONDITIONS WERE	001011	294
0000000001002013	THOSE CREATED BY PROCEEDING UPWARD	001012	294
0000000001002013	FROM 82 DEGREES F, IN INCREMENTS OF	001013	294
0000000001002013	2 DEGREES F, UNTIL NO SUBJECTS	001014	294
0000000001002013	REPORTED THAT THEY WERE COMFORTABLE	001015	294
0000000001002013	AND DOWNWARD FROM 66 DEGREES F, DBT	001016	294
0000000001002013	UNTIL THE SAME CRITERION WAS	001017	294
0000000001002013	REACHED, AT EIGHT POINTS ALONG THE	001018	294
0000000001002013	RELATIVE HUMIDITY SCALE, RELATIVE	001019	294
0000000001002013	HUMIDITY VARIED FROM 15-8 PE	001020	294
0000000001002013	THE SUBJECTS REPORTED THEIR FEELING	001021	294
0000000001002013	OF THERMAL COMFORT 5 TIMES DURING	001022	294
0000000001002013	THE THREE-HOUR PERIOD. RESULTS	001023	294
0000000001002013	SHOWED THAT THE LOWEST TEMPERATURE	001024	294
0000000001002013	AT WHICH SUBJECTS WERE COMFORTABLE	001025	294
0000000001002013	WAS 62 F, DBT; NONE OF THE 10	001026	294
0000000001002013	SUBJECTS TESTED AT 60 F, DBT AT	001027	294
0000000001002013	EACH OF THE 8 RH VOTED COMFORTABLE,	001028	294
0000000001002013	THE HIGHEST TEMPERATURE AT WHICH A	001029	294
0000000001002013	COMFORTABLE VOTE WAS REGISTERED	001030	294
0000000001002013	WAS 98 F, DBT WHEN THE RH WAS 15	001031	294
0000000001002013	PERCENT; THIS WAS TAKEN AS THE UPPER	001032	294
0000000001002013	LIMIT OF THERMAL COMFORT...THE	001033	294
0000000001002013	DISTRIBUTION OF COMFORTABLE VOTES	001034	294
0000000001002013	FOR THE 3 HOUR EXPOSURE EXHIBITS A	001035	294
0000000001002013	SLIGHT POSITIVE SKEW WITH 76, 78,	001036	294
0000000001002013	AND 80 F, DBT EQUAL IN THE LARGEST	001037	294
0000000001002013	NUMBER OF SUBJECTS VOTING	001038	294
0000000001002013	COMFORTABLE.	001039	294
0101710008002013	A STUDY ON THE HYPOTHESIZED	001001	295
0101710008002013	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEATING	001002	295
0101710008002013	POSITION AND STUDENT PERSONALITY	001003	295
0101710008002013	WAS DONE WITH A SAMPLE OF 486 MALE	001004	295
0101710008002013	AND 331 FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	001005	295
0101710008002013	FROM HARVARD PROJECT PHYSICS, AN	001006	295
0101710008002013	EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS COURSE.	001007	295
0101710008002013	STUDENTS WERE ASKED TO RATE WHERE	001008	295
0101710008002013	THEY PREFERRED TO SIT IN A	001009	295
0101710008002013	CLASSROOM AND WERE ADMINISTERED THE	001010	295
0101710008002013	BIOGRAPHICAL INVENTORY, A SERIES OF	001011	295
0101710008002013	300 MULTIPLE CHOICE ITEMS	001012	295
0101710008002013	CONCERNING FAMILY BACKGROUND,	001013	295
0101710008002013	PERSONALITY, SELF-CONCEPT,	001014	295
0101710008002013	ATTITUDES, INTERESTS, REACTIONS TO	001015	295
0101710008002013	SCHOOL, ETC. FIFTY STUDENTS WERE	001016	295
0101710008002013	ELIMINATED FROM THE SAMPLE ON THE	001017	295
0101710008002013	BASIS OF "WILD" ANSWERES, RESPONDING	001018	295
0101710008002013	WITH A FIFTH ANSWER TO A FOUR	001019	295
0101710008002013	OPTION ITEM MORE THAN FIVE TIMES.	001020	295
0101710008002013	RESULTS OF THE SEATING PREFERENCE	001021	295
0101710008002013	ITEM ARE SHOWN BELOW:	001022	295

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0101710008002013				001023	295
0101710008002013	WHERE DØ YØU SIT IN CLASS WHEN YØU			001024	295
0101710008002013	HAVE A CHØICE?			001025	295
0101710008002013		486	531	001026	295
0101710008002013		BØYS	GIRLS	001027	295
0101710008002013	1.CLØSE TØ THE FRØNT			001028	295
0101710008002013	WHERE I CAN SEE AND			001029	295
0101710008002013	HEAR EVERYTHING	50%	524	001030	295
0101710008002013	2.WHEREVER MY FRIENDS			001031	295
0101710008002013	ARE SITTING	25	32	001032	295
0101710008002013	3.IT DØESN'T MATTER			001033	295
0101710008002013	WHERE I SIT	33	25	001034	295
0101710008002013	4.IN THE BACK	7	7	001035	295
0101710008002013	5.NEAR A WINDØW	8	4	001036	295
0101710008002013				001037	295
0101710008002013	BY A CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS IT WAS			001038	295
0101710008002013	DETERMINED THAT 54 BIØGRAPHICAL			001039	295
0101710008002013	CHARACTERISTICS FØR MALES AND			001040	295
0101710008002013	43 CHARACTERISTICS FØR FEMALES WERE			001041	295
0101710008002013	SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TØ PREFERRED			001042	295
0101710008002013	SEATING PØSITIØN. FEMALES TENDED			001043	295
0101710008002013	TØ PREFER PØSITIØNS 1 AND 2, ØNLY			001044	295
0101710008002013	THE PRØFILES ØF MALES ARE DISCUSSED			001045	295
0101710008002013	IN THE PAPER. MANY ØF THE RESULTS			001046	295
0101710008002013	SUPPØRT AN HYPØTHESIS EQUATING			001047	295
0101710008002013	PHYSICAL AND PSYCHØLØGICAL			001048	295
0101710008002013	DISTANCE. IF THE FRØNT ØF THE RØØM			001049	295
0101710008002013	IS THE CENTER ØF ATTENTIØN FØR			001050	295
0101710008002013	ACADEMIC LEARNING IN A TYPICAL			001051	295
0101710008002013	CLASSRØØM, ACCØRDING TØ THE			001052	295
0101710008002013	HYPØTHESIS, THØSE WHØ SIT NEAR IT			001053	295
0101710008002013	EXPRESS HIGH PØSITIVE VALUE FØR			001054	295
0101710008002013	LEARNING AND THØSE WHØ SIT IN THE			001055	295
0101710008002013	BACK, NEGATIVE VALUE. THIS			001056	295
0101710008002013	HYPØTHESIS WAS SIGNIFICANTLY			001057	295
0101710008002013	SUPPØRTED ØN A NUMBER ØF			001058	295
0101710008002013	BIØGRAPHICAL ITEMS. STUDENTS IN			001059	295
0101710008002013	THE FRØNT WERE NØT ØNLY MØRE			001060	295
0101710008002013	ENTHUSIASTIC ABØUT SCHØØL WØRK THAN			001061	295
0101710008002013	THE ØTHER STUDENTS BUT MØRE IN			001062	295
0101710008002013	LEARNING, READING, AND CREATIVITY			001063	295
0101710008002013	GENERALLY. THØSE WHØ SAID THEY DID			001064	295
0101710008002013	NØT CARE WHERE THEY SIT GAVE			001065	295
0101710008002013	RESPØNSES SIMILAR TØ THE STUDENTS			001066	295
0101710008002013	IN FRØNT BUT NØT QUITE AS EXTREME.			001067	295
0101710008002013	STUDENTS WHØ SELECT PLACES IN THE			001068	295
0101710008002013	BACK ØR NEAR WINDØWS EXPRESSED IN			001069	295
0101710008002013	THEIR RESPØNSES A GENERAL NEGATIØN			001070	295
0101710008002013	ØF SCHØØL LEARNING AND THEIR ØWN			001071	295
0101710008002013	INTEREST IN AND CAPACITY FØR			001072	295
0101710008002013	SUCCESS. THE HYPØTHESIS WAS ALSØ			001073	295
0101710008002013	SUPPØRTED IN ANØTHER DIMENSIØN,			001074	295
0101710008002013	AFFILIATIØN, IN THE RESPØNSES ØF			001075	295
0101710008002013	STUDENTS WHØ PREFER TØ SIT NEXT TØ			001076	295
0101710008002013	THEIR FRIENDS. THEY, MØRE ØFTEN			001077	295
0101710008002013	THAN THE ØTHER GRØUPS, CHØSE			001078	295
0101710008002013	"PEØPLE" AS MØST IMPØRTANT IN LIFE.			001079	295
0101710008002013	THEY INDICATED GREATER SENSITIVITY			001080	295
0101710008002013	TØ CRITICISM AND LESS DESIRE TØ BE			001081	295
0101710008002013	ALØNE WITH THEIR THØUGHTS AND			001082	295
0101710008002013	INTERESTS.			001083	295
1531710008002013	INTERVIEWS WITH SEVERAL THØUSAND			001001	296
1531710008002013	CØLLEGE STUDENTS ØN 23 CAMPUSES			001002	296
1531710008002013	WERE CØNDUCTED. THE INTERVIEWER			001003	296

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1531710008002013	APPROACHED A STUDENT WHO WAS								001004	296
1531710008002013	ACTUALLY STUDYING AND ASKED HIM TO								001005	296
1531710008002013	FILL OUT A QUESTIONNAIRE, IN								001006	296
1531710008002013	RESPONSE TO AN OPEN-ENDED QUESTION,								001007	296
1531710008002013	THE PERCEIVED ADVANTAGE OF STUDYING								001008	296
1531710008002013	IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS WERE OBTAINED,								001009	296
1531710008002013	WHERE: (1)=LIBRARY								001010	296
1531710008002013	(2)=RESIDENCE								001011	296
1531710008002013	(3)=CAFETERIA								001012	296
1531710008002013	(4)=LOUNGE								001013	296
1531710008002013	(5)=GENERAL CLASSROOM								001014	296
1531710008002013	(6)=SPECIALIZED LAB								001015	296
1531710008002013	(7)=OUTDOORS								001016	296
1531710008002013									001017	296
1531710008002013		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	001018	296
1531710008002013									001019	296
1531710008002013	N=	434	946	444	55	66	107	342	001020	296
1531710008002013									001021	296
1531710008002013	QUIET.....53	30	14	29	87	54	20		001022	296
1531710008002013	MATERIALS,.46	15	0	4	0	56	0		001023	296
1531710008002013	FEW								001024	296
1531710008002013	DISTRACTIONS,								001025	296
1531710008002013	LITTLE								001026	296
1531710008002013	MOVEMENT,.21	4	2	9	59	24	4		001027	296
1531710008002013	ATMOSPHERE								001028	296
1531710008002013	CONDUCIVE								001029	296
1531710008002013	TO STUDY,.19	1	3	5	9	4	0		001030	296
1531710008002013	CONVENIENCE,								001031	296
1531710008002013	PROXIMITY,16	26	39	22	14	18	35		001032	296
1531710008002013	NOT CROWDED,								001033	296
1531710008002013	PRIVACY...15	11	1	11	42	19	9		001034	296
1531710008002013	CAN RELAX,								001035	296
1531710008002013	COMFORTABLE								001036	296
1531710008002013	...10	28	17	42	17	10	19		001037	296
1531710008002013	CONCENTRATE								001038	296
1531710008002013	BETTER.....9	2	2	2	3	2	1		001039	296
1531710008002013	GROUP STUDY,								001040	296
1531710008002013	FRIENDS....7	5	26	25	18	19	17		001041	296
1531710008002013	HABIT.....4	5	1	2	1	0	0		001042	296
1531710008002013	SNACK.....0	1	56	7	8	8	8		001043	296
1531710008002013	SMOKE.....0	1	19	4	9	4	4		001044	296
1531710008002013	SOME NOISE								001045	296
1531710008002013	OR								001046	296
1531710008002013	ACTIVITY...0	0	22	24	2	5	0		001047	296
1531710008002013	WELL=								001048	296
1531710008002013	LIGHTED...14	2	3	5	18	10	1		001049	296
1531710008002013	TEMPERATURE								001050	296
1531710008002013	GOOD.....12	2	11	5	11	5	30		001051	296
1531710008002013	FURNITURE								001052	296
1531710008002013	COMFORTABLE								001053	296
1531710008002013	OR GOOD FOR								001054	296
1531710008002013	STUDY.....5	2	3	8	18	9	6		001055	296
1531710008002013	SPACE TO								001056	296
1531710008002013	SPREAD OUT								001057	296
1531710008002013	MATERIALS,.4	1	2	0	11	5	1		001058	296
1531710008002013	SPACIOUSNESS								001059	296
1531710008002013	OF THE								001060	296
1531710008002013	ROOM.....3	0	3	0	6	9	-		001061	296
1531710008002013	ATTRACTIVE								001062	296
1531710008002013	SURROUNDINGS								001063	296
1531710008002013	....-	-	-	-	-	-	44		001064	296
1531710008002013	SUN,.....-	-	-	-	-	-	27		001065	296
1531710008002013	FRESH AIR...-	-	-	-	-	-	16		001066	296
1531710008002013									001067	296
1531710008002013	IN ADDITION TO THE INTERVIEWS,								001068	296
1531710008002013	PARTY STUDENTS WERE ASKED TO KEEP								001069	296

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1531710008002013	STUDY LØGS FØR SEVERAL DAYS. THE	001070	296
1531710008002013	STUDY LØGS CØVERED 277 SEPARATE	001071	296
1531710008002013	STUDY SESSIØNS TØTALLING 448 HØURS	001072	296
1531710008002013	ØF STUDY TIME. ØF THIS AMØUNT, 74%	001073	296
1531710008002013	WAS DØNE IN THE STUDENT'S	001074	296
1531710008002013	RESIDENCE, 23% IN THE LIBRARY, 2%	001075	296
1531710008002013	IN THE LIBRARY, 2% IN ØTHER CAMPUS	001076	296
1531710008002013	BUILDINGS, 1% IN CAFETERIAS, AND	001077	296
1531710008002013	1% ØUTDØØRS. STUDY SESSIØNS IN THE	001078	296
1531710008002013	RESIDENCE AVERAGED 92 MINUTES,	001079	296
1531710008002013	CØMPARED TØ 126 MINUTES IN THE	001080	296
1531710008002013	LIBRARY, AND 38 MINUTES IN ØTHER	001081	296
1531710008002013	SETTINGS.	001082	296
1531710008002011	PUTTING TØGETHER THE RESULTS ØF ØUR	002001	296
1531710008002011	INTERVIEWS AND ØBSERVATIØNS, IT	002002	296
1531710008002011	BECØMES CLEAR THAT IT IS AN	002003	296
1531710008002011	ILLUSIØN TØ THINK IN TERMS ØF AN	002004	296
1531710008002011	IDEAL STUDY ENVIRØNMENT. NØ SINGLE	002005	296
1531710008002011	STUDY SITUATIØN, WHETHER IT IS A	002006	296
1531710008002011	LIBRARY CARREL ØR DØRMITØRY RØØM	002007	296
1531710008002011	WITH LØUNGE CHAIRS CAN SATISFY THE	002008	296
1531710008002011	NEEDS ØF INTRØVERTS AND EXTRØVERTS,	002009	296
1531710008002011	LØNE AN GRØUP STUDIERS, STUDENTS	002010	296
1531710008002011	WHØ MUST USE LABØRATØRY ØR STUDIØ	002011	296
1531710008002011	EQUIPMENT, AND THØSE WHØ NEED	002012	296
1531710008002011	ACCESS TØ REFERENCE MATERIALS,	002013	296
1531710008002011	WHAT IS NEEDED IS A VARIETY ØF	002014	296
1531710008002011	STUDY SITUATIØNS THAT CAN APPEAL TØ	002015	296
1531710008002011	STUDENTS WITH PARTICULAR INTERESTS,	002016	296
0101710007002023	A STUDY ØF A SERIES ØF 12 LECTURES	001001	297
0101710007002023	PLUS AN EXAMINATIØN WITH AND	001002	297
0101710007002023	WITHØUT BACKGRØUND MUSIC WAS DØNE.	001003	297
0101710007002023	THE AVERAGE GRADE ØF THE GRØUP	001004	297
0101710007002023	RECEIVING MUSIC WAS 80.2, ØF THE	001005	297
0101710007002023	GRØUP WITHØUT MUSIC, 77.3, A	001006	297
0101710007002023	STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT	001007	297
0101710007002023	DIFFERENCE. THE BACKGRØUND MUSIC	001008	297
0101710007002023	SHØULD BE SELECTED CAREFULLY,	001009	297
0101710007002023	HØWEVER, STUDENT RESPØNSES TØ	001010	297
0101710007002023	PLEASANT AND UNPLEASANT MUSIC ARE	001011	297
0101710007002023	SHØWN:	001012	297
0101710007002023	UNPLEASANT PLEASANT	001013	297
0101710007002023	BACKGRØUND YES NØ YES NØ	001014	297
0101710007002023	MUSIC▪ % % % %	001015	297
0101710007002023		001016	297
0101710007002023	HELPED ME	001017	297
0101710007002023	TØ ENJØY	001018	297
0101710007002023	LECTURES.....87.5 12.5 98.8 1.3	001019	297
0101710007002023		001020	297
0101710007002023	MADE ME	001021	297
0101710007002023	MØRE ATTENTIVE	001022	297
0101710007002023	AT LECTURES....61.1 38.9 85.0 15.0	001023	297
0101710007002023		001024	297
0101710007002023	HELPED ME	001025	297
0101710007002023	RELAX DURING	001026	297
0101710007002023	EXAMINATIØNS 75.0 25.0 95.3 4.7	001027	297
0101710007002023		001028	297
0101710007002023	THE MUSIC PREFERENCES ØF THE CLASS	001029	297
0101710007002023	STUDIED WERE:	001030	297
0101710007002023	%	001031	297
0101710007002023	JAZZ (HERBIE MANN) 30.0	001032	297
0101710007002023	SEMICLASSICAL 26.6	001033	297
0101710007002023	SLØW PØPULAR 15.5	001034	297

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0101710007002023	INSTRUMENTALS	13,3	001035	297
0101710007002023	MØVIE THEMES	8,0	001036	297
0101710007002023	STRINGS	2,2	001037	297
0101710007002023	BØSSA NØVA	2,2	001038	297
0101710007002023	BEATLES	2,2	001039	297
0101710007002023			001040	297
0101710007002023	EFFECT ØF BACKGRØUND MUSIC ØN		001041	297
0101710007002023	EXAMINATIØN SCØRES: "LØW" AND		001042	297
0101710007002023	"HIGH" REFER TØ SCØRES ABØVE AND		001043	297
0101710007002023	BELØW 25 ØN THE ACT NATURAL SCIENCE		001044	297
0101710007002023	EXAMINATIØN.		001045	297
0101710007002023			001046	297
0101710007002023	LØW GRØUP HIGH GRØUP DIFF		001047	297
0101710007002023	MUSIC 75,3 82,3 7,0		001048	297
0101710007002023	NØ MUSIC 70,7 77,6 6,9		001049	297
0101710007002023	DIFFERENCE 4,6 4,7 -		001050	297
0000000003006051	THE PSYCHØLØGICAL AND PHYSICAL		001001	298
0000000003006051	HEALTH ØF THE STUDENTS AND STAFF IS		001002	298
0000000003006051	AN IMPØRTANT ASPECT ØF SCHØØL		001003	298
0000000003006051	PLANNING.		001004	298
0000000003006051	A FACILITY SHØULD BE STIMULATING TØ		002001	298
0000000003006051	THE LEARNER AND SHØULD EASE THE		002002	298
0000000003006051	TEACHING/LEARNING TASKS.		002003	298
0000000003006051	FACILITIES PLANNING NEEDS TØ TAKE		003001	298
0000000003006051	INTØ CØNSIDERATIØN THØSE DESIGN		003002	298
0000000003006051	FEATURES WHICH AFFECT LEARNING.		003003	298
0000000007007012	GENERALLY, HEARING LØSS RESULTS		004001	298
0000000007007012	FRØM LØNGER AND LØUDER NØISE (AIR		004002	298
0000000007007012	PRESSURE) LEVELS. THE SAFE LIMIT		004003	298
0000000007007012	FØR AN UNPRØTECTED EAR IS ARØUND		004004	298
0000000007007012	135 DECIBALS (DB,) AND AT 150 DB.		004005	298
0000000007007012	EVEN SHØRT TERM EXPØSURE MAY CAUSE		004006	298
0000000007007012	PHYSICAL ØR PSYCHØLØGICAL DAMAGE.		004007	298
0000000008006021	RECENT TRENDS IN CURRICULUM DESIGN		005001	298
0000000008006021	REQUIRE VARYING SIZE GRØUPS AND		005002	298
0000000008006021	ACTIVITIES WHICH NECESSITATE		005003	298
0000000008006021	MØVABLE CHAIRS AND TABLES.		005004	298
0000000007003032	A NEED TØ FREQUENTLY REARRANGE THE		006001	298
0000000007003032	FURNITURE CREATES A GREAT DEAL ØF		006002	298
0000000007003032	SCRAPING AND CLATTERING ØF		006003	298
0000000007003032	FURNITURE WHICH CØNTINUES		006004	298
0000000007003032	THRØUGHØUT MØST ØF THE SCHØØL DAY.		006005	298
0000000007003032	ØNE WAY ØF REDUCING THIS FURNITURE		006006	298
0000000007003032	MØVING NØISE IS BY INSTALLING		006007	298
0000000007003032	CARPETING.		006008	298
0100000007002032	MANY CLASSRØØMS HAVE ACØUSTICALLY		007001	298
0100000007002032	HARD WALLS ØF PLASTER, TILE ØR		007002	298
0100000007002032	SIMILAR BUILDING MATERIALS WHICH		007003	298
0100000007002032	REFLECT AND SØMETIMES AMPLIFY THESE		007004	298
0100000007002032	SØUNDS. THE USE ØF DRAPERIES ØR		007005	298
0100000007002032	ACØUSTICAL MATERIALS, WHICH MAY		007006	298
0100000007002032	ALSØ SERVE AS BULLETIN BØARDS, CAN		007007	298
0100000007002032	REDUCE THESE UNWANTED CLASSRØØM		007008	298
0100000007002032	NØISES.		007009	298
0100000007002032	A CLASSRØØM CAN BE TØØ QUIET		008001	298
0100000007002032	HØWEVER, A CLASSRØØM SHØULD NØT BE		008002	298
0100000007002032	ANY QUIETER THAN THE QUIETEST RØØM		008003	298

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0100000007002032	OF THE TYPICAL SUBURBAN HOME,	008004	298
0100000007002032	WHILE THE NOISY ACTIVITIES OF	008005	298
0100000007002032	CHILDREN IN AN ADJACENT CLASSROOM	008006	298
0100000007002032	CAN BE DISCONCERTING, SO CAN AN	008007	298
0100000007002032	ACOUSTICALLY "DEAD" CLASSROOM.	008008	298
0000000007006072	A TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF NOISE	009001	298
0000000007006072	DEPENDS NOT ONLY ON THE SOURCE OF	009002	298
0000000007006072	THE NOISE, BUT ON ITS PITCH. HIGH	009003	298
0000000007006072	PITCHED AND HIGH FREQUENCY NOISES	009004	298
0000000007006072	ARE THE MOST DISTURBING. IN ORDER	009005	298
0000000007006072	TO KEEP THE "FLUTE" FROM DISTURBING	009006	298
0000000007006072	STUDENTS WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO	009007	298
0000000007006072	STUDY, IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO	009008	298
0000000007006072	LOCATE MUSIC AND OTHER NOISE	009009	298
0000000007006072	GENERATING ACTIVITIES SOME DISTANCE	009010	298
0000000007006072	AWAY FROM THE LIBRARY AND OTHER	009011	298
0000000007006072	RELATIVELY QUIET ACTIVITIES.	009012	298
0000000007006072	NOISES GENERATED OUTSIDE THE SCHOOL	010001	298
0000000007006072	BUILDING MAY BE REDUCED BY THE USE	010002	298
0000000007006072	OF HEDGES, TREES AND EARTH	010003	298
0000000007006072	EMBANKMENTS. WHILE THE SHRUBS AND	010004	298
0000000007006072	TREES MIGHT NOT BE VERY USEFUL IN	010005	298
0000000007006072	REDUCING LOW PITCHED NOISES LIKE	010006	298
0000000007006072	THE RUMBLE OF A TRUCK THEY WILL	010007	298
0000000007006072	REDUCE THE HIGH PITCHED NOISES OF	010008	298
0000000007006072	CHILDREN PLAYING ON THE PLAYGROUND.	010009	298
0000000007006072	EXTERNAL PHYSICAL SOUND BARRIERS	010010	298
0000000007006072	SHOULD BE LOCATED AS CLOSE TO THE	010011	298
0000000007006072	SOURCE OF THE NOISE AS POSSIBLE AND	010012	298
0000000007006072	NOT NEXT TO THE OUTSIDE WALLS OF	010013	298
0000000007006072	THE SCHOOL.	010014	298
0000000007006072	IN A SCHOOL WITHOUT WALLS, A COMMON	011001	298
0000000007006072	METHOD OF REDUCING NOISE INVOLVES	011002	298
0000000007006072	ELIMINATING THE SOURCES OF	011003	298
0000000007006072	IRRITATING AND LOUD SOUNDS, HIGH	011004	298
0000000007006072	FREQUENCY CHAIR SCRAPING NOISES, SO	011005	298
0000000007006072	COMMON IN TODAY'S SCHOOL THAT USE	011006	298
0000000007006072	STEEL LEGGED CHAIRS AND HARD	011007	298
0000000007006072	SURFACED FLOORS, CAN BE ELIMINATED	011008	298
0000000007006072	BY CARPETING.	011009	298
1200000007006072	CORRIDORS ARE OFTEN NEGLECTED WHEN	012001	298
1200000007006072	IT COMES TO ACOUSTICAL DESIGN.	012002	298
1200000007006072	THEY OFTEN CAN BECOME HUGE	012003	298
1200000007006072	"SPEAKING TUBES" IN WHICH FOOTSTEPS	012004	298
1200000007006072	AND COUGHS ECHO. SOUND ABSORBING	012005	298
1200000007006072	MATERIALS SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE	012006	298
1200000007006072	CORRIDORS FOR THE MENTAL AND	012007	298
1200000007006072	PHYSICAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS AND	012008	298
1200000007006072	TEACHERS WHO USE THEM.	012009	298
0000000005006072	THE FOLLOWING RANGES OR LEVELS	013001	298
0000000005006072	REFLECT THE MEAN OR COMMON	013002	298
0000000005006072	RECOMMENDATIONS: LIGHTING IN THE	013003	298
0000000005006072	CLASSROOM SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO	013004	298
0000000005006072	PRODUCE A LEVEL OF AT LEAST 30	013005	298
0000000005006072	FOOTCANDLES AT DESK TOP HEIGHT IN A	013006	298
0000000005006072	CLASSROOM. SPECIAL TASKS SUCH AS	013007	298
0000000005006072	SEWING SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM OF 50	013008	298
0000000005006072	FOOT CANDLES. IT IS IMPORTANT TO	013009	298
0000000005006072	AVOID ILLUMINATION LEVELS EXCEEDING	013010	298
0000000005006072	70 TO 80 FOOT CANDLES IN LIBRARIES	013011	298
0000000005006072	OR OTHER LEARNING AREAS WHERE MICRO	013012	298

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0000000005006072	IMAGE READERS ON TELEVISION	013013	298
0000000005006072	SCREENS, COMPUTERIZED VISUAL	013014	298
0000000005006072	DISPLAY TERMINALS, MICROFICHE	013015	298
0000000005006072	READERS AND OTHER REAR SCREEN	013016	298
0000000005006072	PROJECTION EQUIPMENT ARE USED. IN	013017	298
0000000005006072	GENERAL, THE TASK (E.G. PAPER,	013018	298
0000000005006072	BOOK) CONFRONTING THE STUDENT	013019	298
0000000005006072	SHOULD BE AT LEAST AS BRIGHT AS THE	013020	298
0000000005006072	SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT. IF THE	013021	298
0000000005006072	TASK IS SLIGHTLY BRIGHTER THIS WILL	013022	298
0000000005006072	HELP THE STUDENT TO MAINTAIN HIS	013023	298
0000000005006072	FOCUS ON THE WORK. IT IS DIFFICULT	013024	298
0000000005006072	HOWEVER, TO OBTAIN AN EQUAL OR	013025	298
0000000005006072	SLIGHTLY INCREASED LIGHT LEVEL ON	013026	298
0000000005006072	THE STUDENT'S WORKING TASKS AS HE	013027	298
0000000005006072	IS SENT OVER HIS DESK. IN ANY	013028	298
0000000005006072	CASE, HE SHOULD NOT BE CONFRONTED	013029	298
0000000005006072	WITH ANYTHING MORE THAN 10 TIMES	013030	298
0000000005006072	THE BRIGHTNESS OF HIS WORK WHEN HE	013031	298
0000000005006072	LOOKS AWAY FROM IT. IF HE IS, THE	013032	298
0000000005006072	STUDENT WILL EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY	013033	298
0000000005006072	EYE FATIGUE DURING THE COURSE OF A	013034	298
0000000005006072	SCHOOL DAY.	013035	298
0000000005006071	THE SURFACES WHICH THE STUDENT CAN	014001	298
0000000005006071	VIEW FROM HIS NORMAL SITTING OR	014002	298
0000000005006071	STANDING POSITION SHOULD BE NEITHER	014003	298
0000000005006071	TOO BRIGHT NOR TOO DARK.	014004	298
0000000008006011	"OPEN PLAN" FACILITIES - OFTEN	001001	318
0000000008006011	"EMPTY BOX" FACILITIES - DO LITTLE	001002	318
0000000008006011	TO INSPIRE TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL	001003	318
0000000008006011	AWARENESS IN THEIR INHABITANTS,	001004	318
0000000008006011	ESPECIALLY OUTSIDE THE CONFINES OF	001005	318
0000000008006011	THE BUILDING. THE BEST SCHOOL	001006	318
0000000008006011	COULD TEACH US HOW TO LIVE WITH	001007	318
0000000008006011	OURSELVES AND WITH OTHERS, AND HOW	001008	318
0000000008006011	TO LIVE WITH OUR ENVIRONMENT, BOTH	001009	318
0000000008006011	NATURAL AND MAN-MADE. WHY CONFINE	001010	318
0000000008006011	IT TO A BOX?	001011	318
0000000008006011	THE BEST SCHOOL WOULD THEN SEEK	001012	318
0000000008006011	WAYS OF ENRICHING ITS CULTURAL/	001013	318
0000000008006011	HUMAN INPUT WITH INTERACTING	001014	318
0000000008006011	NATURAL PLACES AND MAN-MADE FORMS	001015	318
0000000008006011	AND OBJECTS FOR AN INCLUSIVE RATHER	001016	318
0000000008006011	THAN EXCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT. WHY	001017	318
0000000008006011	SHOULD THE SCHOOL DUPLICATE THE	001018	318
0000000008006011	REAL WORLD WHEN THE SCHOOL COULD	001019	318
0000000008006011	BECOME THE REAL WORLD? DUALITY	001020	318
0000000008006011	RATHER THAN DUPLICITY SHOULD BE THE	001021	318
0000000008006011	GOAL. WHY NOT BRING THE CLASSROOM	001022	318
0000000008006011	TO THE GROCERY OR THE GROCERY TO	001023	318
0000000008006011	THE CLASSROOM? THE BEST SCHOOL	001024	318
0000000008006011	BECOMES THE CITY, RICH AND	001025	318
0000000008006011	EXCITING, JUST AS THE CITY ITSELF	001026	318
0000000008006011	BECOMES THE SCHOOL	001027	318
0000000008006011	THE IDEAL ENVIRONMENT FOR LEARNING	002001	318
0000000008006011	SHOULD BE STRONGLY INTERACTIVE,	002002	318
0000000008006011	INSIDE AND OUTSIDE. IT SHOULD BE A	002003	318
0000000008006011	PLACE THAT HAS THE UNIQUE ABILITY	002004	318
0000000008006011	TO SERVE THE TALENTS OF EVERY	002005	318
0000000008006011	INDIVIDUAL, WHO MAY IN TURN	002006	318
0000000008006011	INTERPRET IT IN DIFFERENT WAYS.	002007	318
0000000008006011	THE SCHOOLS, LIKE THE CITY, SHOULD	002008	318

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0000000006006011	PLAN FOR HAPPENING RATHER THAN	002009	318
0000000006006011	PERFORMANCE = LEARNING BY ACCIDENT	002010	318
0000000006006011	AS WELL AS BY SCHEDULE - BY	002011	318
0000000006006011	REMOVING FROM THE STUDENT THE FEAR	002012	318
0000000006006011	OF JUDGMENT, THE STUDENT SHOULD	002013	318
0000000006006011	EXPERIMENT ON AS WELL AS IN THE	002014	318
0000000006006011	SCHOOL, USING IT AS A TOOL TO	002015	318
0000000006006011	EXPLORE STRUCTURE, NATURE AND OTHER	002016	318
0000000006006011	PEOPLE'S IDEAS AS WELL.	002017	318
0000000006006011	WE MUST NEVER OVERLOOK THE CRITICAL	003001	318
0000000006006011	NATURE AND THE VALID INTERACTION OF	003002	318
0000000006006011	1) HUMAN/CULTURAL; 2) NATURAL; AND	003003	318
0000000006006011	3) MAN-MADE ELEMENTS IN OUR	003004	318
0000000006006011	ENVIRONMENT. FOR THESE THREE	003005	318
0000000006006011	FACTORS DETERMINE OUR SUCCESS IN	003006	318
0000000006006011	LIFE ITSELF AND SHOULD ALL BE A	003007	318
0000000006006011	PART OF THE INSIDE OUT SCHOOL OR	003008	318
0000000006006011	UNIVERSITY, WHOSE OUTER SURFACE	003009	318
0000000006006011	WOULD INDEED BE AVAILABLE TO	003010	318
0000000006006011	EVERYONE.	003011	318
0000000006006012	THE LEARNING SPACES MUST BE	004001	318
0000000006006012	FLEXIBLE, DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE	004002	318
0000000006006012	LARGE GROUPS IN AN AREA FROM WHICH	004003	318
0000000006006012	SMALL GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS CAN	004004	318
0000000006006012	WORK IN SPECIAL ACTIVITIES. SINCE	004005	318
0000000006006012	STUDENTS WILL OPERATE OUT OF LARGE	004006	318
0000000006006012	AREAS, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HAVE	004007	318
0000000006006012	THE RESPONSIBLE FACULTY CENTERED	004008	318
0000000006006012	WITHIN THESE AREAS.	004009	318
0000000006006012	THE SCHOOL WOULD NOT BE ORGANIZED	004010	318
0000000006006012	IN TERMS OF SUBJECT DISCIPLINE BUT	004011	318
0000000006006012	RATHER IN TERMS OF THE LARGE SOCIAL	004012	318
0000000006006012	ISSUES CONFRONTING MAN. THIS IS	004013	318
0000000006006012	THE SCHOOL OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.	004014	318
0000000006006012	TEACHERS AND DIRECT PROGRAMS IN THE	004015	318
0000000006006012	LARGE AREAS SHOULD HAVE THEIR	004016	318
0000000006006012	HEADQUARTERS WITHIN THAT	004017	318
0000000006006012	INSTRUCTIONAL AREA, I.E., THE	004018	318
0000000006006012	BUILDING OUGHT TO BE DESIGNED TO	004019	318
0000000006006012	FACILITATE COMMUNICATION AMONG	004020	318
0000000006006012	TEACHERS. AS WE WOULD SEE IT,	004021	318
0000000006006012	THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR THE SO	004022	318
0000000006006012	CALLED PRIVATE OFFICE. HOWEVER,	004023	318
0000000006006012	IN EVERY AREA THERE WOULD BE PLACES	004024	318
0000000006006012	IN WHICH INDIVIDUALS OR SMALL	004025	318
0000000006006012	GROUPS CAN ASSEMBLE IN ISOLATION	004026	318
0000000006006012	FROM THE TOTAL GROUP. ALSO, IN	004027	318
0000000006006012	EACH AREA SHOULD BE SOME PLACE FOR	004028	318
0000000006006012	PRIVATE CONFERENCES. SERVING THE	004029	318
0000000006006012	TOTAL PROGRAM WILL BE THE GYMNASIA,	004030	318
0000000006006012	RECREATION CENTER, AUDITORIUM,	004031	318
0000000006006012	LIBRARY AND TEACHING MATERIAL	004032	318
0000000006006012	CENTER.	004033	318
0000000006006012	THERE SHOULD BE ADMINISTRATIVE	004034	318
0000000006006012	OFFICES FOR SECONDARY AND	004035	318
0000000006006012	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AS WELL AS	004036	318
0000000006006012	OFFICES FOR CONSELORS. IN THE	004037	318
0000000006006012	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE THERE SHOULD BE A	004038	318
0000000006006012	SCHOOL NURSE SERVICE. PROVISION FOR	004039	318
0000000006006012	A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST, A	004040	318
0000000006006012	PSYCHOMETRIST AND A SPEECH AND	004041	318
0000000006006012	HEARING THERAPIST.	004042	318
0000000005006011	SINCE ONE ROLE OF A LABORATORY	005001	318

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0000000005006011	SCHOOL IS TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY	005002	318
0000000005006011	FOR VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS TO OBSERVE	005003	318
0000000005006011	THE TEACHER/LEARNER ENVIRONMENT,	005004	318
0000000005006011	THE LEARNING AREAS SHOULD BE OPEN	005005	318
0000000005006011	TO VIEWING, THE INTERIOR OF	005006	318
0000000005006011	ENCLOSED AREAS SHOULD BE VISIBLE	005007	318
0000000005006011	FROM WITHIN AND WITHOUT, I.E., NO	005008	318
0000000005006011	ONE WAY GLASS EXCEPT IN ROOMS IN	005009	318
0000000005006011	WHICH THE LEARNING ACTIVITY WOULD	005010	318
0000000005006011	BE MODIFIED NEGATIVELY IF THE	005011	318
0000000005006011	OBSERVER WERE VISIBLE, SUCH AS IN	005012	318
0000000005006011	PSYCHOMETRIST'S TESTING ROOMS AND	005013	318
0000000005006011	IN THERAPY ROOMS.	005014	318
0000000005006012	FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL STANDPOINT, AN	001001	319
0000000005006012	ADVANTAGE NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED IS	001002	319
0000000005006012	THE FOCUSING OF LIGHT ON THE TASK	001003	319
0000000005006012	ITSELF BY MEANS OF THE BUILT IN	001004	319
0000000005006012	LUMINAIRES.	001005	319
0000000005006012	FROM A BUILDING DESIGN STANDPOINT,	001006	319
0000000005006012	THE ABSENCE OF LIGHTING FIXTURES IN	001007	319
0000000005006012	THE CEILING COULD MEAN LOWER FLOOR	001008	319
0000000005006012	TO FLOOR HEIGHTS, IF THE FIXTURES	001009	319
0000000005006012	ARE A FACTOR IN THE HEIGHT OF THE	001010	319
0000000005006012	CEILING CAVITY IN A GIVEN BUILDING,	001011	319
0000000005006012	OBVIOUSLY, ADEQUATE CIRCUITS AND	001012	319
0000000005006012	WIRING CAPACITY NEED TO BE PROVIDED	001013	319
0000000005006012	TO ACCOMMODATE THE DEGREE OF	001014	319
0000000005006012	FLEXIBILITY AND DENSITY THAT THE	001015	319
0000000005006012	CLIENT SAYS HE NEEDS. AND IF THE	001016	319
0000000005006012	WIRING IS TO BE COMPLETELY HIDDEN	001017	319
0000000005006012	FROM VIEW, UNDERFLOOR DUCT IN SOME	001018	319
0000000005006012	FORM WILL BE NEEDED.	001019	319
0000000007007011	ACOUSTICAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS	001001	321
0000000007007011	SHOULD PLAY A PART IN EVERY	001002	321
0000000007007011	BUILDING, AND THIS WILL BECOME EVEN	001003	321
0000000007007011	MORE IMPORTANT IN THE FUTURE, MORE	001004	321
0000000007007011	NUMEROUS AND MORE POWERFUL MACHINES	001005	321
0000000007007011	AND APPLIANCES ARE USED IN EVERY	001006	321
0000000007007011	BUILDING TYPE, AND THIS USUALLY	001007	321
0000000007007011	IMPLIES THAT MORE NOISE IS CREATED.	001008	321
0000000007007012	IN "FREE SPACE", I.E., IN THE	002001	321
0000000007007012	ABSENCE OF REFLECTING SURFACES,	002002	321
0000000007007012	SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS ARE REDUCED	002003	321
0000000007007012	BY 6DB (DECIBELS) FOR EACH DOUBLING	002004	321
0000000007007012	OF DISTANCE FROM A SINGLE SOUND	002005	321
0000000007007012	SOURCE. (A REDUCTION OF 10 DB	002006	321
0000000007007012	CORRESPONDS TO AN APPROXIMATE	002007	321
0000000007007012	HALVING OF THE LOUDNESS OF A	002008	321
0000000007007012	SOUND.) THUS THE FIRST DEFENSE	002009	321
0000000007007012	AGAINST NOISE IS TO LOCATE A	002010	321
0000000007007012	BUILDING AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM	002011	321
0000000007007012	MAJOR NOISE SOURCES.	002012	321
0000000007007012	IN PRACTICE, OF COURSE, REFLECTING	002013	321
0000000007007012	SURFACES SUCH AS THE GROUND AND	002014	321
0000000007007012	OTHER BUILDINGS ARE PRESENT, AND	002015	321
0000000007007012	THE REDUCTIONS OBTAINED ARE LESS,	002016	321
0000000007007012	WHEN TRAFFIC NOISE IS THE MAIN	003001	321
0000000007007012	PROBLEM, AS IS OFTEN THE CASE, IT	003002	321
0000000007007012	IS FOUND THAT THE AVERAGE LEVEL IS	003003	321
0000000007007012	REDUCED BY ONLY 3 DB FOR EACH	003004	321

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0000000007007012	DOUBLING OF DISTANCE FROM THE ROAD,	003005	321
0000000007007012	ALTHOUGH THE PEAK LEVELS, WHICH ARE	003006	321
0000000007007012	DUE TO INDIVIDUAL VEHICLES PASSING,	003007	321
0000000007007012	FOLLOW THE 6-DB RULE.	003008	321
0000000007007012	SINCE WALLS AND FLOORS DESIGNED TO	004001	321
0000000007007012	PROVIDE GOOD SOUND INSULATION TEND	004002	321
0000000007007012	TO BE EXPENSIVE, IT MAKES SENSE TO	004003	321
0000000007007012	GROUP THE QUIET ROOMS AND TO	004004	321
0000000007007012	SEPERATE THEM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE	004005	321
0000000007007012	FROM NOISE PRODUCERS. NOISE	004006	321
0000000007007012	TOLERANT SPACES MAY BE PLACED	004007	321
0000000007007012	BETWEEN A NOISE SOURCE AND A NOISE	004008	321
0000000007007012	SENSITIVE AREA TO ACT AS A SHIELD,	004009	321
0000000007007012	THUS REDUCING THE SOUND INSULATING	004010	321
0000000007007012	REQUIREMENTS OF DIVIDING	004011	321
0000000007007012	CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS.	004012	321
0000000007007012		004013	321
0000000007007012	AIRCONDITIONING SYSTEMS ARE A	005001	321
0000000007007012	PREVALENT NOISE SOURCE IN	005002	321
0000000007007012	BUILDINGS, THE MACHINE ROOM SHOULD	005003	321
0000000007007012	BE LOCATED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM	005004	321
0000000007007012	QUIET AREAS, I.E., NOT PLACED	005005	321
0000000007007012	DIRECTLY ABOVE CONFERENCE ROOMS,	005006	321
0000000007007012	AND THE PLANT SHOULD BE RESILIENTLY	005007	321
0000000007007012	MOUNTED TO REDUCE SOLID-BORNE	005008	321
0000000007007012	SOUND, THE SUPPLY AND RETURN	005009	321
0000000007007012	DUCTING SHOULD ALSO BE SEPERATE	005010	321
0000000007007012	FROM THE MACHINES WITH RESILIENT	005011	321
0000000007007012	SECTIONS, AND SOUND ABSORBENT	005012	321
0000000007007012	LININGS OR PACKAGED ATTENUATORS ARE	005013	321
0000000007007012	USUALLY NECESSARY.	005014	321
0000000007007012	THE EAR IS MOST SENSITIVE TO SOUND	006001	321
0000000007007012	HAVING FREQUENCIES FROM ABOUT 1,000	006002	321
0000000007007012	TO 4,000 HZ (CYCLES PER SECOND)	006003	321
0000000007007012	THE MOST IMPORTANT SPEECH	006004	321
0000000007007012	COMPONENTS WITH REGARD TO	006005	321
0000000007007012	INTELLIGIBILITY ALSO OCCUR WITHIN	006006	321
0000000007007012	THIS RANGE, THUS THE ABILITY TO	006007	321
0000000007007012	UNDERSTAND SPEECH DEPENDS VERY MUCH	006008	321
0000000007007012	ON THE LEVEL OF THE BACKGROUND	006009	321
0000000007007012	NOISE IN THIS FREQUENCY REGION, AND	006010	321
0000000007007012	THIS IS OFTEN THE MOST IMPORTANT	006011	321
0000000007007012	CRITERION WITH REGARD TO ACCEPTABLE	006012	321
0000000007007012	NOISE IN AN OFFICE ENVIRONMENT.	006013	321
0000000007007012	THE LOWER FREQUENCIES DO NOT EFFECT	006014	321
0000000007007012	INTELLIGIBILITY GREATLY, BUT IF	006015	321
0000000007007012	THEY ARE TOO LOUD, THE NOISE LEVEL	006016	321
0000000007007012	WILL BE UNPLEASANT.	006017	321
0000000007007012	A NOISE CRITERION IS IN THE FORM OF	006018	321
0000000007007012	A CURVE SPECIFYING THE MAXIMUM	006019	321
0000000007007012	ALLOWABLE NOISE LEVEL IN EACH	006020	321
0000000007007012	OCTAVE BAND FROM 63 TO 8,000 HZ,	006021	321
0000000007007012	E.G., NC 30 PERMITS 57 DB AT 63 HZ,	006022	321
0000000007007012	35 DB AT 500 HZ, 28 DB AT 4,000 HZ,	006023	321
0000000007007012	ETC. THE LOWER THE NC NUMBER, THE	006024	321
0000000007007012	LOWER THE ACCEPTABLE NOISE LEVEL.	006025	321
0000000007007012	ALL OF THE CURVES ALLOW HIGHER	006026	321
0000000007007012	LEVELS IN THE LOW FREQUENCIES AND	006027	321
0000000007007012	LOWER LEVELS IN THE SPEECH	006028	321
0000000007007012	INTELLIGIBILITY FREQUENCIES,	006029	321
0000000007007012	THE NOISE CRITERION SPECIFIED	006030	321
0000000007007012	DEPENDS ON CIRCUMSTANCES! NC 30 IS	006031	321
0000000007007012	SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE OFFICES!	006032	321

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0000000007007012	AUDITORIUMS SHOULD HAVE A LOWER	006033	321
0000000007007012	CRITERION) AND LARGE OFFICES OR	006034	321
0000000007007012	OTHER AREAS WHERE THE ABILITY TO	006035	321
0000000007007012	CONVERSE IS NOT SO IMPORTANT CON	006036	321
0000000007007012	WHERE THE ACTIVITY NOISE LEVELS ARE	006037	321
0000000007007012	UNAVOIDABLY HIGH) MAY HAVE HIGHER	006038	321
0000000007007012	CRITERIA SPECIFIED.	006039	321
0000000007032011	WHAT IS NEEDED ARE UNITY AND	001001	329
0000000007032011	COHERENCE IN THE AIMS AND EFFECTS	001002	329
0000000007032011	OF DESIGN. A MUSIC HALL SHOULD	001003	329
0000000007032011	COMMUNICATE IN A COHERENT FASHION	001004	329
0000000007032011	TO ALL THE SENSES, IT SHOULD LOOK,	001005	329
0000000007032011	SOUND AND FEEL LIKE A PLACE FOR	001006	329
0000000007032011	FINE MUSIC, THIS WILL NOT HAPPEN	001007	329
0000000007032011	IN A DESIGN PROCESS IN WHICH	001008	329
0000000007032011	DOMINATING VISUAL CONCEPTS ARE ONLY	001009	329
0000000007032011	GRUDGINGLY MODIFIED TO MEET SOME	001010	329
0000000007032011	MINIMUM LEVEL OF ACOUSTICAL	001011	329
0000000007032011	PERFORMANCE.	001012	329
0000000008007011	WHAT IS NEEDED IS A DESIGN METHOD	002001	329
0000000008007011	WHICH JOINS TOGETHER ALL ASPECTS OF	002002	329
0000000008007011	THE SENSORY ENVIRONMENT. IT SEEMS	002003	329
0000000008007011	POSSIBLE TO THINK OF A PALETTE OF	002004	329
0000000008007011	THESE EFFECTS FOR USE BY A	002005	329
0000000008007011	DESIGNER. HE MIGHT THINK OF A	002006	329
0000000008007011	SPACE, NOT JUST AS BIG, BUT AS ONE	002007	329
0000000008007011	WHICH SHOULD BE BIG AND NOISY, BIG	002008	329
0000000008007011	AND HUSHED, BIG AND WARM, BIG AND	002009	329
0000000008007011	INVIGORATING, BIG AND BRIGHT, OR	002010	329
0000000008007011	BIG AND SHADOWY, AS A	002011	329
0000000007032011	PROFESSIONAL, HE SHOULD ALSO	002012	329
0000000007032011	UNDERSTAND HOW TO MAKE THESE KINDS	002013	329
0000000007032011	OF SPACES.	002014	329
0000000005072011	IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO RECOGNIZE AS	003001	329
0000000005072011	THE VITAL FORCE IN DESIGN SOME	003002	329
0000000005072011	SPECIAL SENSORY QUALITY. IN A	003003	329
0000000005072011	MUSEUM THE LIGHTING AND THE FORMS	003004	329
0000000005072011	WHICH HOLD THE LIGHT SHOULD BE	003005	329
0000000005072011	DESIGNED AS A UNIT. IN A REAL	003006	329
0000000005072011	SENSE AN AUDITORIUM IS AN EXTENSION	003007	329
0000000005072011	OF THE VIOLIN: IT PARTICIPATES IN	003008	329
0000000005072011	MOLDING THE SOUND WHICH REACHES THE	003009	329
0000000005072011	LISTENER.	003010	329

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APPENDIX VIII

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS

The following sheets contain the bibliographic citations for all 679 documents found in the literature search plus Army documents. Author, title, and location are given.

The codes for each citation have the following meaning:

Columns	Meaning
1-4	Document number
5	1=relevant 2=irrelevant
6	1=coded (statements extracted) 2=uncoded
7-8	Category of irrelevance as shown in Appendix III

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788     4
78912   1RATHBONE,CHARLES M./
789     2EXAMINING THE OPEN EDUCATION CLASSROOM/
789     3SCHOOL REVIEW,1972,80(4),521-549,/
789     4
79012   1EBERLE,R.F./
790     2THE OPEN SPACE SCHOOL/
790     3CLEARING HOUSE,1969,44(1),25-28,/
790     4
79112   1PASNIK,MARION/
791     2NONINSTITUTIONAL SCHOOL FURNITURE/
791     3NATIONAL ELEMENTARY PRINCIPAL,1972,52(1),50-52,/
791     4
79822311MARLIN,WILLIAM/
798     2SOUTH COMMONSIUNCOMMON URBAN RENEWAL/
798     3AIA JOURNAL,1971,56(6),38-41,/
798     4
79922101 /
799     2MOBILE HOMES:THE THIRD ALTERNATIVE/
799     3AIA JOURNAL,1971,56(6),42-45,/
799     4
80022101HEIMSATH,CLOVIS/
800     2THE MYTH AND THE MANSARD:WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?/
800     3AIA JOURNAL,1971,56(6),46-47,/
800     4
80122051JOINT IES-ASHRAE SUBCOMMITTEE/
801     2SYMPOSIUM ON THERMAL AND VISUAL ASPECTS OF LIGHTING,
801     3HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS/
801     4ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING,1969,64(1),33-36,/
801     5
80222021STARR,E.A./
802     2INSTRUMENTATION FOR NOISE POLLUTION/
802     3IEEE NEREM RECORD AND TECHNICAL PAPERS,1970,12,14-15,/
802     4
80322011ANDREWS,JOHN/
803     2THE FOCUS IS PEOPLE/
803     3JAPAN ARCHITECT,JULY 1970,45,44-45,/
803     4
80412   1ROTHMAN,S.CHARLES/
804     2EFFECT OF LIGHTING ON WORKING ENVIRONMENT:PART A,
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804     3WHAT CAUSES EYE FATIGUE-HOW WE SEE/
804     4PLANT ENGINEERING,FEBRUARY 6,1969,23,64-66,/
804     5
80512   1ROTHMAN,S.CHARLES/
805     2EFFECT OF LIGHTING ON WORKING CONDITIONS|PART B,
805     3CONTROLLING FACTORS AFFECTING VISUAL COMFORT/
805     4PLANT ENGINEERING,AUGUST 7, 1969,23,60-61,/
805     5
80612   1HOLT,JOHN/
806     2CHILDREN ARE SENSITIVE TO SPACE/
806     3PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE,1973,4,113-117,/
806     4
80712   1MARINO,MICHAEL A,/
807     2FOUR-PIPE FAN-COIL SYSTEM BEST MEETS OFFICE
807     3TENANT NEEDS/
807     4HEATING,PIPING,AIR CONDITIONING|1973,45(5),71-76,/
807     5
80812   1BEATSON,CEDRIC/
808     2SEEING IS BELIEVING-PEOPLE WORK BETTER WHEN
808     3LIGHTS ARE BRIGHT/
808     4ENGINEER,DECEMBER 1972,235,32-33,/
808     5
80912   1LEVITT,ABRAHAM D,/
809     2RETROSPECT:SOME UNDERLYING THEMES/
809     3AIA JOURNAL,DECEMBER 1971,56,6,48,/
809     4
81012   1 /
810     2ANALYSING EFFECT OF NOISE ON SLEEP/
810     3ENGINEER,AUGUST 1968,226,233,/
810     4
81112   1 /
811     2QUIET,PLEASE/
811     3ID,JULY 1970,17,58-59,/
811     4
81212   1WADSWORTH,RAYMOND H,/
812     2GUIDELINES FOR GOOD SEEING/
812     3ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1971,149,138-144,/
812     5
81312   1ASHRAE/
813     2PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES/
813     3HEATING,VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING GUIDE,
813     41960,38,63-74,/
813     5
81412   1ASHRAE/
814     2AIR CONDITIONING IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT
814     3OF DISEASE/
814     4HEATING,VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING GUIDE,
814     51960,38,93-102,/
814     6
81522111ASHRAE/
815     2AIR CONTAMINANTS/
815     3HEATING,VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING
815     4GUIDE,1960,38,75-92,/
815     5
81622051CRAIK,K,H,/
816     2AN ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON ENVIRONMENTAL
816     3DECISION MAKING/
816     4HUMAN ECOLOGY,1972,1(1),69-80,/
816     5
81722321MILLIER,BILL/
817     2ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING IN ENVIRONMENTAL
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817     3EDUCATION/
817     4ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH AND TEACHING,1972,2(2),
817     5111-118,/
817     6
81822301LEWELLEN,LEE/
818     2COMPUTERS IN THE CLASSROOM/
818     3SAN CARLOS,CALIFORNIA:TECHNICA EDUCATION
818     4CORPORATION,1971,/
818     5
81922101 /
819     2ONE BIG CLASSROOM/
819     3ARCHITECTURAL FORUM,1971,135(5),30-31,/
819     4
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LIBRARY RESEARCH CENTER
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
220 Armory Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820

To: Tom Davis, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Champaign, Illinois 61820

From: Alice Ray, Library Research Center, 220 Armory Building, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61820

Date: August 5, 1974

Re: Contract #CERL-SPA-135: Item #3: "Obtain and make operational the SMART information retrieval system and a keyword approach to information retrieval."

A. Objective: to implement the SMART system and a keyword system of information retrieval on the IBM 360/75 at the University of Illinois for possible application to the Habitability Data Base.

B. Procedure: A keyword system is one in which the user requests output of all items in the system that have been coded under a specific keyword or keywords. Often the request is formulated with reference to a thesaurus of permissable keyword terms. It is perhaps the most commonly used type of information retrieval system, e.g., MEDLARS and ERIC. A keyword system based on the ERIC method with the addition of access to the generic codes of the Habitability Data Base has been partially implemented. A further description of the state of the system is given in Appendix I.

The SMART system, developed by Gerald Salton, is a natural language text processing system. The user makes his request in the form of a paragraph explaining his information needs in any manner he chooses. The request is automatically translated into a vector of concept numbers that represent the essential meaning of the request. The concept numbers assigned to the request are compared with the concept numbers

that have been given to each item of information in the data base. The items which most closely match the request are given as output to the user.

The SMART system was obtained and made operational using its own sample data. Steps in the implementation of SMART are presented in Appendix II.

C. Conclusions: Compared to SMART, the computer manipulations required for a keyword program are less complex. However, since SMART is now operational and the cost of request runs are comparable, SMART is the better choice for the Habitability Data Base. Although in theory a keyword system could be accessed by the user himself, in practice it is usually necessary for a person experienced with the system to formulate the request in terms of keywords to be searched (ex: ERIC, NTIS). This middleman is unnecessary in the SMART system. Another advantage of SMART is the lack of vocabulary decay over time. While a keyword system uses a static thesaurus, SMART's operational thesaurus can be updated as often as necessary. Words in a user request which cannot be related to a concept number are printed out and can then be added to the system if desired. SMART, as a natural language system, represents the latest in information system methodology. For this reason and its advantages, it is recommended for the Habitability Data Base.

APPENDIX I

KEYWORD PROGRAM

Barbara Worosz

Programs were written to implement an information retrieval system to search keywords and phrases and retrieve a bibliographic citation and a goal, criteria, or data statement. The programs are grouped into three main processes; the first of these is data preparation. In this step, the statements are broken down into keywords and key phrases. Each statement is gone through word by word, compared with a list of irrelevant words (articles, prepositions, etc.), and then stored on a file with the appropriate document and statement number. There is no attempt at vocabulary control; the words and phrases saved are natural language and taken in context.

The second part consists of the retrieval programs. There are two--one to search and retrieve on keywords and phrases; the other to search and retrieve on the numerical codes of the man-environment relationship data. The first program was written by a group in New Mexico and is currently being worked on at the University of Illinois for the ERIC Clearinghouse. The input request is a natural language request

using words and/or phrases. These requests are compared with the keywords and phrases generated by the first program, and the document and statement number of matched words/phrases are saved.

The second program, to retrieve on MER data, reads requests, coded numerically and then searches the file previously generated. Again, the document and statement number of matched data is saved.

Output from both retrieval systems is identical in format and is automatically fed into the third part of the retrieval system, the print routine. This section prints out the citation and relevant goal/data statement for every retrieved item.

The second and third parts of the system seem to work quite well. The cost is not prohibitive; the user input is simple and does not require any knowledge or experience with computers. The resulting printout will be easy to read and understand without unnecessary information. The system as it stands could be easily accessed through a remote terminal after a minimum of modification. This would still be a batch process, not an on-line interaction with instant results. The program could also be modified to let the user know how many items have been retrieved before they are printed out and then they could decide on how many and which ones to look at.

The main problem with the system as it stands is the first part, the data preparation. Due to the extreme length of the statements to be coded (some over 200 cards long) and the lack of vocabulary control, this part takes a large amount of computer time and is costly to run. It only has to be done once for any new data, however, so the cost is not continuous. The computer does not know the difference between a relevant word or phrase and an irrelevant one and so saves them all. This inefficiency is passed along to the keyword retrieval program in the form of a file to search--a file longer than necessary due to irrelevant words/phrases. To make this system practical, it seems that an intelligent being (rather than the computer) should pick out the keywords and expressions in the statements. This will involve additional man hours, but would result in a more practical system.

SEARCH IDENTIFIER 0001 PAGE 461

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ED039086#

CLEARINGHOUSE ACCESSION NUMBER: RC004349

PERSONAL AUTHOR: HOMAN, PAUL FARRINGER

TITLE: EDUCATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE OUTDOOR SCHOOL.

PUBLICATION DATE: 65

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE: 319P.; DOCTOR'S DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, COLORADO

AVAILABILITY: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, INC., 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106 (ORDER NO. 66-1337, MICROFILM $4.10, XEROGRAPHY $14.40)

EDRS PRICE: DOCUMENT NOT AVAILABLE FROM EDRS.

ISSUE: RIESEP70

DESCRIPTOR: *ADMINISTRATION; *CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT; EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES; *EDUCATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS; *FACILITY REQUIREMENTS; *OUTDOOR EDUCATION; SCHOOL PLANNING; SITE SELECTION

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR AN OUTDOOR SCHOOL AFTER DETERMINING CURRICULAR OFFERINGS AND RECOGNIZING ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS. A REVIEW OF LITERATURE PROVIDED A BASIS FOR THE FORMULATION OF TENTATIVE CRITERIA IN THE AREAS OF CURRICULUM, ADMINISTRATION, SITE SELECTION, AND FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT. TENTATIVE CRITERIA WERE PRESENTED TO A JURY OF LEADERS IN OUTDOOR EDUCATION FOR VALIDATION, AND 3 TIMES AS MANY JURORS WERE REQUIRED TO AGREE WITH A STATEMENT AS DISAGREED WITH IT. SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS WERE MADE REGARDING (1) FACTORS PERTINENT TO DEVELOPMENT OF AN OUTDOOR CURRICULUM, (2) ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF THE OUTDOOR SCHOOL, (3) SELECTION OF A SITE, AND (4) DEVELOPMENT OF OUTDOOR SCHOOL FACILITIES. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STUDIES TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUTDOOR PROGRAMS, THE ATTITUDINAL CHANGES CAUSED BY OUTDOOR EXPERIENCES, AND THE INTERRELATION OF OUTDOOR EDUCATION TERMS AND OBJECTIVES WITH THE TOTAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. (JH)

GANCALE 740807 OPTIONS ARE ,HITS=500 PAGE 1
PRELIMINARY REPORT PREPARED FOR: CERL AS EXAMPLE # 1 OF RETRIEVAL PROGRAM

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

P:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL 279 REFERENCES FOUND.

S:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL 138 REFERENCES FOUND.

P:INFORMATION SYSTEMS 272 REFERENCES FOUND.

S:INFORMATION SYSTEMS 123 REFERENCES FOUND.

(P:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND P:INFORMATION SYSTEMS) 56 REFERENCES FOUND.

(S:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND P:INFORMATION SYSTEMS) 18 REFERENCES FOUND.

(P:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND S:INFORMATION SYSTEMS) 41 REFERENCES FOUND.

(S:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND S:INFORMATION SYSTEMS) 10 REFERENCES FOUND.

((P:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND P:INFORMATION SYSTEMS)
OR (S:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND P:INFORMATION SYSTEMS)) 74 REFERENCES FOUND.

((P:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND S:INFORMATION SYSTEMS)
OR (S:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND S:INFORMATION SYSTEMS)) 50 REFERENCES FOUND.

(((P:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND P:INFORMATION SYSTEMS)
OR (S:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND P:INFORMATION SYSTEMS))
OR ((P:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND S:INFORMATION SYSTEMS)
OR (S:INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND S:INFORMATION SYSTEMS))) 124 REFERENCES FOUND.

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR REQUEST. 124 REFERENCES RETURNED

RESULTS OF A SAMPLE REQUEST FROM THE KEYWORD PROGRAM

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APPENDIX II

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SMART RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

Alan Charney

The following SMART files: SMART.LOADMOD (the main program and its subroutines), SMART.PL1 (the code for construction of word dictionaries from input text), SMART-DISC (the code which calculates concept discrimination values), SMART.COLSMALL (a small test data collection), and SMART.COLLARGE (a large test data collection) have been copied from the Cornell SMART system tape onto a University of Illinois direct access device, DR0038. The SMART Job Control Language has been modified to make SMART programs compatible with the University of Illinois IBM 360/75.

Previously prepared document and query data from SMART.COLSMALL have been read into SMART.LOADMOD. The output, which is a listing of these documents and queries with their concept numbers and weights and a SEARCH correlation analysis for these documents and queries indicate that the SMART.LOADMOD (the main program and its sub-routines) is currently functional.

Construction of word dictionaries from input text through the use of SMART.PL1, is now being investigated. By converting

text into a word dictionary, the textual data can be placed in a form which is acceptable to the SMART retrieval program. A subroutine for accessing the data from the generic codes of the Habitability Data Base will be added.

A PARTIAL LISTING OF THE SMART DOCUMENT COLLECTION SHOWING CONCEPT WEIGHTINGS (ITEM = QUERY)

SMART: ADI ABSTRACTS THESAURUS - 82 DOCUMENTS - 35 QUERIES - DOCUMENTS ADI10115 PAGE 2 07/18/74 RT 10115105 TT 01 01 8

LSTCOL = COLLECTION ADIABTH DOCS HAS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS AND IDENTIFIERS:

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ITEM 1 / 1110 IBM DSD TIC-OPEN, SYS, APPROACH TO LIB, FEATURES C (44) (5)

CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT
1	36	3	12	5	12	6	36	7	72	8	12	9	24	13	12	15	12	17	24
18	24	19	60	22	6	23	6	48	12	55	48	57	12	58	24	60	36	65	24
70	12	71	12	77	12	84	12	104	12	106	12	107	12	108	24	114	12	115	12
145	12	194	12	225	12	227	24	228	12	229	24	240	12	258	12	285	12	290	12
291	12	298	12	510	12	601	12												

THE 44 CONCEPTS ABOVE HAVE A SUM OF ABSOLUTE WEIGHTS = 828 WITH A ROOT SUM OF SQUARED WEIGHTS = 153.91

THE 5 RELEVANT -- 13 16 19 27 34

ITEM 2 3 810 EFFICIENT STRUCT-MATCH PROC, & APPL, TO AUTO, RE R 16 4

CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT
5	24	8	24	12	12	19	24	33	12	50	12	51	24	61	24	66	24	91	24
110	36	129	24	191	12	199	24	213	12	293	12								

THE 16 CONCEPTS ABOVE HAVE A SUM OF ABSOLUTE WEIGHTS = 324 WITH A ROOT SUM OF SQUARED WEIGHTS = 65.70

THE 4 RELEVANT -- 10 16 19 27

ITEM 3 1 1210 IMPORTANT NEED & OPPORT, FOR ADI LEAD, IN INFO, C 11 4

CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT
1	48	10	24	11	24	15	12	52	12	217	12	240	12	253	12	363	12	427	12
535	48																		

THE 11 CONCEPTS ABOVE HAVE A SUM OF ABSOLUTE WEIGHTS = 228 WITH A ROOT SUM OF SQUARED WEIGHTS = 82.27

THE 4 RELEVANT -- 3 5 21 24

ITEM 4 4 307 ROLE OF LETTERS-JOURNALS IN PRIMARY DIST. OF INF . 13 3

CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT	CON	WT
1	12	21	48	26	12	30	12	45	12	73	18	75	36	84	12	108	24	168	12
388	12	481	6	530	12														

THE 13 CONCEPTS ABOVE HAVE A SUM OF ABSOLUTE WEIGHTS = 228 WITH A ROOT SUM OF SQUARED WEIGHTS = 75.42

THE 3 RELEVANT -- 14 30 31

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A SAMPLE OUTPUT FROM A SMART QUERY TO BE COORDINATED WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION FILE

SMART: ADIABTH SEARCH PAGE 44 07/19/74 AT 20105135 YY 01 61 4

LEGEND RUN 0 = ONE RUN 1 = RUN 2 = RUN 3 =

QUERY 35 = 817 GOVT GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF PROJECTS DEALING WITH I THE 8 RELEVANT ITEMS BEING 13 24 52 53 56 59 67 79

CORRELATIONS 0	1	2	3	RANK	DOCUMENTS 0	1	2	3	RECALL 0	1	2	3	PRECISION 0	1	2	3
0.4458				1	56R				0.125				1.000			
0.4037				2	24R				0.250				1.000			
0.4035				3	53R				0.375				1.000			
0.3780				4	52R				0.500				1.000			
0.3750				5	59R				0.625				1.000			
0.2537				12	13R				0.750				0.500			
0.2406				14	67R				0.875				0.500			
0.1690				30	79R				1.000				0.267			

	DOC,CORR	CENT,CORR	DROP DOC	CORR,RANK	OLD,DOC	OLD RELDOC	NEW DOC	POS,FEED	NEG,FEED	QUERY CORR	REC,CEIL
RUN 0	82	0	29	53	0	0	0	1	0	1.0000	1.0000

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220 Armory Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820

To: Tom Davis, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Champaign, Illinois 61820

From: Alice Ray, Library Research Center, 220 Armory Building, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61820

Date: August 1, 1974

Re: Contract #CERL-SPA-135: Item #4: "Keep records and calculate all direct costs for each step in 2 and 3 above. Recommend the structure and content of the combination that is most cost-effective for a prototype study based on measures of efficiency, recall ratio and precision ratio."

A. Objective: to determine the processing cost per document for data to be included in the Habitability Data Base.

B. Procedure: Costs incurred in preparing data for the proposed information system are shown below, computed on a per-document basis. The cost figures take into account all personnel time, University of Illinois overhead on salaries (63%), and machine time where applicable. No specific space rental cost, miscellaneous supplies, or incidental secretarial expenses are included. This cost figure brings the document from the discovery of its citation through the keypunching of its extracted contents.

C. Conclusions: Cost of processing per document:

Literature search	$2.90
Copying documents	3.97
Extracting MER statements	17.02
Preparing abstracts	6.38
Keypunching & verification	7.31
Total cost per document	$37.58

It should be noted that the preparation of abstracts is not anticipated for documents included in the Habitability Data Base, a fact which would reduce the estimated cost per document. Depending on the final procedure decided on by CERL for the extraction of MER statements, the cost per document of that process could change. If data could be prepared by typing into a text-handling system (e.g.,PLORTS, University of Illinois) with a computer terminal rather than by keypunching, this cost could perhaps be significantly reduced.

LIBRARY RESEARCH CENTER
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220 Armory Building
Champaign, Illinois 61801

To: Tom Davis, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Champaign, Illinois 61801

From: Alice Ray, Library Research Center, 220 Armory Building, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois 61801

Date: August 6, 1974

Re: Contract #CERL-SPA-135: Item #5: "Prepare a specification of the recommended experimental prototype study configuration (see 4 and 5 above) of a habitability information system, including system objectives, components, content, operation, schedule, budget, and recommended evaluation procedure."

A. Objective: to outline the steps necessary for an experimental prototype of the Habitability Data Base.

B. Procedure: A prototype information system should be implemented in order to test the feasibility of a larger Habitability Data Base in both content and system operation. The subject topic chosen for the prototype study is Army academic facilities. The following are steps which should be included in the study:

1. Choose a random sample of documents from which MER statements have been extracted (minimum of 100).

2. Equip the SMART system of information retrieval to process the MER data:
   a. Prepare a synonym dictionary for the field of man-environment relationships, organized into a set of concept categories (an operational thesaurus).
   b. Determine concept numbers for each MER statement in the system.
   c. Make test runs with sample requests using the MER data base.
   d. Add to the operational thesaurus important words which occur in requests that are not accounted for in the system.

3. Provide the system with a remote terminal access capability.

4. Evaluate the prototype system:
   a. Obtain average recall and precision ratios for system queries.
   b. Consult experts in architecture, psychology, and/or information retrieval for their comments on the adequacy of the system content and operation.

C. Conclusions: A budget for the prototype system would be an approximate minimum of $25,425.00, based on cost estimates presented in Letter Report #4, August 1, 1974 and other estimates for personnel and computer services. This budget is for a six-month period and does not take into account consultant evaluations or Army costs--personnel, overhead charges, expenses.

1.	Cost of processing 100 documents	$3,758.00
2.	Computer services	6,731.00
3.	Personnel costs associated with computer processing	14,936.00
	Total estimate	$25,425.00

A prototype study based on 100 documents would not be as useful, of course, as one based on 200-500. In the budget above,

Item 1 would increase directly with the number of documents processed ($37.58/document), Item 2 would cost perhaps as much as 50% less per 100 documents after the first 100, and Item 3 should be increased only slightly as document size increases. Every effort should be made to significantly increase the size of the document collection over 100 for an effective prototype study.